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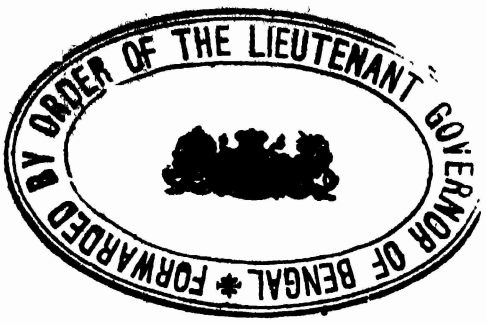

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1889-90.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Governorship of the Presidency continued to be held during the official year 1889-90 by the Right Honorable Sir Robert Bourke, Baron Connemara, P.C., G.C.I.E., and Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., continued to hold that of Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council. The Honorable Mr. H. E. Stokes, C.S.I., occupied the post of Senior Civil Member of Council, and the Honorable Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., that of Second Civil Member.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor paid a visit to the Presidency in November and December, reaching Madras on the 19th November 1889. He then proceeded to Mysore, Bangalore and Tinnevelly, but was unable to visit Madura, as originally intended, owing to an outbreak of cholera at that town. From Tinnevelly His Royal Highness proceeded to Courtallum, and entered the Travancore State, but was not able to extend his tour to Trivandrum. On his return journey, His Royal Highness spent a day at Trichinopoly, reaching Madras on the 12th December, where he remained until the 16th, when he embarked for Burma. His Royal Highness was everywhere welcomed with much enthusiasm and loyalty by the population.

The Government made its annual move to the Nílgiri Hills at the beginning of April and returned to the Presidency town about the middle of September.

Owing to the serious scarcity in Ganjam, aggravated by a severe outbreak of cholera, the usual concomitant of famine in India, the Right Honorable the Governor left Ootacamund accompanied by the Honorable Mr. Price, Chief Secretary to Government, on the morning of the 29th May 1889, and embarked on the 30th for Gopálpur. After inspecting the most severely afflicted parts of the district, and inaugurating measures for relief, His Excellency returned to Ootacamund on the 21st of June. His Excellency next made a tour to Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Kumbakónam and Cuddalore in the month of September, embarking on the 21st of the same month for Calcutta in order to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla. On the 19th December, His Excellency started on a tour of inspection through the Kistna, Godávari, and Kurnool districts, returning to Madras on the 6th January 1890.

In the Travancore State, one Regulation only was passed during the year, viz., Regulation I of 1064, which provided for the better management of the Anchél or Postal service and for the regulation of postal duties. The working of the Police Force was satisfactory, the percentage of convictions obtained by them being 65·6 per cent.; the average of detection was 73·3, and the recovery of stolen property 70·9 per cent. There was a decrease in the number of grave offences, while minor ones exhibited an increase. The number of appeals to the Sessions Courts was 90,

of which 89 were disposed of. The average daily strength of the jails was 608 against 576 in the preceding year, and the mortality was at the rate of 3 per cent. The expenditure per convict was Rs. 71, their estimated earnings amounting to Rs. 16,498. The total number of original civil suits for disposal was 32,163. The disposals amounted to 27,915 or 86·5 per cent. as against 85·8 per cent. in the previous year. The total number of civil appeals was 4,545, of which 3,228 were disposed of. The High Court disposed of 821. Judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 4,47,112, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,00,290. 94,352 documents were registered against 83,049 in the previous year. Land revenue survey and settlement continued to make fair progress. The total land revenue was Rs. 19,98,385, or nearly Rs. 90,000 more than in the previous year, the highest figure on record. The net revenue from salt reached Rs. 13,93,041, and from stamps Rs. 2,68,525. Forests yielded a net revenue of Rs. 2,27,120. The cardamom crop was very poor, but the prices were high. Trade continued to improve, the total value of exports and imports being Rs. 2,03,49,481. Of this, 61·3 per cent. were exports and 38·7 per cent. imports. The outlay on public works was Rs 12,52,609, or 16·13 per cent. of the total revenue. A great improvement was made in the Anchél Department by the introduction of postage stamps. Education exhibited fair progress. The average daily attendance at the 75 English and Anglo-Vernacular schools was about 3,000, and at the 1,904 Vernacular schools about 58,000. The total number of patients who received medical help was 129,653. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 77,64,494 or Rs. 6,49,230 more than in the previous year, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 70,03,048, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,61,446 to the credit of the State.

One Regulation was passed during the year in the Cochin State; this amended the Civil Procedure Code, so as to enable Appeal Courts to control the illegal or *ultra vires* action of Lower Courts. The total number of suits in the Civil Courts was 7,924, of which 7,329 were disposed of. Out of a total of 635 appeals, the Zillah Courts accounted for 517 and the Appeal Court for 181 out of 317. The average duration of appeals showed no improvement. The judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 70,301, and the total expenditure to Rs. 69,602. The magistracy disposed of 2,291 cases out of 2,329, 70·5 per cent. of the persons accused being acquitted. The average rate of disposal was 23 days. There were 186 criminal appeals, of which 150 were disposed of. The two Sessions Courts decided 30 cases. The average duration of appeals in the Appeal Court was reduced from 71 to 31 days. There were 158 convicts in the jails, the average cost of each being Rs. 93. The number of cases dealt with by the Police was 1,703, of which 724 were referred as false. The total value of deeds registered in the State reached Rs. 67,41,186, and the surplus under this head was Rs. 14,910. The total number of students in all the schools was 2,389, of whom 256 were girls. The number of patients treated in the Government hospitals and dispensaries was 46,210. Forests yielded a net revenue of Rs. 56,595. The actual expenditure on public works was Rs. 3,75,405, being Rs. 5,773 less than in the previous year. The number of private letters sent by Anchél or State post increased by 50 per cent. Land revenue showed an increase of Rs. 10,646 over the previous year; salt Rs. 64,503, and abkári Rs. 23,505. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,94,396, and the expenditure to Rs. 17,06,823, leaving a balance of Rs. 87,573, which, being added to the opening balance at the beginning of the year, left a closing balance to

the State of Rs. 5,65,619. The State further held Government securities to the value of Rs. 32,31,500, and the total assets at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 39,86,298.

In the Godávari Agency the season, in spite of the heavy rainfall, was favorable, and the yield was good. There were no serious floods. Fever was, as usual, prevalent throughout the Agency, but there were no cases of cholera or small-pox. Cattle-disease was not so destructive as in the previous year. Vaccination was attended to by the inspecting officers. The 3 dispensaries did good work. The Kota Rani died in August 1889, and her adopted son was registered as Muttadar. The Muttadar of Pullangi refused to take up the new Government grant of a village in Lakkonda-Sima. The dispute complained of by the Goddada Muttadar last year was amicably settled. The boundary line between Koovada and Gangol was marked out, and an attempt was made to settle the boundary between Ramacherlagudem and Jangareddigudem, the latter of which is under the Court of Wards' management. There were no disturbances or serious disputes. 388 criminal cases affecting 793 persons were received for disposal, of whom 9 were committed for trial and 232 convicted. 393 civil suits were received and 328 were decided. There was an increase of civil work in the Polavaram District Munsif's Court, and of criminal work in the Courts of the Bhadráchalam Agency. No changes were introduced in the opium or abkári administrations. The question of the ownership of the Rampa forests was finally settled. The total allotment for public works was Rs. 12,000, and the actual expenditure Rs. 11,502. The principal work under construction in the Peddápur Agency was the Madéru bridge. To supply the want of drinking-water, which was greatly felt in the Yernagúdem Agency, Rs. 1,100 were spent on five wells. The total number of boys and girls on the rolls of the schools on the 31st March 1890 was 864 and 133 respectively. Of 5 scholars who appeared for the Middle School Examination from the Government Middle School at Bhadráchalam, 2 passed in the second class. In the Bhadráchalam Agency both the girls' schools did well, and 2 Mission schools were newly opened. There were no Koya pupils in the Yernagúdem Agency schools, whereas almost all the pupils in the schools of the Bhadráchalam Agency were Koyas; steps were taken to encourage their attendance. The Agent, the Senior Assistant Agent and the Special Assistant Agent made extensive tours in the Agency tracts.

The season in the Vizagapatam Agency was an excellent one. The rainfall was ample and well distributed, and the harvest was very good. Cholera made its appearance in the Senior and Special Assistant Agents' divisions in the early part of the year, whilst the people were still suffering from the previous scarcity. Small-pox also prevailed to some extent. The chief events of the year were the deaths of the late Maharája of Jeypore, and the late Tat Raja of Bissemkatak on the 27th August and 22nd October 1889 respectively. Their estates passed under the management of Government during the minority of the heirs. A covenanted civilian was appointed Manager of the Jeypore estate, aided by the late Maharája's Dewan, who was a Deputy Collector of some standing. An important mortgage suit, filed by the late Jeypore Maharája against Madgole, was compromised. An appeal presented by the Rani of Kalyana-Singapore against the transfer of her estate to Jeypore was not decided during the year, but an arrangement was made

with the Rani to protect the interests of both parties pending its disposal. The Gurupani-Korughati dispute between Jeypore and Kasipore was settled during the year, as well as another dispute with Bustar, due to the Bhaskel river having shifted its course. There were 25 sessions cases for disposal against 20 in 1888-89. There were 49 appeals in the Agent's Court, of which 48 were decided. The number of cases for disposal by the Criminal Courts was 1,959, and the disposals numbered 1,912. The total number of civil suits instituted in the Agency Courts was 550, while the disposals numbered 637, showing a satisfactory decrease in the pendency at the end of the year. 6 appeals were decided by the Agent, and 10 by the Assistant Agent. An additional hospital was opened at Nowrangapur. The total number of patients treated in the Agency was 14,367. The work of the Vaccine Staff was very satisfactory. The number of schools increased from 89 to 121, and the pupils from 1,990 to 2,378. The Lammasinghi Ghât road was almost completed. The Nowrangapore-Central Provinces road was completed as a fair-weather road as far as the boundary. The Jubilee Ghât, leading from Koraput to Jeypore, was opened for traffic during the year. A portion of it was metalled and parapets built at dangerous points. In all, Rs. 56,260 was actually spent on Agency roads against Rs. 48,574 in 1888-89. There was an increase in the number of persons killed by wild beasts. The tours of all the Agency Officers were extensive and satisfactory.

The season was, on the whole, favorable in the Ganjam Agency, though excessive rains in November 1889 did some damage to the paddy crop. The mango crop was not very good. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent throughout the year. The long pending Sarangadu-Boad boundary dispute was terminated by the erection of a durable boundary line. The boundary line between Munisingi and Barasingi in the Gumma Muttah of the Parlákimedi Maliahs, and that between Koipuram in Parlákimedi and Budarsingi Zamindari was sufficiently demarcated. The Tat Raja of Ronaba died, and was succeeded by an adopted son, a minor. The estate and property of the deceased were placed in charge of the latter's natural father, the Tat Raja of Korada. Three heads of villages in the Parlákimedi Maliahs, and one in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs were committed to the District Jail, Berhampore, for refusing to pay their dues to their respective chiefs. Rs. 21,091 were expended during the year on public works. Two new roads and some masonry and wooden bridges in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs were constructed during the year. The Ghatiguda and Taptapáni Ghât roads were completed as famine works. 32 abkári licenses were issued during the year against 37 in 1888-89, the fees collected being Rs. 128 against Rs. 148. There were 19 cases under the Abkári Act disposed of against 16 in the previous year. 3 licenses were issued for the vend of opium as in 1888-89. The total number of children under instruction was 1,354 against 1,416 in 1888-89. 18,443 cases were vaccinated during the year against 9,294 in the preceding year; of these, 17,805 were successful. There were 82 suits for disposal against 112 in 1888, and 67 were disposed of. The number of civil appeals was 5, as in 1888; 4 were decided. The total number of criminal cases for disposal during 1889 was 331 against 232 in 1888. Of these, 213 were disposed of, and 5 were committed to the Agent's Court. Sentence of death was passed in two cases and was confirmed by the High Court. 4 criminal appeals were instituted and decided during the year. The conduct of the Police was not

very satisfactory. The number of persons killed by wild animals was 23 against 26 in 1888-89. There were no disturbances during the year.

The season in the Pudukota State was bad, and prices verged on famine rates, especially in 1889-90. Cholera and small-pox were very fatal. The new public buildings in process of construction in the town of Pudukota were pushed on vigorously and a good deal was spent on its sanitation and improvement. The total outlay was Rs. 2,85,949 in fasli 1298 and Rs. 2,55,731 in fasli 1299 against Rs. 1,54,094 in the previous year. The Medical and Registration Departments continued to progress steadily during both the years under report. The number of vaccine operations also increased. The improvement in the detection of crime continued, the percentage to the number of cases reported being 89 in fasli 1298 and 90 in fasli 1299 against 82 in the previous year. The salt convention introduced in the previous year worked smoothly. The Raja's college continued to do good work. The strength of the Muhammadan school showed a slight falling off, but the attendance in the girls' school increased considerably. The total Ayan receipts amounted to Rs. 6,99,895 in fasli 1298 and Rs. 7,15,433 in fasli 1299 against Rs. 6,09,819 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 8,85,781, and Rs. 7,95,002 in each of the two years, respectively, so that there was a deficit in the former of Rs. 1,85,886 and in the latter of Rs. 79,569. The balance to the credit of the State was thus reduced to Rs. 4,15,039, most of this being invested in Government securities. The devastanam funds showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,30,975. The Raja continued to make good progress in his studies.

No changes were made in the administrative machinery of the Banganapalle State. The disposal of civil, criminal and revenue justice was, on the whole, satisfactory. The number of criminal cases decided during the year was 196 against 294 in the previous year. 23 prisoners were admitted into the jail against 36 in the previous year. The number of deeds registered was 86 against 84 in 1888-89. The season was favorable and the outturn of the crops fair. The total demand for the year was Rs. 2,22,255. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,09,874, and the charges to Rs. 24,290 against Rs. 2,08,839 and Rs. 26,304, respectively, in 1889-90. Rs. 10,320 were spent on public works. 211 children were successfully vaccinated against 195 in the previous year. 7,894 patients were admitted into the Nawab's dispensary, and the midwife attended 35 cases of labor. The total strength of the 2 schools was 104 against 100. The number of pial schools was 14 against 12, and the attendance rose from 240 to 256. Postal arrangements were left unaltered. The administration was, on the whole, satisfactory, but communications and vaccination required more attention.

No new administrative measures were introduced in the Sandúr State during 1889-90. The season was hardly so favorable as in the previous year, but prices were not seriously affected. Public health was generally good. The net revenue was Rs. 44,935 against Rs. 54,281 in 1888-89, while the total expenditure was Rs. 42,266 against Rs. 42,460. There were 43 criminal cases, most of the offences being of a petty nature. The average daily attendance at the dispensary was 35·85 against 35·27 in 1888. The staff of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School was increased from 3 to 6, and the results may be regarded as satisfactory.

A sum of Rs. 2,49,555 was paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. On the 1st April 1890, 848 stipendiaries, inclusive of those paid at out-stations, were paid Rs. 21,337. The payments made direct from the Bank of Madras amounted to Rs. 2,28,261. His Highness Prince Intizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Third Prince of Arcot, died on the 16th May 1889, and was succeeded in the title by Prince Muhammad Munawar Khan Bahadur.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The peishcush payable to Government by permanently-settled estates during the year ending June 30th, 1889, amounted to Rs. 50,75,820 upon an area of 19 millions of acres; the shrotriem jódi for the same period was Rs. 6,67,641. The area of ryotwar land in occupation during the year was nearly 20¾ million acres, or about 1·1 per cent. more than the extent in fasli 1297. These figures do not include the South Canara District, for which statistics are not available. The increase was largest in the districts of Malabar, Madura, South Arcot and Bellary. In the Wynaad taluk of Malabar a tax on the area in *occupation* has been substituted under the new settlement for a tax on the area of supposed *cultivation*. The occupied area exceeded that of fasli 1285, the year before the famine, by 3·55 per cent., the only districts which have not fully recovered being the Ceded Districts, Kurnool and Salem. Over 17½ millions or 84·8 per cent. of this area was actually cultivated against 85·7 per cent. in the previous year. Owing to the unfavorable character of the season, remissions to the extent of nearly 10 lakhs of rupees had to be granted, an increase of nearly 6 lakhs on the figure of the previous year. The total revenue from ryotwar holdings, including second-crop assessment and water-rate, amounted to over 406⅛ lakhs of rupees, or about 3⅔ lakhs of rupees more than that of fasli 1297. Excluding the remissions and deductions mentioned above, the net ryotwar demand was very nearly 376⅔ lakhs or about 2¼ lakhs less than in fasli 1297, the result of an unfavorable season. Miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 47,14,559, or nearly 4⅔ lakhs more than in the preceding year. The total land revenue demand from all sources was thus Rs. 4,81,23,136 against Rs. 4,78,86,584. Including cesses, the total demand aggregated Rs. 5,43,78,795, of which about 96·4 per cent. was collected during the year.

The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 22,82,741, and the total current and arrear demand amounted to Rs. 5,66,61,536: at the close of the year Rs. 23,18,613 remained uncollected. The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 35,67,391, or 6·5 per cent. of the total collections.

Though there was an increase in the number of demand notices issued, coercive processes were not so frequently enforced, and the number of defaulters whose property was sold, as well as the total extent and value of their lands, was much less. More than 93 per cent. of the processes issued were served by village agency, and the receipts on account of process service fees exceeded the charges by Rs. 3,938.

The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act rose from Rs. 79,959 in fasli 1297 to Rs. 1,39,894 in fasli 1298 and that under the Agriculturists' Loans

Act from Rs. 30,568 to Rs. 59,216. The total demand, current and arrears on account of interest on arrears of land revenue was Rs. 1,07,871, of which Rs. 21,612 were collected. The number of applications for transfer of registry of holdings presented through Registration officers continued to increase.

No very important administrative measures were introduced during the year, but some minor improvements were effected in the existing rules. The most important of these was a scheme for increasing the number and pay of Revenue Inspectors, which was submitted for approval to the Secretary of State for India. Certain modifications were also made in the rules under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts so as to bring them into accord with those issued by the Government of India. The system of paying land revenue by means of postal money orders was introduced in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly as an experiment. Some alterations in the Local Boards Act and Rent Recovery Act were made with a view to facilitate and regulate the collection of local cesses. The Board's remarks on the Bill to provide for the vesting and administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes were also submitted during the year.

Revenue settlement operations were in progress during 1889-90 in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Madura, Tanjore, South Arcot and Malabar. The total area classified was 1,584 square miles. Settlement rates were introduced into three taluks of Vizagapatam, into the remainder of the Tindivanam taluk and part of the Tiruvannámalai taluk of South Arcot as well as into the Ouchterlony Valley, Nílgiris. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,12,016, and the total cost of the Department up to the close of the year Rs. 92,88,667. The net increase of revenue due to settlement operations amounts to over 31¾ lakhs, or a return of 34·25 per cent. on the outlay and of 11·2 per cent. on the total outlay incurred by the Survey and Settlement departments together.

Survey proceeded, during the year, in 12 districts, viz., Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar, South Canara, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura. The total area of the Madras Presidency is estimated at 141,162 square miles, of which the cadastral survey of 62,924 square miles and the topographical survey of 56,349 square miles had been completed on the 31st March 1890. The actual outturn of the year was 1,722 square miles of cadastral and 1,286 square miles of topographical survey; the total cost of the department was Rs. 6,27,791 against Rs. 6,96,478 in the preceding year.

The settlement of village service inams was completed in four taluks of South Arcot and in one taluk of Anantapur. 3,849 title-deeds were issued, of which 3,159 were for village service inams in Anantapur. The area dealt with was 137,075 acres, and the new quit-rent amounted to Rs. 54,850. The cost of establishment was Rs. 13,692. Since the commencement of operations, the Commissioner has dealt with over 7¼ millions of acres assessed at 112½ lakhs. The yearly increase of revenue has amounted to Rs. 21,80,671, while the total cost has been only 67·7 per cent. of the annual addition to the revenue.

50 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of fasli 1298; 3 of these were handed over during the year and 5 more taken up, so that there were 52 at its close. The finances of all the estates restored were

in a flourishing condition, but none of the minors had made much progress in education. Of the 52 wards under the Court, 41 were minors, 5 females and the remainder imbeciles. The number of wards and their relations under tuition was 64, of whom 4 were females. The progress made by them was, on the whole, fair. The total area of holdings, as far as figures are available, was 463,748 acres, 367,074 acres or 79·9 per cent. being under cultivation. The net demand was 39½ lakhs, of which sum 23½ lakhs were collected and about a lakh remitted, leaving a balance of nearly 15 lakhs. Including the cash balance at the beginning of the year, the cash receipts amounted to Rs. 41,39,760 and the charges to Rs. 28,02,779. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13,36,981 in cash, Rs. 39,37,000 in Government securities, and nearly 1½ lakhs in grain. Nearly 3 lakhs were spent on public works. 5½ lakhs were received in 5 estates on behalf of religious and charitable institutions, the expenditure being 3½ lakhs. The most important of these were connected with the Ramnad estate. The appeal filed by the Court of Wards for the recovery of the Parlákimedi estate was rejected by the High Court during the year. Several other important law suits in connection with properties under the Court were pending at its close.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Four Acts were passed by the Legislative Council during the official year 1889-90. Act II of 1889 amends the Madras Jails Act, 1869, by conferring on jail warders the same powers of arrest with regard to non-cognizable offences punishable thereunder, as are now possessed by police officers under section 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882. It was passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th March 1889 and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 8th April 1889 and of the Governor-General in Council on the 20th May 1889. Act III of 1889, which provides for the prevention and control of petty nuisances outside the town of Madras, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 5th November 1889 and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 16th November 1889 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 23rd December 1889. Act IV of 1889, consolidating and amending the law relative to the Madras Salt Revenue, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 5th November 1889, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 21st November 1889 and of the Viceroy on the 30th December 1889. Act I of 1890, making provision for the levy of duties on tobacco brought into the City of Madras, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 21st January 1890, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 19th February 1890.

The strength of the police force on the 31st December 1889 was 22,668 or 529 less than the number at the close of the previous year, which arose from a decrease in the sanctioned strength of the force from 23,464 to 22,766. This decrease was effected by the concentration of certain stations from the 1st April 1889. The total cost of the force was nearly 36½ lakhs or about ¾ths of a lakh more than the expenditure of last year, which was attributable to the grant of station charge allowances and to the raising of the pay of constables. The proportion of police to the whole population was 1 to 1,620—in towns 1 to 619 and in rural parts 1 to 1,792. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7

square miles and the average cost of a policeman Rs. 172¾. 154 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 561 by grants of money. Punishments during the year (including 268 dismissals) numbered 4,114, an increase of 286 as compared with last year's figure. 188 police officers or ·92 per cent. of the whole force were convicted by magistrates and courts against 186 or ·87 per cent. in 1888, the principal offences of which they were found guilty being those under the Police Act and negligently allowing prisoners to escape. The police concerned in the alleged torture case at Kumbakónam were honorably acquitted. 1,748 men were enlisted during the year against 1,935 in 1888. Casualties were more numerous than in the previous year. The proportion of men able to read and write was 76·9—a slight improvement. The number of processes served by the police was considerably larger than in the preceding year, the proportion of processes to population being 1 to 115 in grave cases and 1 to 82 in petty cases. There were 12,282 deaths from violent and unnatural causes, 11,934 being the number in 1888: the increase was mainly under the head of "accidental deaths." 9,887 fires were reported, causing the loss of 143 lives and an abnormal loss of property valued at nearly 31 lakhs, of which nearly 13½ lakhs were destroyed by the great fire at Cochin in January 1889. The number of known depredators, suspects and wandering gangs registered was 43,165 against 47,686 in 1888 and 65,663 in 1887. The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment was 1,521. 110,716 cognizable offences under the Penal Code and special and local laws were dealt with, being an increase of nearly 3,500 cases as compared with the previous year: 69·3 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction. More than 165,000 persons were arrested and 58·3 per cent. were convicted—a slight improvement on the figures for 1888. Of 14¼ lakhs of property lost, a little more than 3 lakhs was recovered. Madras City exhibited the best results in all respects, followed closely by Jeypore. Detective results under special and local laws were, as usual, satisfactory, and showed a slight improvement. There were 350 murders reported against 381 in 1888; of these, 98 or 28 per cent. were detected, the murderers committing suicide in 58 cases. There was a slight decrease of 12 cases in the number of dacoities. 314 cases of robbery were recorded against 301 in 1888; of these, 125 or 39·8 were detected against 38·2 in the preceding year. Property lost by these offences was nearly the same as last year, but the amount recovered was not so satisfactory. The number of house-breakings reported was 7,298 against 6,534 in 1888. The total number of grave cases against property was 7,811 against 7,046 in the previous year, the percentage of detection remaining at 31 per cent. The increase was chiefly due to scarcity in the Southern districts in the latter part of the year, and to grain riots in some places. 2,414 cattle thefts were registered against 2,274 in the preceding year; detection of these improved slightly. Ordinary thefts numbered 13,781 against 13,667 in 1888. Detection, however, rose from 39 per cent. to 41·3. In Ganjam, 319 thefts were directly attributable to the famine. The number of cattle poisoning cases was 52 against 48 in 1888; half of these were detected. 4,521 cases were referred by magistrates to the police for inquiry and 15,260 by the police to magistrates for orders against 5,044 and 14,224, respectively, in 1888. Out of 75,958 cases prosecuted by the police 4,112 or 5·4 per cent. were found false after trial. 7 persons were convicted of infanticide, of whom 2 were sentenced to death.

In the year Rs. 2,483 were disbursed as rewards. Of this, Rs. 543 were granted for saving life.

The number of factories falling under the Act was 30 and that of employés 17,425, among whom were 399 children against 140 in 1888. There were 103 accidents, of which only 1 was fatal.

During the year 240 sulphur licenses, or 9 more than in the previous year, were in force and covered 679 tons. There was, therefore, a slight decrease in the trade as compared with the previous year, when, however, the figures were exceptional.

The total number of licenses issued under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act was 46,955 against 41,357 in 1888. The figure recorded was the highest on record, but the rate of advance, viz., 13·6 per cent., was not so rapid as in the previous year, which showed an increase of 45·23 per cent. on the figures for 1887. The export and import trade in arms slightly increased.

The courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction in the mofussil were 7,135 Village Magistrates', 168 Third-class Magistrates', 455 Second-class Magistrates' and 129 First-class Magistrates' Courts with 20 Courts of Session, and at the Presidency Town 2 Presidency Magistrates', 1 Police Commissioner's and the High Court. The increase of crime, which began in 1887, continued during the year under report, the total number of offences returned as true being 212,365 against 206,793 in 1888. Under the Penal Code, however, it was very slight, the bulk of the advance being due to special and local laws. False cases were most abundant in Tanjore, Malabar and Cuddapah. Of the 706 offences affecting life 251 were cases of murder. The Nílgiris alone was free from dacoity. The ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,636, the districts in which the ratio stood the highest being Madras, Vizagapatam Agency and the Nílgiris. The total number of persons under trial was 371,240 as compared with 363,481 in 1888, these figures including 79 and 136 European British subjects respectively. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws was 21·4 and 79·5 respectively. The total number of original cases before the courts was 216,480, of which 38,383 were contributed by the Presidency town. The total number of appeals preferred was 6,558. Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil disposed of 165,952 cases affecting 320,252 persons, the percentage of persons convicted being 36·9 against 36·2 in 1888. The average fine was Rs. 4·6 per head as against Rs. 4 in the previous year. The number of appeals instituted in these courts was 5,265 against 5,070 in 1888. Sessions Courts disposed of 998 original cases affecting 2,562 persons, the percentage of convictions being 44·8 against 41·6 in the preceding year. They also dealt with 700 appeals against 614 in 1888. The percentage of sentences of Magistrates confirmed by Sessions Courts was 65·3, the High Court confirming 58·6 per cent. of the Sessions Courts' sentences. The number of cases instituted before Presidency Magistrates diminished from 40,860 to 38,350; of these only 2 were left pending, the percentage of convictions being 80·4. The number of cases disposed of at the High Court Sessions was 33 and the percentage of convictions rose to 69·8. 19 cases, in which Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdict of juries, were referred to the High Court, as also 60 cases of sentences to capital punishment for confirmation. Of the 78 persons concerned in the latter 52 were convicted, 37 sentences being confirmed. The number of appeals instituted in the High Court was 590 against

620 in 1888, and the number disposed of 484 against 521. The High Court also disposed of 625 revision cases, and perused 2,035 calendars during the year.

There were 7 central jails, 15 district jails and 309 subsidiary jails in existence at the end of the year, the Cochin district jail having been converted into a subsidiary one. The number of admissions was 61,132 against 57,784 in the previous year, being, with the exception of the famine years, the highest on record. The daily average strength was 8,434·30 against 7,921·55 in 1888. There was a fresh accession of 300 Burmese prisoners during the year. 24,072 convicts were received by direct committal, 23,160 were released on expiry of sentence and 709 under the remission rules. There were 49 escapes and 284 convicts died during the year. There were 1,173 Burmese convicts, 46 having died. 25,661 under-trial prisoners were admitted during the year and 12,250 were released. There were 42 escapes amongst these prisoners and 35 deaths. The daily average number was 857·44. 1,494 civil prisoners were admitted during the year, the population aggregating 1,662, of whom 1,471 were discharged from all causes. Of the total number of convicts received, 3·06 per cent. were Christians, 8·31 per cent. Muhammadans and 88·62 per cent. Hindus; 2·0 per cent. of the number were juveniles. About the same proportion (94·78 per cent.) as in 1888 were sentenced to one year's imprisonment or less. 24 were executed, the smallest number on record and the number of re-convicted prisoners was 1,857, the lowest figure since 1885. The number of escapes rose to 49 against 33 in 1888. There was a further diminution in the number of jail offences and punishments. The ratio of offences to jail population declined from 10·33 per cent. to 8·03. During the year, 230 more prisoners were benefited by education. The number of prison officers remained about the same. The modified form of the Madras diet scale was in force during the year and the dieting of foreign convicts was slightly amended. The total charges amounted to Rs. 8,14,349 against Rs. 8,30,253 in 1888, including Rs. 1,12,992 drawn on account of manufactures and the cost per head fell from Rs. 80¼ to Rs. 75¾. As usual the European Prison, Ootacamund, was by far the most expensive. There was a slight increase in hospital charges. No prisoners were employed on unremunerative labor. A larger number were employed in various kinds of work, but the number of those employed on manufactures fell considerably. Their net earnings aggregated Rs. 23,661 or less than half the amount earned last year. An outbreak of sickness in some of the large manufacturing jails had much to do with this result. There was a large increase in the number of admissions into hospital and the death-rate in some jails was very high. Cholera occurred to a large extent in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Párvatipur jails. The average death-rate in all jails was 38·53 per mille. Besides cholera, the prevalent diseases were dysentery, diarrhœa, anæmia, pneumonia and intermittent fevers. There was no small-pox. All the 7 central jails were inspected by the Inspector-General during the year, the Trichinopoly jail three times. Rs. 24,100 were spent by the jail department on buildings.

During the year 1889, 21 vagrants were admitted into the Government, Workhouse and 1 remained at the close of the previous year. Of this number, 6 were discharged on obtaining employment, 1 was deported, 1 released, 5 absconded and 6 were otherwise disposed of. 3 remained on the 31st December 1889. 2 vagrants were convicted by the magistrate and 1 punished. British-born subjects numbered

13 out of the total 21. Most of them were between 16 and 40 years of age. 4 had previously been sailors, 2 soldiers, 2 clerks, 3 railway employés, &c., and 2 laborers. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,707 against Rs. 2,448 in 1888.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, Native Infirmary, Asylum for Foundlings and Stray Children, Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital and the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry amounted to Rs. 22,072, of which Rs. 10,179 were contributed by Government and Rs. 7,884 derived from interest on Government securities. The expenditure was Rs. 18,330. The income was thus slightly larger and the expenditure much less than in the preceding year. Rs. 9,174 were spent on the Infirmary, Rs. 4,609 on the Monegar Choultry and Rs. 3,676 on the Lying-in Hospital. The large reduction in expenditure was due to the absence of such abnormal items as those recorded last year. The daily average number of paupers maintained in the Monegar Choultry rose from 72 in 1888 to 80 in the year under report, and that of patients in the Native Infirmary from 81 to 85. The average daily number of children in the Foundling Asylum was 3 as in last year. 601 patients were admitted into Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital, an advance of 54 on the previous year. On an average 49 paupers were daily inmates of the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry; besides these, 108 out-door paupers received relief. The cost of dieting them was Rs. 3,707, or rather more than in the previous year, owing to an increase in the number of admissions. Another ward was added to the Lying-in Hospital.

The daily average number of persons receiving cooked food at the Triplicane Langerkhana during the official year 1889-90 was 140 against 143 in that preceding it. Raw rice was distributed monthly to 136 persons and money doles to 17 persons as compared with 140 and 18 respectively in the previous year. The average number of persons living on the premises and receiving in-door relief was 6, the same number as in 1888-89. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,927 and the charges to Rs. 4,534, showing a satisfactory increase in the former and decrease in the latter. Admissions are made by the Commissioner of Police after inquiry into the antecedents and means of the applicants. No new names are now added to the list of Muhammadan poor in receipt of money doles, and thus the number of recipients diminishes yearly. In the year under report the number fell from 37 to 35, the expenditure being Rs. 818 against Rs. 873.

The territorial changes which occurred in 1889 among civil courts were (1) a redistribution of the jurisdictions of the 4 munsifs in the Ganjam district in order to equalize their work, and (2) the transfer of most of the Gudiváda taluk in the Kistna district from the Bezváda to the Masulipatam Munsif. The Government sanctioned the creation of 2 new Munsifs' Courts, one at Calicut in the South Malabar district and the other at Kanigiri in the Nellore district; but the latter did not commence work till after the close of the Christmas holidays of 1889. The total numbers, respectively, of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency were 255,006 and 11,114 as against 250,845 and 12,346 in 1888. 53,733 suits against 57,103 in 1888 were instituted in the Courts of Village Munsifs, the number of such officers who exercised powers during the year being 3,250 against 3,134 in 1,888 and the number of suits disposed of by

them 53,977 as against 58,462. Before the regular courts in the mofussil 72,136 ordinary and 101,942 small cause suits were instituted as compared with 68,564 and 98,534 in 1888. To this number the District Munsifs' Courts contributed 151,498 or 87·03 per cent., the Sub-Judges' Courts 14,017 or 8·05 per cent., and the District Courts 641 or 0·37 per cent. The number of appeals before Sub-Judges and District Courts was 9,152 as against 10,179 in 1888. The numbers of suits and appeals disposed of by the regular mofussil courts were 173,688 and 9,682, respectively, as compared with 170,211 and 9,105 in the preceding year. 52·38 per cent. of appeals from original decrees and 72·26 per cent. of those from appellate decrees resulted in confirmation by the superior courts, against 59·95 and 75·65 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The number of cases in which judgment-debtors were imprisoned fell from 632 in 1888 to 543 in 1889. There was an increase in the amount realized after the issue of process, viz., from 31¼ lakhs in 1888 to 32½ lakhs in 1889, while, in the amount paid voluntarily, there was a decrease from 9 lakhs to 8½ lakhs. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes 26,824 suits were instituted as against 26,324 in 1888, the number disposed of being 27,173 against 25,632. The increase in the number of suits instituted on the original side of the High Court continued, viz., from 320 in 1888 to 371 in 1889, the number disposed of being 348 against 454. On the appellate side there were 1,962 first and second appeals as against 2,167 in the preceding year, the number disposed of being 2,078 as compared with 1,770 in 1888. Taking all classes of appeals decided on their merits, the decisions of lower courts were confirmed in 70·12 per cent., reversed in 15·25 per cent., varied in 8·68 per cent. and remanded in 5·95 per cent. The judicial receipts showed a surplus of Rs. 9,98,919 as against Rs. 8,88,468 in 1888. The surplus under Imperial and Provincial funds was Rs. 5,88,799, under Process fund Rs. 3,22,187, and under Copyist fund Rs. 87,933. The salient features of the year's administration continued the same as in the previous year.

The results of the year in registration were the best hitherto attained. The number of registrations rose from 686,376 in 1888-89 to 727,395, or by 5·9 per cent. the amount of receipts from Rs. 9,53,077 to Rs. 102,16,745; the charges fell from Rs. 7,50,101 to Rs. 7,26,979; and the surplus rose from Rs. 2,02,976 to Rs. 2,94,695. Under compulsory and optional registrations there was an increase of 28,223 and 12,930, respectively, and the ratio of optional to total registrations was 36·9 against 37·3 in 1888-89. The number of wills increased considerably, but the number of authorities to adopt fell from 18 to 11. Most of the wills registered were those of Hindus. The ratios of the number of registrations on payment of fines under sections 24 and 34 of the Act to 10,000 of total registrations were 20 and 14, respectively, for the past two years. The number of searches made and copies granted rose from 27,833 and 26,920, respectively, to 32,222 and 29,263. The number of refusals to register fell from 1,902 to 1,699, notwithstanding the increase in registrations. 353 appeals were disposed of against 392 in the previous year. There remained at the close of the year 240 registered documents uncopied and 1,147 documents unclaimed. 65·8 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation, 32·3 per cent. within a week, and 1·9 after more than a week. 361 documents were destroyed under section 85 against 417 in 1888-89. The average registration fee was the same as in 1888–89, viz., Rs. 1–2–9. There were 21 public and 14 private prosecutions

instituted for offences under the Registration Act. Of the former, 16 were disposed of, of the latter 12. During the year, 7 new offices were opened, bringing the total number up to 373. The average area in square miles to each office was 318 and the average population 79,961. The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry was 46,372 against 42,914 in 1888-89. 35 sub-registrars exercised magisterial powers during the year.

There were 296 joint stock companies in existence at the close of the year 1888-89. Of these, 30 had no capital divided into shares, while the rest were working with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 372,80,720. During the year 60 companies were wound up, 50 having a nominal capital of Rs. 30,87,557 and the rest none. 21 companies increased their capital during the year by Rs. 13,57,334: none of them reduced it. 27 new companies were registered; 24 of these possessed an aggregate nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 31,71,857 and Rs. 11,42,101, respectively, the remaining 3 having no capital. The net result at the close of the year 1889-90 was a total of 263 companies at work. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 5,787 against Rs. 5,097 in the previous year. The charges for 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 1,341, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 4,446.

The strength of the British army in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1889-90 was 13,006 men against 12,872 on the 31st March 1889: the strength of the Native army was 28,306 against 29,191. The command continued to be held by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A. The troops in Upper Burma were placed under the Madras command from the commencement of the year under report. A new Volunteer Reserve Corps was formed in the Kistna district. Vizianagrum was substituted for Berhampore as a regimental station for Madras Infantry. About 400 men of the Pioneers were employed on the Periyár project. Field operations were conducted in the Chin-Lushai country by 2 companies of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 50 men of the Burma Sappers and Miners, 300 men of the Cheshire regiment, 400 men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 2nd Madras Infantry, the whole force being under the command of Brigadier-General W. P. Symonds. A number of smaller expeditions were also undertaken by Madras troops. The general health of the British troops was not so good as in the previous year. The death-rate rose by 3·91 per mille, and the average daily sick-rate, the invaliding-rate, and the admission-rate all showed a considerable increase. There were 27 cases of cholera amongst the men. The most unhealthy station was Secunderabad, where enteric fever was especially prevalent. The health of the Native army was also bad, the death-rate rising by 3·91 per mille and the admission-rate by 66·39. The invaliding-rate, however, fell nearly one-half. As usual the Burmese districts were the most unhealthy. Owing to the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act, the lock hospitals were practically empty, and those at Wellington and Cannanore were closed during the year. The budget estimate for the year (exclusive of stores from England was Rs. 343,11,760 and the revised estimate Rs. 343,00,000; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 341,52,760 against Rs. 347,87,122 in the previous year. The extra outlay on account of Upper Burma during the year was Rs. 56,68,896, including Rs. 14,93,218 on account of the Chin-Lushai expedition. The balance of stock in the Clothing department at the end of the year was valued at Rs. 13,75,561 against Rs. 8,50,166 at its commencement, the increase being due to

the amalgamation of the Bombay and Madras Clothing Agencies. The supply of malt liquor was contracted for by the Murree Brewery Company, except in Upper Burma, where the contract was held by Messrs. Dyer and Company. Bread was supplied departmentally, except at Belgaum, Cannanore, Calicut and Malapuram. 330 horses for the British service and 50 for the Native Cavalry were purchased during the year by the Remount department and 506 were issued from the depôt. On the 31st March 1890 there were 30,449 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers whose pensions aggregated Rs. 22,82,081, showing a decrease of 46 pensioners and an increased cost of Rs. 7,821 as compared with the figures of 1888-89.

The statistics for the year 1889-90 compared with those of the past year show, in respect of the port of Madras, an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels, but a decrease in dues; and in respect of all other ports a large decrease in the number and a slight decrease in the tonnage and dues. The large decrease in the number of ships is chiefly with respect to native craft; as in 1888-89 the number of vessels of this class that called at the coast ports was 29,596, while in 1889-90 only 20,500 did so. The vessels that arrived at Madras were British 517, foreign 57 and native 79; those that called at the other ports were British 3,333, foreign 606 and native 20,500. The amount of port dues collected declined by Rs. 9,079 at Madras and Rs. 4,820 at the other ports. This must be attributed to the reduction in the rate of port dues since 1st September 1889. The payments averaged from 12 to 28 pies per ton at Madras and from 5 to 16 pies per ton elsewhere. The largest passenger traffic was carried on at the following ports, and the numbers of passengers that arrived and left were as follows, viz., Negapatam 3,440 arrived, 21,140 left; Tuticorin 32,755 arrived, 24,479 left; Mangalore 11,002 arrived, 8,508 left; and Cocanada 9,318 arrived, 10,189 left. Tuticorin, Cocanada, Tellicherry, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore and Negapatam carried on a brisk trade. The weather on the coast was unusually favorable and allowed of shipping and landing operations being carried on uninterruptedly throughout the year. The number of casualties to shipping was 37, viz., strandings 23, miscellaneous 12, collision 1, and foundering 1. One case (the stranding of the Native ballam *Ambaprasad*) was attended with the loss of one member of her crew. No Marine Courts of Enquiry were held and no Marine Acts were passed during the year.

The total number of wild animals destroyed was 1,605 against 1,998 in 1888-89 and 1,917 in 1887-88. The decrease occurred among elephants, tigers, panthers, bears and hyænas. The number of wolves killed rose from 52 to 84. The total amount of rewards disbursed was Rs. 37,345 against Rs. 47,444 in 1888-89. This result was in great part due to the withdrawal of the order requiring the maximum rate of reward to be paid in all cases without regard to the special circumstances of the case. The loss of human life rose from 248 to 290, but deaths from snake-bite showed a considerable decline.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total average rainfall registered for the Presidency in the year 1889-90 was 47·04 inches against 40·70 inches in the previous year and 45·42 inches, the average of the five years ending 1888-89. The season was, on the whole, favorable in the northern districts of the Presidency, in the Ceded districts and Kurnool, in the West coast districts and in Coimbatore, but was characterized by a serious failure of the North-east monsoon in parts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly. The want of rain was most severely felt in North Arcot, where prices rose very considerably. In Ganjam, where the scarcity last year was excessive, there was a copious rainfall during the last four months of the South-west monsoon and the condition of the crops was all that could be desired; but the North-east monsoon culminated in a cyclone which caused considerable damage.

Excluding permanently-settled estates, for which statistics are not available, the total extent cultivated during the year amounted to more than 26 millions of acres, being an increase of 3·09 per cent. on the area cultivated in the preceding year. The increase, which appears under both first and second crop cultivation, was due to the favorable season in the Northern, Central and Western districts of the Presidency. Under first crop, it occurred in all the districts except Chingleput, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Nílgiris and Salem. Compared with the previous year, there was a general rise in the prices of all grains, the result chiefly of deficient crops in the Southern districts of the Presidency. In Ganjam and Vizagapatam the price of rice continued to range very high until the beginning of December, when the new harvest came into the market. In North Arcot, Trichinopoly and the surrounding districts, prices rose in the beginning of December, but a timely fall of rain before the end of the year put a stop to this. The price of horse-gram showed an appreciable advance in every district except Tinnevelly. Salt, on the other hand, was cheaper in several places as compared with 1888-89, when the duty was first raised. The wages of labour generally remained almost stationary. In Kurnool, Trichinopoly and Madura, the wages of agricultural labourers in towns made a rapid advance during the year. This is attributed, in the first two districts, to the dearness of food grains, and in Madura to the great demand for labour in connection with the Periyár and other projects.

The revision of village establishments was sanctioned in the districts of South Arcot and Madura during the year 1889-90. Proposals relating to Ganjam were also submitted to Government. The famine analysis registers of the Kurnool district were submitted to Government for approval during the year. The preparation of a statistical atlas of the Presidency was nearly completed by the Assistant Director of Agriculture. A scheme enabling landholders to pay Government dues by means of Post office money orders was sanctioned for trial in 5 districts. The cultivation and curing of tobacco under the direct supervision of an expert deputed last year by the Government of India was continued during the year under review. The results were, however, far from satisfactory, and operations were accordingly discontinued from the 1st of June last. Experiments made with the seeds of a number of varieties of Eucalyptus were not very encouraging, except on the Hills. The Erythroxylon coca plants distributed in 1889-90 turned out well on the whole except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. An enquiry into the possibility of successfully manufacturing carbonate of soda from dhobies' earth

showed that the experiment was not worth trying on a large scale. The trade in animal bones, and their utilization in Southern India for purposes of manure underwent a careful investigation during the year. A special enquiry into the Tinnevelly cotton industry revealed the fact that the quality and outturn were very good as compared with other countries. The postponed award of prizes for crops of barley raised on the Nílgiris from the seed imported by Government in 1888 was made during the year. A flight of locusts appeared in the Godávari and Vizagapatam districts, but no other serious insect pests were reported. The special officer appointed to make experiments in Sericulture submitted his report during the year. Two Agricultural exhibitions were held, one at Bellary and the other at Salem. At both these there was a large decrease in the number of live-stock exhibited, and they were on the whole so unsuccessful that they have been discontinued for the future. Messrs. Massey and Company exhibited ploughs and sugarcane mills at work in South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. The cotton soil ploughs sold by this firm in the Bellary district appeared, from an enquiry made by the Assistant Director, to work to the satisfaction of the ryots. The results of an enquiry into the sources of supply and the chief breeds of cattle in the Presidency have been published. Pony-breeding operations were continued during the year in Salem, Coimbatore and the Nílgiris. The number of mares covered was 434. Cattle-disease, though of a less severe type than in the previous year, prevailed in all parts of the Presidency. The districts which suffered most were Ganjam, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot and Malabar. The mortality among cattle was less, but that among sheep, goats, horses and ponies was greater than in 1888-89.

The trees and shrubs planted in the Government Horticultural Gardens have grown vigorously. The nurseries were enlarged and fully stocked. Work, however, was much impeded during the early part of 1890 by the outbreak of influenza which caused a panic amongst the labourers. Many new plants were introduced into the gardens during the year. Sim's Park, Coonoor, was kept in excellent order, and was much resorted to by visitors. A heavy flood in October last did much damage to the Gúdalúr Experimental Garden. Considerable additions were made to the Madras Herbarium and some valuable botanical works were added to the library. Indents for seeds required in 1890 and which were submitted through the Secretary of State had not been complied with at the end of the year under report. The receipts for the year were Rs. 4,063, being Rs. 160 more than in the year before. In addition, Rs. 1,500 worth of wood, &c., was supplied, free of cost, to various Government departments. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,495, or Rs. 150 less than that of last year.

There is not much to be said this year about the condition of the cinchona estates. Most of the trees planted out since the year 1883 progressed favorably. About 40 acres of the hybrid plantations were thinned out, and yielded 20,800 lbs. of dry bark. With the exception of two severe storms, one at Dodabetta and the other at Naduvatam, the season was on the whole favorable. The failure of the North-east monsoon was compensated for by an unusually heavy South-west one. The *Remijias*, *Carthagenas*, *Moradas*, *Verdes* and *Santa Fés*, planted on several parts of the estates, did not thrive well. The *Santa Fés* in particular seem to die everywhere after the second year. The amount of bark harvested

was more than in any of the past six years, aggregating 160,226 lbs. A quinine factory has been started which has caused a reduction in the amount of bark kept in the store rooms. The actual receipts of the year were Rs. 5,440 not including the value of sulphate of quinine, supplied to the Medical Stores department, Bombay, or of solid febrifuge in stock at the close of the year. These may be estimated at Rs. 8,393. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 68,180. The manufacture of quinine was commenced in June 1889, but owing to various accidents proceeded very slowly. A sample of the quinine made at Naduvatam was sent for analysis to England and Germany, and has been favorably reported upon.

The financial results of the operations of the Forest department during the official year 1889-90 continued to be satisfactory. The year closed with a surplus of Rs. 3,92,269 as against Rs. 2,98,332 in 1888-89.

The area of forests reserved under the Act in the Northern circle, including leased forests, rose from 631 to 826 square miles during the year. Reserved lands covered 6,806½ square miles, and other forests 35½. Good work was done in the way of demarcation in most districts. The progress of settlement in Godávari, Kistna and Nellore was fairly good, while in other districts it was unsatisfactory. The work was chiefly carried on by 2 Special Forest Settlement officers, and during the latter part of the year by a third Forest Settlement officer in Cuddapah and Anantapur. The revenue from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 79,470 against Rs. 77,459 in 1888-89. The districts which chiefly contributed to this were Kistna and Nellore and the subject also received special attention in Godávari. In Kistna a step towards limiting grazing was made by the exclusion of goats from all reserves. In Cuddapah grazing was permitted on payment of fees in most of the reserved forests, and without any payment in some of them. The only survey work of any importance was carried out by the Revenue Survey department in Bellary and Anantapur. The area of plantations increased from 7,144½ to 7,519¾ acres, that under topes decreased by 10 acres, and that under cultural operations increased from 774 to 1,171½ acres. The subject of the artificial reproduction of forests received special attention and natural reproduction was generally good. The total sum spent on roads was Rs. 9,752 in Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and the Nílgiris. Rs. 13,422 were spent on buildings against Rs. 14,457 in the previous year. The area attempted to be protected from fire was 2,700 square miles, of which 200 were burnt. Sales of forest produce collected by departmental agency realized Rs. 1,24,500 and sales to purchasers direct from forests Rs. 4,70,366. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 6,06,610 and expenditure to Rs. 4,58,330, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,48,280 against Rs. 1,42,378 in the previous year. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 1,355 against 1,204 in 1888-89, while the percentage of convictions was somewhat less.

The area under control in the Southern Circle was 9,875 square miles, the net addition during the year being 131 square miles. The total area of reserved forests was 2,913 square miles and of reserved lands 5,521. 1,290 miles of reserve lines were cleared and demarcated at a total cost of Rs. 13,297. The outturn of Survey work by the Government of India party was 1,182 square miles of triangulation in Salem and Madura, 628 miles of traversing and 211 square miles of

topography. Departmental surveys of 75 square miles were also completed at a cost of Rs. 1,484 and Rs. 4,599 spent on line-clearing for survey by the former party. Fire-tracings were constructed around 1,910 square miles of forest, an increase of 408 square miles since the preceding year, and 99 per cent. of this extent was saved. Special precautions were taken in North Malabar, and no fires of any importance occurred. The collections from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 64,375 against Rs. 52,396 in 1888-89. Reproduction, both natural and artificial, was distinctly bad, especially the former. The area of regular plantations at the close of the year was 12,544 acres, of cultural operations 4,203 acres, and of topes 18,888 acres; there were also 100 miles of channel banks as in 1888-89. The total outlay on roads and buildings was Rs. 35,937 as against Rs. 34,848 in the previous year. Sales by departmental agency realized Rs. 2,19,669 against Rs. 2,52,808 in 1888-89, and those to permit-holders amounted to Rs. 6,96,965 against Rs. 6,35,165 in that year. The total receipts of the circle aggregated Rs. 9,51,017 and the expenditure Rs. 7,07,028. The net surplus of Rs. 2,43,989 was Rs. 88,035 more than that of 1888-89. The number of forest offences was 2,679 against 2,201, but the percentage of convictions rose from 39 to 81. The offences of unauthorized felling of wood and grazing without permission were responsible for most of the increase. 4 elephants were captured in South Malabar.

The total value of the Sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1889-90, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 27 crores and 16½ lakhs, against 25 crores and 14¾ lakhs in the preceding year. The advance of almost 202 lakhs was made up of increases of nearly 110 lakhs under exports and nearly 92 lakhs under imports.

The total value of the external trade, *i.e.*, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian Ports not British, and with British Ports in other Presidencies, amounted to over 23 crores and 70 lakhs, an advance of 159½ lakhs, as compared with 1888-89. Exports contributed 14 crores and 38 lakhs, or 60·67 per cent. of the total value of this trade. Compared with 1888-89, the exports increased by 90½ lakhs or 6·73 per cent. and the imports by nearly 69 lakhs or 7·99 per cent. The increase in exports was mainly with the United Kingdom, France and Ceylon, and in imports with the United Kingdom. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures increased by over 91 lakhs or 6·85 per cent., while those of foreign merchandise decreased by nearly 1 lakh or 6·4 per cent. The more important exports of Indian articles, *i.e.*, those the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs, were raw cotton, hides and skins, coffee, indigo, seeds, grain and pulse, sugar, spices and oils, which together contributed nearly 81 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce. There were increases in raw cotton (86 lakhs), sugar (26 lakhs), seeds (22 lakhs), indigo (10 lakhs), grain and pulse (8 lakhs) and oils (1 lakh), and decreases in coffee (35 lakhs), spices (15 lakhs) and hides and skins (11 lakhs). Compared with 1888-89, the imports of foreign merchandise and Indian produce increased by 34¾ lakhs or 4·91 per cent. and 34¼ lakhs or 21·79 per cent., respectively. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn. The former amounted to 2 crores and 67½ lakhs (28·71 per cent. of total imports) and the latter to 1 crore and 47 lakhs (15·77 per cent.). Metals and grain and pulse contributed nearly 58 lakhs (6·21 per cent.) and over 57 lakhs (6·14 per cent.), respectively.

The total value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to 17 crores and 68 lakhs, or 1 crore and 56 lakhs (9·67 per cent.) in excess of 1888-89. The exports increased by nearly 1 crore and 19 lakhs or 11·52 per cent., and the imports by 37 lakhs or 6·39 per cent. As usual, the greater part of the foreign trade, amounting to 1,170½ lakhs, or 66·20 per cent. of the total value under this head, was with the United Kingdom. France contributed 168½ lakhs or 9·54 per cent., Ceylon over 153 lakhs or 8·67 per cent., Straits Settlements over 49 lakhs or 2·79 per cent., United States 46½ lakhs or 2·63 per cent., Egypt 39 lakhs or 2·21 per cent., Austria nearly 21 lakhs or 1·18 per cent., and Italy 20½ lakhs or 1·17 per cent.

The total value of the coasting trade amounted to over 6 crores and 2 lakhs, that is nearly 4 lakhs or ·62 per cent. more than in the previous year. Compared with 1888-89, the exports declined by over 28 lakhs, while the imports advanced by 32 lakhs. As usual, this trade was chiefly with Bombay and Bengal, which contributed 51·38 and 26·93 per cent., respectively, of the total value. The remainder was distributed chiefly between Burma (13·31 per cent.), Travancore (2·50 per cent.) and Goa (1·31 per cent.).

The total imports and exports of private treasure, excluding the movements between British ports within the Presidency, amounted to 42¾ lakhs against 31½ lakhs in the previous year. Compared with the figures of 1888-89, the imports of gold and silver rose by 5½ lakhs and 8½ lakhs, respectively, while the exports declined by ½ a lakh and 2¼ lakhs. The net imports of gold were over 12½ lakhs and of silver over 8¼ lakhs.

The expenditure on Imperial Military Public works was Rs. 6,09,509, on Imperial Civil works Rs. 22,835, on Provincial Civil works Rs. 17,01,849, on Local Incorporated funds Rs. 78,978, on Local Excluded works Rs. 28,955 and on Estate works Rs. 90,498. The system of divisional accounts in the Presidency underwent a thorough investigation and steps were taken to modify and improve it. Sir Alexander Rendel, K.C.I.E., Consulting Engineer to the Secretary of State for India, made a thorough inspection of the Madras Harbour works during the year and expressed his approval of the plans and arrangements hitherto adopted. A considerable amount of work was done on the north and south piers, Rs. 7,83,392 being spent in the course of the year. The Bangalore and Ootacamund water-supply schemes were investigated during the year under report, and the former placed in the hands of the Inspector-General of Military works. The artesian boring in the Kortalayár valley was abandoned and operations recommenced at Tuticorin. The Arsenal workshops building at Bellary turned out a failure as also the Gopálpur pier, both of which works were abandoned. The brick-work of the first and second floors of the new Law Courts, Madras, was completed during the year, together with all the out-buildings. The famine relief works in the Ganjam district set on foot in the previous year were continued as such till November 1889, when the pressure of famine ceased. The Rushikulya project was then continued as an ordinary protective work and the Boppayapuram gedda, which had been nearly finished, was ordered to be completed by the Public Works department. The Ganjam-Gopálpur canal, on which about Rs. 1,30,000 had been spent, was not considered worth completing, as the expenditure to be incurred would be heavy and the work itself running parallel with the proposed

East Coast Railway would be of no special advantage. A Military Works department was constituted during the year and the Public Works in the stations of Madras, Poonamallee, Vellore Fort, Wellington, Bangalore and Bellary placed under its control. The following important Military and Civil works were completed: Third new block of barracks for 50 men at Málapuram at a total cost of Rs. 1,78,758; Taluk Cutcherry at Narsápur (Godávari) Rs. 24,253; Collector's Cutcherry at Cuddapah Rs. 1,40,690; Taluk Cutcherry at Rájampet (Cuddapah) Rs. 23,535; Taluk Cutcherry at Nandyál Rs. 36,310; new Law Courts at Calicut Rs. 1,24,880; District Jail at Trichinopoly Rs. 74,663; Presidency Magistrates' Court-house, Madras, Rs. 48,850. The road from Potinghi to Koraput made fair progress; up to date Rs. 1,85,591 have been spent on it: Rs. 1,05,737 were spent on the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road, which was completed for 6 miles beyond Vayitri. All the iron work for the Gadilam bridge was landed and stacked at Cuddalore. The Vaigai bridge was opened for traffic on the 6th December 1889. The total amount spent on its construction was Rs. 2,76,777. The value of the work done at the Public Works workshops was somewhat greater than in 1888-89.

The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, during 1889-90, was Rs. 60,41,742 or Rs. 2,401 more than in the previous year. The outlay incurred during the year on the capital account of the Godávari delta was Rs. 72,308. The area irrigated during fasli 1299 (1889-90) was for first crop 620,279 acres and for second crop 53,637 acres, against 612,452 and 39,167 acres in the previous year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 21,18,634 and the total charges to Rs. 5,00,440, leaving a net balance of Rs. 16,18,194 or 12·72 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 127,19,245 including indirect charges. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 481 miles. The outlay on capital account of the Kistna delta scheme during the year was Rs. 4,95,241, leaving Rs. 50,82,026 still to be spent to complete the works as estimated for. The area irrigated for first crop was 436,762 and for second crop 53 acres, against 416,084 and 121 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 15,51,198 and the charges to Rs. 3,84,893, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 11,66,305 or 12·28 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 94,96,842. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 281 miles. The outlay incurred on capital account of the Pennér delta was Rs. 12,097, leaving Rs. 26,620 still to be spent to complete the works estimated for. The area irrigated was 63,858 acres for first and 2,313 acres for second crop, against 58,268 and 1,385 acres in the previous year, while the revenue derived was Rs. 1,40,045. The charges amounted to Rs. 13,049, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,26,996 or 6·80 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 18,66,941 including indirect charges. In May 1889, the Government of India sanctioned the revised estimate for the Sangam anicut system amounting to Rs. 38,25,000. The outlay incurred on the capital account of the project during the year was Rs. 49,020. The area irrigated was 60,638 acres against 52,789 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 1,20,919 and the charges to Rs. 50,380, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 70,539 or 1·95 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 36,20,906 including indirect charges. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 216,42,645, was reduced by Rs. 966 by the sale of unserviceable stores, &c. The area irrigated was 21,851 acres against 34,999 acres in the previous year. The revenue collected amounted to Rs. 75,951

and the charges to Rs. 1,24,777, showing a deficit of Rs. 48,826 against Rs. 69,551 in the previous year. Proposals for effecting a reduction in the cost of the navigation establishment were sanctioned during the year. The expenditure on the Barur tank project during the year was Rs. 30,263, leaving Rs. 21,534 still to be spent to complete the scheme. The area irrigated was 1,051 acres against 729 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived was Rs. 2,535 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,128. The area irrigated in the Cauvery delta was 908,385 acres for first and 102,313 acres for second crop, against 907,368 and 99,768 acres in the previous year. The net revenue derived was Rs. 7,22,673 or 40·61 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,79,453 including indirect charges. The area irrigated under the Srívaikuntham anicut system was 21,815 acres for first crop and 17,970 acres for second crop, against 21,506 and 18,914 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 99,392 and the charges to Rs. 19,579, leaving a net profit of Rs. 79,813 or 5·50 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,51,541 including indirect charges. The period of sanction accorded by the Secretary of State to the Periyár project having expired, the Government of India was requested in February 1890 to extend the sanction for a further period of five years, or till the end of 1894-95. The expenditure incurred on the project was Rs. 7,42,012 during, and Rs. 16,05,932 up to, the end of the year, leaving an unexpended balance of estimate of Rs. 38,19,068. At the end of the year, arrangements for enabling the site of the foundations of the main dam to be unwatered and prepared for the concrete were nearly completed. 435 feet of the watershed tunnel have been completed as also the approach cutting at its north end; the approach cutting at the south end has been completed for rather more than half its length (5,000 feet) and some work has been done on the remaining portion. The amount spent during the year on the Rushikulya project in the Ganjam district, the only protective work in progress, was Rs. 3,16,648, the expenditure to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 15,95,770. The Janamilli anicut work was seriously damaged by an unusually high flood in the Rushikulya river, and the flood at the same time in the Mahánadi, which was higher than any on record, damaged 55 of the wells which had been sunk for the lower retaining wall of the Goomsur anicut. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Chembrambakam tank were 10,286 and 4,183 acres, respectively. The net revenue derived amounted to Rs. 3,952 or ·54 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on the Pálár anicut system during the year was Rs. 31,426. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 69,414 and 26,434 acres, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 1,22,469 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,01,278, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 21,191 or 1·12 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on the Pelandorai anicut system during the year was Rs. 427 and to the end of the year Rs. 4,45,303. The area irrigated for first crop was 5,851 and for second crop 143 acres. The revenue derived was Rs. 13,559 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 18,153, showing a deficit of Rs. 4,594 against one of Rs. 7,719 in the previous year. The area irrigated under first crop of the Madras water-supply and Irrigation Extension project was 7,492 acres. The revenue was Rs. 23,109 and the charges amounted to Rs. 5,092, showing a profit of Rs. 18,017 or 1·03 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,54,045. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 11,464,103 cubic yards. The expenditure incurred during the year on the Buckingham canal was Rs. 2,06,037, making a total of Rs. 74,71,452 to the end of the

year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 78,808 against Rs. 73,855 in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 76,172 more than the receipts. Owing to high floods in the Pennér river in October 1889 a portion of the work was breached. Work on the Ganjam-Gopálpur tidal canal, which was started in January 1889, was stopped at the end of November as it was no longer wanted for famine relief purposes, and as the advantages to be gained from completing it were not commensurate with the probable cost. An expenditure of Rs. 65,857 was incurred during the year, the total outlay up to end of September 1889 being Rs. 1,44,801 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,51,145 including indirect charges. A small outlay of Rs. 856 was incurred on earth-work of the Chilka Lake canal. The receipts realized from the Vedarniem canal amounted to Rs. 648 and the cost of maintaining it to Rs. 6,735.

On the tank restoration scheme six full investigating parties were employed in Godávari and Vizagapatam ; the area over which operations were extended during the year was 8,325 square miles, making an aggregate area of 23,841 square miles under investigation. The total amount of estimates sanctioned from the commencement of tank restoration operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 21,26,112, against which the total expenditure on original works and repairs was Rs. 13,63,438. The expenditure during the year on Major original works under Irrigation and Navigation works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 1,12,041, and the outlay on Minor original works and repairs to Rs. 1,19,765 and Rs. 4,73,126, respectively. The expenditure on Minor Irrigation works under the charge of the Revenue department was Rs. 3,50,431. The expenditure on Agricultural works was Rs. 3,58,393, of which Rs. 1,39,188 were incurred on Major, Rs. 9,816 on Minor original works and the balance on repairs.

During the year 1889-90 no extensions were made to the Madras or South Indian Railways, but construction was in progress over a length of 366½ miles on the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. The survey of the line along the East coast between Bezváda and Cuttack was commenced in December 1889. A survey was also undertaken by the Madras Railway between Nellore and Guntúr at the cost of Provincial funds, and at the end of the official year about 50 miles had been surveyed and levelled. The South Indian Railway completed the survey, location and estimate for the Máyavaram-Mutupet line, but construction was not commenced in consequence of delay in raising the capital. The Madras Railway opened one trial station, closed another, and converted 5 trial stations into permanent ones. No progress was made with the Nílgiri Railway as, until the legality of the method adopted in raising capital was established, expenditure could not be incurred.

On the Madras Railway the total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1890 was £10,704,115, being at the rate of £12,806 per mile and the net profit for the official year amounted to £348,603, being at the rate of 3·25 per cent. on the outlay. The gross earnings exceeded those of 1888-89 by upwards of 6¼ lakhs, the improvement being mainly due to the development of goods traffic. The working expenses showed an excess of 3¾ lakhs, including abnormal items on account of new works and the reconstruction of several bridges. During the year, upwards of 6 millions of passengers travelled by this railway, being an increase of 7·28 per cent. over the preceding year. The development of goods traffic both in tonnage

and receipts was mainly due to an increase in grain, cotton and general traffic. The number of tons of general merchandise carried was 812,044 against 719,295 in 1888-89. The following reductions in rates and fares were introduced from 1st July 1889, viz., first class fares from 18 to 12 pies and second class from 7 to 6 pies per mile, subject to minimum charges of 4 and 2 annas respectively. The issue of first and second class return tickets, except in the case of through-booking with other lines, was discontinued. What might have been a serious accident occurred at Jalárpet whilst shunting on 1st April 1889, when 28 wagons ran out of the station for a distance of 16 miles. They were eventually stopped by a reverse gradient and no damage was done. In October 1889, a cyclone crossed the northern portion of the line which was damaged in 5 places by the bursting of adjoining tanks. In consequence of the large number of derailments, and on the recommendation of a committee of Railway Officers, the appointment of Inspector of Points and Crossings was resuscitated during the year. No alteration was made in the passenger train service, but an extra goods train in each direction was introduced between Jalárpet and Salem.

The total capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway up to 31st March 1890 was £4,756,397, being at the rate of £7,273 per mile, and the net profits for the official year under review were £194,955, being at the rate of 4·10 per cent. on the outlay. The gross earnings exceeded those of the preceding year by more than 3 lakhs, due to the development of both passenger and goods traffic. Working expenses showed a decrease of nearly half a lakh of rupees, mainly due to savings in the Engineering Department. During the year upwards of $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions of passengers travelled by the railway, an increase of 7·12 per cent. over that preceding. Under goods traffic the total receipts were Rs. 24,28,486 as compared with Rs. 22,67,471 in 1888-89. Government having prohibited Medical officers in civil or military employ from holding the appointment of Consulting Physician to the South Indian Railway, sanction was given to the appointment of a private practitioner. The Agent, South Indian Railway, was on the 25th March 1890 served on behalf of the Secretary of State with a notice of purchase of the works and rolling stock of the company.

The total capital expenditure on the Nellore branch of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway up to 31st March 1890 was Rs. 59,17,493, being at the rate of Rs. 71,295 per mile and the net profits for the official year under review were Rs. 64,042, being at the rate of 1·08 per cent. on the outlay.

The total capital expenditure on the Bezváda Extension Railway up to 31st March 1890 was Rs. 13,62,985, being at the rate of Rs. 64,904 per mile and the net profits for the official year under review were Rs. 15,167, being at the rate of 1·11 per cent. on the outlay. This line was opened for traffic on 10th February 1889 and is worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company as part of their system.

At the close of the official year 1889-90 there were 1,691 Post offices, 1,412 letter-boxes, 985 postmen and 893 village postmen under the Imperial Post Department, showing a general increase over the figures of the previous year. The length of imperial mail lines rose to 12,862 miles against 10,446 on the 31st March 1890. The total number of articles given out for delivery was 55,089,216 against 47,507,122 and of those returned undelivered 1,360,684 against 120,266 in 1888-89. The value-payable and insurance systems both continued to enjoy the

favor of the public, the number of articles transmitted by them showing a considerable increase. Money order transactions likewise expanded. The amount of Saving's bank accounts remaining open on the 31st March 1889 showed a decrease on that of last year to the extent of Rs. 31,272, but the number of depositors rose by 9,518. The increase in the number of complaints made by the public against Post office officials was due to the transfer of the Mysore Postal service to this department. There were 5 highway robberies of the mail and 1 attempted robbery. The year opened with 102 combined offices and closed with 130.

The District Post Mail lines remained about the same in length as last year. The number of Post offices was 68, and 57 letter-boxes were newly opened. An extension of the district post in the agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari was under discussion. The number of articles collected for despatch exceeded the figure of the preceding year by 23·7 per cent. and the net revenue was Rs. 36,407 against Rs. 27,579 in 1888-89.

392 miles of telegraph lines were added during 1889-90, bringing the total mileage in the Madras Presidency up to 5,291 miles. 60 offices were opened and 24 closed, leaving 291 open at the end of the year; of these, 156 were in the hands of Government. 597,666 messages were despatched, an increase of 48,180 upon the figure of 1888-89. The Indian share of collections amounted to Rs. 9,16,226.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue under Imperial, Provincial and Local heads rose from 1,144 lakhs in 1888-89 to 1,196 lakhs in the year under review, but the gross expenditure increased at the same time from 921 lakhs to 1,001 lakhs and the surplus of 195 lakhs was 28 lakhs less than that of 1888-89. This was due to an increase of about Rs. 81 lakhs in expenditure, chiefly under Public works and Post office, and which was only partly counterbalanced by an increase of about 53 lakhs in receipts under the principal heads of revenue. The amount remitted to other Provinces, or paid in satisfaction of the Secretary of State's drafts on this Presidency was 261 lakhs against 306 lakhs in the previous year, and the interest paid on Government securities was about 34 lakhs in each year.

The value of small silver coin which passed into local circulation amounted to Rs. 7,43,000, leaving in the treasuries at the close of the year a little over 7½ lakhs against over 13½ lakhs in 1888-89. The local circulation of copper coin was increased by Rs. 1,64,000 and the balance of current copper remaining at the end of the year was in 1888-89 about 3¼ lakhs.

Land revenue collections rose from 475¾ lakhs in 1888-89 to a little over 494¼ lakhs in 1889-90, a result attributable partly to the more favorable nature of the season, and partly to the greater promptness shown by the executive in realizing the demand. The charges of collection amounted to 46¾ lakhs against 46¼ lakhs in the previous year.

The revenue under Salt rose from a little under 165 lakhs in 1888-89 to about 175¾ lakhs in 1889-90, while the expenditure only advanced from 15 to 16 lakhs.

The improvement in the receipts was owing to the large sums received in payment for salt sold on credit in the previous year and to an increase in the sale of excise salt. The rise in the charges is attributed to the expansion of departmental operations. The principal feature in the administration of the Salt department was the carrying out of the scheme sanctioned by Government in the previous year for the formation of reserve stocks to control the price of excise salt. The result proved to be satisfactory and the price of excise salt was reduced everywhere. The quantity of salt manufactured and received into store rose from a little under 9 million maunds in 1888-89, to a little over that figure in 1889-90, while the quantity issued was nearly 8½ million maunds or a little more than the figure of the previous year.

The Stamp revenue of the year was the highest on record, amounting to 65 lakhs. The increase was general throughout the Presidency and may be ascribed briefly to expansion of business and increase in litigation. The charges were a little over 1½ lakhs.

Excise and Abkári contributed 108¾ lakhs to the revenue or over 10 lakhs more than in the previous year. This improvement was due to the greater quantity of country spirits issued from distilleries, to the higher rentals obtained for toddy, and to the large sums derived from the new tree-tax system, as well as to an increase under foreign liquors. The charges rose from 3¼ lakhs in 1888-89 to a little over 3¾ lakhs in 1889-90. Opium receipts fell from somewhat over 6 lakhs to 5¼ lakhs, owing to the smaller quantity of that drug imported.

The receipts from Sea customs rose to about 16¾ lakhs against about 16½ lakhs, the result chiefly of an increase in the export of rice to Ceylon. The charges amounted to 1½ lakhs as in 1888-89. The largely increased export of rice from Tanjore to Ceylon *viâ* Kárikal had the effect of raising the receipts under Land customs from ¾ to 1½ lakhs. The charges were, as usual, inconsiderable in amount. The Income-tax receipts of 1889-90 included some large arrears and were 16½ lakhs or 1¼ lakhs more than those of 1888-89. The charges of collection were about Rs. 16,000 in each year. While Forest receipts rose by nearly half a lakh, the expenditure fell by a little more than that amount, the result being a net improvement of a lakh over the previous year. Registration receipts rose from 9½ lakhs in 1888-89 to 10¼ lakhs in 1889-90. The charges were a little higher than those of the year before, when they amounted to 6½ lakhs.

Under the remaining heads of service, Imperial and Provincial, the difference between the receipts of the two years was very trifling, but the expenditure of 1889-90 exceeded that of 1888-89 by 8½ lakhs, chiefly in consequence of the large outlay on the Ganjam Famine, on the survey of the East Coast Railway and on Public works. The receipts under Excluded Local Funds rose from 6 to 6½ lakhs, and the charges from 5¼ lakhs to 8.

The Imperial Public Works receipts exceeded 5¼ lakhs or ¼ lakh more than those of the previous year. The advance was consequent on the increase in the traffic earnings of the Nellore Branch of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. Owing chiefly to the progress made in the construction of the other branches of the

above railway, the charges rose from a little over 44¾ lakhs in 1888-89 to nearly 88 lakhs in 1889-90.

The receipts of the Military department fell from about 27 to about 18½ lakhs and the charges from 346 to about 336½ lakhs. The falling off in receipts was chiefly under *Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services*, and was due to a decrease in the consumption of country-brewed malt liquor, while the actuals of 1888-89 included a large number of arrear payments. The decline in expenditure was due to the withdrawal of troops from Burma as well as to the transfer of a Battery of Artillery and of an Infantry regiment from the Madras to the Bombay command.

The receipts and outgoings of the Postal department considerably exceeded those of the preceding year, the former rising from 72¼ lakhs to 79½ and the latter from 92 lakhs to 116½. The receipts and charges of the Telegraph department increased by about ¼ and 1¼ lakhs respectively.

The value of loans outstanding increased by 6¼ lakhs, the result chiefly of large advances made towards Harbour construction works.

The receipts of provincial services, including the Pound and Agricultural Services Fund were 294 lakhs, the charges being only 278¾ lakhs, leaving a surplus of 15¼ lakhs, against about 11¾ lakhs in 1888-89. The balances at credit of these services rose from 65¼ lakhs on the 1st April 1889 to a little over 80½ lakhs on the 31st March 1890, or 63½ lakhs more than the minimum balance which the Provincial Government is required to retain.

The balances in favor of the following Incorporated Local Funds, which are not at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government, amounted in the aggregate to 59¾ lakhs on the 31st March 1890, the amount held on the corresponding date of the previous year being 59½ lakhs : (1) Local Funds Act V of 1884; (2) Village Service Funds; (3) Canal and Ferry Funds; (4) Irrigation Cess Funds, and (5) the Bhadráchallam Road Fund.

The circulation of Government currency notes of the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding the transactions of the Branch Reserve Treasury, amounted to 202 lakhs at the end of the year against 180 lakhs at the beginning, and ranged from 171 lakhs, the lowest point in June, to 208 lakhs, the highest limit reached in December. The average circulation for the whole year was 183·78 lakhs, being 4·77 lakhs more than that of the previous year. The average circulation of notes of the lower denominations alone exceeded that of 1888-89 by 5·90 lakhs. The coin reserve held at the Presidency was 167 lakhs at the beginning, and 194 lakhs at the close of the year. The receipts and issues of home notes amounted to 1,373 lakhs and 1,415 lakhs, respectively, against 1,304 lakhs and 1,280 lakhs in the previous year, and the encashment of foreign notes to 62 lakhs against 58 lakhs. No case of fraud or forgery came to light during the year either at this office or at the Calicut Sub-circle office. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year was Rs. 2,68,571 against Rs. 2,66,281 in 1888-89.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Among a population of 28,050,087 embraced by registration, the total births numbered 867,523, a ratio of 30·9 per mille, the highest birth-rate since 1866. Kurnool returned the highest ratio (42·2) and Ganjam the lowest (18·1), probably owing to the prevalence of famine in the latter district during the year, combined with defective registration. In 5 districts the birth-rates were lower than in 1888. Male births were to female in the proportion of 104·2 to 100. The total deaths registered numbered 661,178, representing a mortality of 23·5 per mille of population, against 21·4 in 1888 and an average of 21·5 in the 5 previous years. The deaths from cholera, small-pox, fevers and bowel-complaints were more numerous than in the preceding year. As usual, the mortality among the male population was greater than among the female, the ratio being 107·0 to 100. The death-rate among children was very high. The mortality among infants under one year of age was 154·3 per mille. Madras again returned the highest death-rate (42·6) and Nellore the lowest (15·6); Ganjam stood next to Madras, with a death-rate of 40·9, followed by Kurnool with 31·0. In 11 districts the death-rates were higher than in 1888. The greatest increase occurred in Ganjam, owing to the effects of famine in the district. There was a marked advance in the number of deaths from cholera compared with former years; they numbered 76,020, the highest figure since 1877. The disease was most prevalent in the Ganjam district. The total mortality from small-pox was 29,138 against 21,858 in 1888, the greatest sufferers being the Ganjam, Kurnool, Bellary-Anantapur, South Arcot and Cuddapah districts. The deaths from fevers were 230,172 against 204,561 in 1888, and from bowel-complaints 29,122 against 27,721. Kurnool and Vizagapatam suffered most from the former, Madras and Chingleput most from the latter diseases. In municipalities the birth-rate was 30·2 per mille and the death-rate 29·3 per mille; in 1888, the rates were 30·1 and 29·7 per mille respectively. The highest birth-rate (54·0) occurred in Dindigul and the lowest in Tirupati (10·8). Bezváda returned the highest death-rate (57·8) and Cannanore the lowest (15·0). Cholera raged in Berhampore, Parlákimedi, Vizianagrum, Tirupatúr and Vániyambádi. Deaths from fevers were recorded in all the towns, but the highest rate occurred in Kurnool.

No new sanitary works of any importance were executed during the year, either by municipalities or district boards. The improvements effected were of a nature similar to those detailed in former reports, but were more extensive. Of their total income, municipalities set apart 32·1 per cent. for sanitation against 34·3 per cent. in 1888-89 and district boards 37·7 per cent. against 33·8 per cent. in 1888-89. Coimbatore, Kurnool and Salem contributed the largest percentage and Malabar and Nellore the smallest.

Vaccine operations numbered 875,743, being the highest on record for several years; of these, 94·9 per cent. proved successful. The largest number of operations was, as usual, performed among children between 1 and 6 years of age. About 20·4 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated within one year of birth. Compulsory vaccination was introduced into 4 more towns. The cost of each successful case was reduced by 3 pies. The districts of Salem, Chingleput and Coimbatore returned the best results. Among municipalities, the largest number of operations was in Trichinopoly, but the best results were shown by

Anakápalle. Animal vaccination was conducted in 15 districts; 93·2 per cent. of these operations proved successful, and their cost was much less than in the previous year.

The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries increased during 1889 from 375 to 393. There was a considerable advance both in the number of patients treated and of surgical operations performed, with a very slight increase in the death-rate as compared with the previous year. Fever was more prevalent and admissions for bowel-complaint and venereal affections more numerous. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,32,579. As in the preceding year, several civil stations remained in charge of Assistant Surgeons owing to the paucity of Commissioned Medical Officers.

Accommodation in the Lunatic Asylums was found to be inadequate, and consequently several patients had to be refused admission. There were in all 792 insanes under treatment, of whom 51 died and 109 were discharged. The average monthly cost of an insane was, at Madras Rs. 11-9-11, Calicut Rs. 8-12-10 and Waltair Rs. 9-1-5.

Owing to the withdrawal of the Contagious Disease Act there was a great falling off in the number of women treated in the Venereal Hospital. There were in all 355 cases, of whom 290 were cured and 10 died. The cost of maintaining the hospital for the year was Rs. 6,271, against Rs. 9,308 in 1888.

During 1889, 7 ships with 2,544 and 6 with 2,215 emigrants left for Mauritius and Natal respectively. 623 return emigrants arrived from Mauritius and 421 from Natal, the former bringing savings to the amount of Rs. 21,177 and the latter to the amount of Rs. 1,04,382. 240 passengers, including 100 under advances, proceeded to the Straits Settlements from Madras.

There was no emigration to the French Colonies. 1,683 emigrants returned during the year from the Colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique and La Réunion. Of the 308 emigrants who were embarked at Guadeloupe for Madras, 23 died during the voyage through the effects of overcrowding. The same cause probably led to the excessive mortality among the emigrants from Martinique, 34 dying on the voyage and 11 after reaching Pondicherry, out of a total number of 879. The savings of the 1,301 adults who landed from these three colonies amounted to Rs. 46,620-1-7, those from Guadeloupe bringing back Rs. 55-7-9 per head, those from Martinique Rs. 35-2-4 and those from Réunion only Rs. 22-11-7. A central depôt for emigrants proceeding to the Straits Settlements was established at Negapatam. 2,875 embarked under advances in form A, besides 15,717 free passengers from Madras, Karikal, Porto Novo and Negapatam. Arrangements were made for facilitating emigration to Sarawak and Assam. 1,217 passengers returned to Karikal from the Straits against 1,238 in 1888. Emigration to Burma was, as usual, confined to the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, including the French port of Karikal. A total of 34,303 persons sailed from these districts. 93,219 persons emigrated to Ceylon from Madura, Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam. 10 passengers also embarked for Mauritius from Pondicherry and 62 returned to Karikal from Ceylon.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

The bye-laws of the Madras University relating to convocations were revised. French and German were made optional languages for the B.A. degree examination. Several important changes were under contemplation in the rules regarding the affiliation of colleges to the University. No progress was made in the matter of changing the dates of the Matriculation and Arts examinations. The Faculty of Medicine submitted amended bye-laws regulating the examinations in Medicine and Surgery, which, however, did not come up before the Senate during the year.

For the M.A. degree examination 10 candidates appeared against 9 in the previous year and 3 passed against 2. For the language branch of the B.A. degree examination 524 appeared, of whom 300 passed. For the optional branches 406 appeared and 182 were successful. The number of candidates for the F.A. examination increased from 1,979 to 2,013, but only 359 passed against 510.

The number of first-grade colleges remained the same, but the strength of the B.A. classes declined from 747 to 713 and that of the F.A. classes from 1,456 to 1,428 in consequence of the unfavorable results of the examinations in 1889. There were again 21 second-grade colleges, but the strength of the F.A. classes rose from 866 to 902.

The attendance in the Law department of the Presidency College rose from 201 to 282. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 23,500, of which Rs. 11,663 were spent, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 11,837. For the B.L. degree examination 120 candidates against 150 were examined, of whom 35 passed against 48.

Only 3 candidates presented themselves for the Second M.B. and C.M. examination, of whom 1 was successful. For the First M.B. and C.M. examination only 1 appeared and passed. For the Preliminary Scientific examination 4 appeared and 1 passed, while for the First and Second L.M.S. tests the numbers examined were 57 and 17, respectively, of whom 11 and 7 were successful. The strength of the college department of the Medical College was 136 against 149, the number of M.B. and C.M. students remaining the same, whilst that of L.M.S. students fell from 117 to 114, and that of casual students from 19 to 9. The number of female students rose from 39 to 43, of whom 5 were in the college department. The results of the University examinations were poor, especially those of the First L.M.S. examination.

13 candidates against 16 appeared for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering and 4 passed against 2 in the previous year. The strength of the college department of the College of Engineering fell from 17 to 13. 9 appeared for the final examination and 7 passed. As in the preceding years the final examinations for certificates, as well as the term examinations, were conducted by the board appointed by Government.

9 candidates appeared for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching and 5 passed. The numbers examined and passed in 1888-89 were 5 and 3, respectively. The number of graduates under training in the Teacher's College rose from 11 to 17. Arrangements were made during the year for the training of teachers in certain

special subjects, and two specially-qualified instructors were added to the teaching staff. Towards the close of the year proposals for the reorganization of the college were approved of and a Code of regulations was under revision.

Including the junior department, the strength of the College of Agriculture rose from 64 to 73. The results of the Higher Examinations in Science, Arts and Industries, showed an improvement on those of the previous year. The Veterinary Hospital attached to the college performed good work.

The number of candidates for the Matriculation examination fell from 7,327 to 7,104, the number of passes from 1,854 to 1,611, and the percentage of the latter from 25·3 to 22·6. The number of Upper Secondary schools declined from 147 to 141, and the attendance in the Upper and Lower Secondary departments from 7,466 and 12,667 to 6,925 and 12,143, respectively.

For the Middle School examination, 9,091 males and 421 females against 9,154 males and 415 females, respectively, appeared, and 3,473 males and 326 females were successful against 4,242 males and 295 females in the preceding year. The percentage of passes to examinees consequently fell from 47 to 40.

Excluding the Lower Secondary departments attached to English High schools, the number of English and Vernacular Lower Secondary schools fell from 377 and 64 to 372 and 39, respectively. The attendance in the Lower Secondary departments of English schools increased from 10,946 to 11,711, while that in Vernacular schools fell from 541 to 232. The total number of boys receiving Lower Secondary education fell from 24,103 to 24,043.

The number of Upper Secondary schools for girls on the 31st March 1890 was 30, with 178 pupils in the Upper Secondary department against 27 with 144 pupils in 1888-89. Besides the Lower Secondary departments attached to High schools, there were 63 English and 125 Vernacular Lower Secondary schools, containing, respectively, 773 and 687 pupils in the Lower Secondary departments. The total number of girls receiving lower secondary education, including girls in boys' schools, was 2,156 against 2,029 in the previous year. For the Higher Examination for Women, 233 against 234 appeared and 160 against 154 passed.

The number of Public Primary schools for boys advanced from 13,800 to 14,642 and the pupils in them from 389,394 to 414,943. In the Upper Primary departments of Secondary and Primary schools there were 24,511 boys against 24,039 in 1888-89. The number of Public Primary schools for girls rose from 677 to 683, and that of girls in the Upper Primary departments of Secondary and Primary schools was 3,240 against 3,157. The total number of pupils, male and female, presented for the lower standards was 222,779 against 203,447 in 1888-89, the percentage of passes being 72 against 71.

There was an increase of 734 in the total number of private institutions furnishing returns to the department, and the number of pupils advanced in proportion from 59,638 to 83,496. Of these schools, one was an English Middle school not recognized by the department, 149 advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit, and the rest elementary indigenous schools.

The total income from fees in all classes of schools, public and private, rose from Rs. 17,00,981 to Rs. 17,67,404; in Government institutions, including the Lawrence Asylum, the receipts fell from Rs. 1,22,046 to Rs. 1,17,236, but in Board and Aided institutions rose from Rs. 2,06,423 and Rs. 8,36,917 to Rs. 2,14,998 and Rs. 8,67,045, respectively. In unaided and private schools also there was an increase from Rs. 3,61,075 to Rs. 3,98,846. The expenditure from Provincial funds on grants-in-aid to public institutions under private management amounted to Rs. 3,91,597 against Rs. 3,29,052 in the previous year. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 48,89,220 to Rs. 50,79,182. Of this sum, Rs. 14,04,604 were defrayed by Provincial funds, Rs. 7,96,190 by Local and Municipal funds, Rs. 17,44,323 by fees and Rs. 11,34,065 by subscriptions, endowments, &c.

Of the total expenditure, as shown above, 12·26 per cent. was devoted to superior education, 60·46 to secondary and primary education, and 7·76 to special education, or in all 80·48 per cent. The indirect expenditure was 19·52 per cent., of which 7·91 represents the outlay on Inspection and Direction.

Including sessional schools there were 52 Training Schools for masters against 46 in 1888-89, and the attendance rose from 1,039 to 1,215. 734 candidates against 746 appeared for the Special Upper Primary examination and 414 against 435 succeeded in passing. There were 13 Training Schools for mistresses as in the previous year, but the number of pupils under training fell from 331 to 289. From these institutions, 57 out of 74 candidates passed the Higher Examination for Women, 83 out of 105 the Middle School examination, and 76 out of 165 the Special Primary examination. The percentages of passes in the first two examinations compare favorably with those of the previous year.

The number of Industrial schools decreased by one, the attendance, however, remaining the same. 4 of these schools are intended for women, 2 being for Muhammadans. The Reformatory school, Chingleput, had 109 juveniles under instruction against 85 at the close of 1888-89; progress therein was satisfactory.

The total number of institutions, public and private, rose from 18,931 to 20,512, and that of scholars from 552,152 to 600,551. Of the latter, 517,055 against 492,514 belonged to public institutions. Tinnevelly showed a decrease in schools, Vizagapatam in scholars, and Madura in both. All the other districts of the Presidency showed an advance.

Books to the value of Rs. 13,953 were added during the year to the existing stock, valued at Rs. 1,09,471 on the 1st April 1889; of these, books to the value of Rs. 42,326 were disposed of, leaving a balance of stock valued at Rs. 81,098 on the 31st March 1890. The net sale-proceeds of Government books amounted to Rs. 24,804, while the expenditure was Rs. 7,033. Books and periodicals registered during the year under Act XXV of 1867 numbered 1,370 against 1,211 in 1888-89 and 1,107 in 1887-88. Of these, 314 were in English, and the rest in the vernacular or classical oriental languages.

The attendance of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, fell from 290 to 263, Europeans numbering 89 and East Indians 174. Excluding sums spent on buildings and pensions and advances, the net outlay on this branch

was Rs. 88,800 against Rs. 95,003 in 1888-89, the average cost per boy being Rs. 288 against Rs. 298. Only 3 pupils passed the Middle School examination. The strength of the female branch advanced from 63 to 66, of whom 49 were Europeans and the rest East Indians. 7 pupils appeared for the Middle School examination, all of whom passed. At the Special Primary examination, 4 out of 6 presented met with success. The current charges of this branch amounted to Rs. 20,871, and the cost per pupil was Rs. 310 an increase of Rs. 35.

15 examinations were held in connection with the Uncovenanted Civil Service during the year. There was a large increase in the number (6,392) of candidates for the Special Tests in October 1889, the previous year's figure being 4,151. The number examined was 5,550, and the percentage of successful candidates was 30 against 28 in 1889. 96 persons appeared for the Police Test and 30 passed against 139 and 21, respectively, in the previous year. 654 presented themselves for the Salt Tests against 689 in the preceding year; of these, 330 were successful against 399 in 1888-89. The Higher examinations in Science, Art and Industries were held four times during the year and 911 candidates appeared, of whom 486 passed; the corresponding figures in the year previous were 582 and 430. There was a very slight decrease in the number of Middle School examinees; 9,091 boys and 421 girls appeared against 9,154 boys and 415 girls in 1888, the percentage of passes, in the case of the former, being 37 against 45, and, in the case of the latter, 74 against 68. For the Special Primary examination 1,374 males and 723 females registered their names; the percentage of passes was 40 or 5 less than last year. At the Higher Examination for Women 233 candidates appeared, of whom 160 passed, the percentage of success being somewhat better than in 1888-89, while the number of examinees remained almost the same. The Primary School examination was held in December 1889—February 1890; 6,428 candidates of all classes appeared and 4,040, or about 63 per cent. of them were successful. The total receipts were Rs. 1,46,791 and the charges Rs. 83,842, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,949, or more than five times the amount in 1888-89. This result is attributable to the general increase in operations and to short expenditure on some examinations during the year.

The number of students in the Madras School of Arts, at the end of the year, had risen to 364 against 212 at the close of 1888-89. On the industrial side 94 apprentices were engaged, showing an increase of 43 on the number employed in the preceding year. The results of the examinations were, on the whole, satisfactory. The elementary free-hand class increased considerably in strength. The receipts from manufactures were not so large as last year, aggregating Rs. 9,875 only against Rs. 12,230. The total receipts of the school were Rs. 17,982 and the charges Rs. 15,526.

378,234 persons visited the museum during the year as against 337,801 in 1888-89. The number of gosha visitors increased from 1,779 to 2,186. Tours were made by the Superintendent to Pámban, the Ceylon pearl banks, and the Nílgiris. The following publications were issued: (1) Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultans of Delhi, (2) History of the Coinage of the East India Company and (3) Notes on the Pearl and Chank Fisheries and Marine Fauna of the Gulf of Manaar. The commencement was made of an index collection to illustrate the most important points in the structure of the principal types of animal life.

The Library of Oriental Manuscripts was removed, during the year, from the Presidency College to the Government buildings in Fort St. George. The total Government grant was Rs. 600, which was fully utilized. 192 manuscripts were purchased and 13 transcribed. These were all in Sanskrit and included 48 rare works which the library did not previously possess.

The work of the Madras Astronomical Observatory was much impeded by the illness of the Astronomer and his assistants, and by the execution of repairs to the buildings and instruments. The third volume of the new series of "Madras Meridian Circle Observations" was put in hand in April 1889, but was not completed by the end of the year. Little was attempted in the way of observation beyond the ordinary time determinations and meteorological records, which were carried on as usual. The performance of the Fort time-signal gun was the best on record since its discharge by electricity, which was commenced in 1870. The wind velocity and rainfall were both very deficient, the former being only 86 per cent. of its average daily strength and the latter 87½ per cent. of the mean annual quantity for the last 75 years.

No changes of any significance were made either in the working or condition of the Madras Presidency Meteorological department during the year under review, those effected in consequence of the reorganization of the Indian Meteorological department and enumerated in the last Administration Report having apparently proved satisfactory. Four observatories were inspected and found to be in good order. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 A.M. readings of the instruments were regularly submitted either to Calcutta or Simla from all the observatories excepting Amini Divi. Rainfall was recorded at 316 Revenue Board rain stations. Monthly registers were regularly received at the Madras Meteorological office, and the results tabulated and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The staff at the Madras Meteorological office remained unchanged.

The number of vernacular newspapers and magazines increased by 13 in the year under report. Of these, 40 were in Tamil, 12 in Telugu, 13 in Canarese, 8 in Malayalam and 14 in Hindustáni. The "Satyathúthan," a Christian religious paper in Tamil, continued to have the largest circulation, viz., 5,500 copies. There was a large increase in the number of religious publications and a falling off, from 54 to 51, in the number of those dealing with matters of general and political interest.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Drawings were made of the large temple of Tiruvallam in the North Arcot district. The inner parts of the temple are of early date, being the work of the Cholas of the eleventh century. The shrine is covered with inscriptions, some of which are of great importance. The outer courts are of later date, and contain some good sculptured work. The antiquities of Madura were partly surveyed, sets of drawings being made of the great temple and of the various buildings connected with it. The large temple at Alagarkoil, some 13 miles north of Madura, and the extensive fort, with a ruined palace and other surrounding buildings were surveyed. This was one of the residences of Tirumala Naick, and is similar in style to the great palace at Madura.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in operation. The administration of local affairs is primarily vested in district boards, of which there are 21, corresponding to the mofussil collectorates. Each of these consists of a president, who is the Collector of the district, with not less than 24 members, and all revenue officers in charge of the divisions of the district are *ex-officio* members. One-half of the total number of members of each district board are elected by the taluk boards, except in the district of Kurnool, in which there is only one of the latter and in the Nílgiris where such boards do not exist. There were 86 taluk boards at the close of the year working in subordination to the district boards in all the districts except the Nílgiris, against 85 in the previous year, the newly-formed board being that of Nandyál in Kurnool. Each of these boards consists of a president, who is the revenue officer in charge of the division, and of not less than 12 members. The taluk boards in all the districts except South Canara and Malabar had union panchâyats (committees) working in subordination to them; each union panchâyat consists of not less than 5 members, the headmen of all the revenue villages included in the union being *ex-officio* members. The total number of such panchâyats working during the year was 248 against 239 in 1888-89.

Land-cess was levied at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of the annual rent value in Malabar, at 1 anna and 3 pies in South Canara and at 1 anna in the remaining districts, the rate in Godávari having been raised from 9 pies to 1 anna with effect from the 1st April 1889. House-tax was levied in 169 unions and tolls upon carriages, carts and animals collected at 279 stations, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 127 and 264. About 200 miles of road were newly constructed and over 19,800 repaired by local boards during the year against 247 and 20,311 miles, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of local fund hospitals and dispensaries rose from 274 in 1888-89 to 294 in the year under review, while the number of patients treated in these institutions was 1,538,797 against 1,397,059 in 1888-89. The local boards employed 128 midwives, who attended 5,988 labor cases against 4,473 attended by 110 midwives in the year before. Vaccine operations showed a satisfactory advance in number, and vaccination by means of animal lymph made increasing progress. Considerable attention was paid to the subject of sanitation. The total receipts of the various local boards amounted to 68 lakhs, and the total expenditure to very nearly the same sum. In consequence of this the local fund balance at the end of the year did not differ materially from that appearing at its commencement, viz., Rs. 21,61,500. Both receipts and expenditure increased, the former by over 4½ lakhs and the latter by 3 lakhs as compared with the figures of 1888-89.

The number of municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 continued to be 55, and the total number of councillors to be 880. Of these, 55 were members *ex-officio*, 387 were nominated by Government and 438 elected by the rate-payers. Including elected officials, there were 198 official and 682 non-official members against 203 and 677, respectively, in 1888-89; while, classified according to race, there were 152 Europeans and Eurasians, and 728 natives against 166 and 714, respectively, in the previous year. Each council held,

on an average, 28 meetings with an attendance of 8·5 members. The elective system was in force in 34 towns, as in the previous year, and the right of electing their own chairman was enjoyed by 42 councils against 40. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 4,00,134, and the current receipts Rs. 18,01,983 against Rs. 3,93,986 and Rs. 17,94,001, respectively, in 1888-89. The increase of Rs. 7,982 in the current receipts occurred chiefly under "tax on buildings and lands," "tax on arts," and "tolls." The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was As. 13-1 including, and As. 9-5 excluding, tolls, the figures of the previous year being As. 12-8 and As. 9-2, respectively. The total expenditure of the year aggregated Rs. 18,66,383 against Rs. 17,89,992 in 1888-89, the increase occurring chiefly under public works, hospitals and dispensaries, conservancy, lighting and interest on and repayment of debt. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,35,734.

The Madras Municipal Commission consisted of 35 members, 3 being *ex-officio*, 8 nominated by Government and 24 elected. A bill for the levy of a duty on tobacco imported into the town of Madras became law during the year, but had not been brought into force at its close. The proceeds will be devoted to improving the existing water-supply. The question of reducing the municipal establishment was under consideration. The receipts of the municipality during the official year were Rs. 15,54,739. This includes an opening balance of Rs. 1,57,372, contributions from Provincial funds amounting to Rs. 21,500, a loan of Rs. 1,75,100 and suspense to the value of Rs. 1,81,807. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2-2-11 per head of population. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,02,956 inclusive of Rs. 1,15,740 for and out of capital account, and Rs. 1,86,396 under suspense. The construction of a culvert in lieu of the Quibble Island Bridge was carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,660. The improvements to Mint street were completed and some of the land necessary for the carrying out of the Annah Pillay street improvement scheme was acquired by the Deputy Collector under the Land Acquisition Act. Sewer No. 2 was reported upon by Mr. C. A. Smith, late Acting Vice-President, on the 24th May 1889. This report was afterwards submitted by the commissioners to Government with a request that they would appoint a committee to inspect the Black Town Drainage Works and specially sewer No. 2. A committee was nominated, and, after inquiry, recommended the removal and reconstruction of the faulty portions of the sewer. Operations were commenced in March 1890. Nearly 8½ miles of drains of all sizes were constructed during the year. The Trevelyan Memorial Fountain was opened to the public in November 1889 by His Excellency the Governor. The roads were not maintained in a satisfactory condition as many of the contractors failed to fulfil their obligations. The water from the Red Hills Lake was, on chemical examination, found to be worse than it was last year. Rs. 10,079 were spent on Education against Rs. 9,814 in 1888-89. The children under inspection numbered 8,031 boys and 1,830 girls, making a total of 9,861. Nearly three-fourths of the pupils presented for examination passed. The cost of the Triplicane hospital and Black Town dispensary was Rs. 12,661. Rs. 70,000 were contributed to Government on account of hospitals, and Rs. 1,772 on account of the Medical college. The total number of cases vaccinated was 24,502 against 23,573. The percentage of successful cases was 95·92 against 96·4 in 1888-89, the cost of each successful case being As. 7-5½ against As. 8-5 in 1888-89. The birth-rate rose from 40·0 in 1888 to 40·9 in 1889, and the death-

rate from 38·7 to 42·8. The cost of conservancy was Rs. 3,33,125 against Rs. 3,33,255 in 1888-89. The debt on the 31st March 1890 was Rs. 28,20,000, Rs. 1,70,000 having been contracted during the year. A sum of Rs. 55,500 was invested in 4 per cent. Government paper, bringing the total sinking fund up to Rs. 7,49,600, besides Rs. 430 in cash.

On the 31st March 1890 the number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras was 269, of whom 40 were Government chaplains. The total number exceeded that of last year by 2. There were 14 new appointments, of which 5 were those of Native clergymen. The Bishop visited a large number of towns in all parts of his Diocese. Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians amounted to Rs. 1,29,709. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 1,32,513.

The value of stock in the Stationery Depôt at the commencement of the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 4,51,370 against Rs. 5,21,831 in 1888-89, that of receipts during the year to Rs. 5,04,009 against Rs. 4,60,211, and that of issues to Rs. 5,03,951 against Rs. 5,30,672, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,51,428 at the end of the year against Rs. 4,51,370 of the previous year. The receipts from the Secretary of State for India in 1889-90 aggregated Rs. 1,64,570 against Rs. 2,28,247 in 1888-89. The net saving effected by the substitution of articles of Indian manufacture for similar European articles was about Rs. 45,669 against Rs. 22,686 in the preceding year. Under recent orders, the stationery department was required to supply carbon paper to the Ordnance department, cyclostyle paper and ink to the Revenue departments, and drawing and mathematical instruments to all public offices during the year, the receipts and issues of which were Rs. 17,975 and Rs. 1,690, respectively. The value of stock at the close of the year was Rs. 4,51,428. The cash receipts were Rs. 22,148 against Rs. 27,839 in 1888-89 and the disbursements Rs. 2,68,304 against Rs. 2,26,899.

The cash receipts of the Government Press amounted to Rs. 28,113 or Rs. 1,863 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,13,978 against Rs. 1,99,224 in 1888-89. Acts and other publications to the value of Rs. 5,060 were issued to officers and sold. The value of the work printed amounted to Rs. 1,79,836, being Rs. 12,073 more than in 1888-89. Of original matter there were 153,576 pages and of re-made up matter 10,317 with 21,266,566 impressions. The cost per page was $14\frac{3}{4}$ annas, and for 1,000 impressions Rs. 1-2-2. In the bindery, work to the value of Rs. 19,917 was turned out. The quantity of type-metal cast was 18,836 lbs. and cost Rs. 8,266. The outturn at the Penitentiary branch was Rs. 32,378. Of original matter there were 5,502 pages with 60,298,125 impressions, an increase of 16,013,113 impressions over the outturn of the previous year. Binding work was executed to the value of Rs. 10,210.

The receipts of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1889 amounted to Rs. 2,02,926 against Rs. 1,61,471 in 1888 and the disbursements to Rs. 2,02,398 against Rs. 1,76,103 : at the same time the net outturn rose from Rs. 1,37,386 to Rs. 1,58,436. The receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch were Rs. 17,216 and Rs. 14,868, respectively, against Rs. 17,533 and Rs. 17,688 in the preceding year, while the outturn rose in value from Rs. 17,384 to Rs. 18,678.

The work done at the District Presses during the year was valued at Rs. 1,58,493 against Rs. 1,64,473 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the reduction in the size of the District Gazette, and to less work being turned out for other departments. The cash receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 38,393 against Rs. 40,829 in 1888-89, and the charges to Rs. 77,544 against Rs. 71,391. The increase in expenditure was due to heavy rail charges on account of village and taluk account forms transmitted to certain districts from Madras. The charges thus exceeded the receipts by Rs. 39,151 against Rs. 30,562 in the preceding year.

In 1889, the Chemical Examiner investigated 167 cases of suspected human poisoning and of blood and seminal stains, and 68 cases of suspected cattle poisoning, besides making 804 miscellaneous analyses on behalf of Government departments and private parties. The total number of articles examined was 1,689 against 1,416 in 1888. Poison was detected in 90 of the cases of suspected human poisoning, the percentage of detections being 66·18 against 57·48 in the previous year. In 48 cases of suspected cattle poisoning, poison was detected. The use of organic poisons continued to increase, but the percentage of detections was greatly in excess of any previous year's record. The principal inorganic poisons used were arsenious oxide, mercurial compounds and bangle-glass powder, the principal organic ones being aconite, opium, ganjah and atropine. Careful analyses were made of a number of samples of dhobies' earth, with a view to ascertain the amount of carbonate of soda procurable from it, but the results obtained were not encouraging. Amongst other miscellaneous articles examined were salt, potable spirits, petroleum, explosives and water.

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1890 was 5,979, a slight decrease on the number in the previous year. Of these, 5,062 held appointments in the Police against 5,235 in 1888-89. The appointments include those of two statutory civilians. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population is only 6·2 per cent. whilst the percentage of that class to all other classes of employés still remains as high as 16·57.

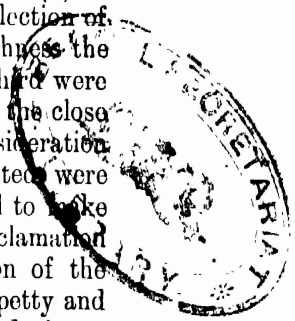
CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE. (14TH AUGUST 1888 TO 14TH AUGUST 1889, MALAYALAM YEAR 1064.)

Legislation.

THE legislative work of the year devolved, for the first time, upon the Legislative Council constituted under Regulation II of the preceding year. Five Bills were introduced into the Council and leave to introduce two others was granted during the year. The Bills introduced were (1) to provide for the better management of the Postal service and for the regulation of Postal duties, (2) to amend the law constituting the High Court, (3) to amend the law relating to Civil Procedure, (4) to amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, and (5) to facilitate the collection of arrears of revenue. Of these, the first received the assent of His Highness the Maharájá and was published as Regulation I of 1064; the second and third were passed by the Council, but had not received the assent of His Highness at the close of the year. The last two Bills were referred to, and were under the consideration of, Select Committees. The two Bills, leave to introduce which was granted, were (1) a Bill to amend the law relating to jenmies and tenants and (2) a Bill to make duplicates of registered cadjan documents admissible in evidence. A proclamation of His Highness the Maharájá was issued, by which the grain portion of the assessment on paddy lands was fixed at a uniform ratio, and a number of petty and personal, but oppressive cesses, such as certain transfer and succession duties, a duty on reeds, compulsory supplies on certain occasions, &c., were abolished.



Military

No changes of importance took place in the Military department which was constituted as in last year.

Police.

The Police force consisted of 1,615 men or 4 more than in M.E. 1063 being in the proportion of 1 to every 1,673 of the population. The total cost to the State was Rs. 1,82,743 or Rs. 4,021 in excess of last year. The percentage of detection was nearly the same as in the preceding year, falling from 74·8 to 74·3. The percentage of convictions, as compared with arrests, was 65·6 against 67·7 in the previous year, showing a slight decrease on the figures for 1887-88 and a slight increase on those for 1886-87. There was, however, an improvement in respect to property recovered, the percentage rising from 68·9 to 70·9. The education of the force seems to be gradually improving, but the number of departmental prosecutions and convictions was very high—more than in any of the previous five years. 18 persons escaped from police custody as against 16 in the preceding year; 12 of these were recaptured, as also 2, who had escaped two years before. The work of the department was somewhat greater than in M.E. 1063, 15,760 warrants being executed and 52,913 summonses served as against 14,934 and 51,820, respectively. On the whole, the condition of the department appears to have been satisfactory.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—Magistracy.

The number of cases to be disposed of by the Magistrates was 16,872, affecting 40,818 persons, against 15,900, affecting 38,875 persons, in the previous year. Of these, only ·62, affecting 184 persons, were left pending, showing a satisfactory improvement on the work of the previous year. The percentage of acquittals was somewhat larger than in the year before. The number of juvenile offenders diminished from 1,171 to 880. A larger number of fines (4,727) and a smaller number of sentences of imprisonment (2,158) were imposed during the year, although there was a substantial increase in the number of petty offences, for which the proper penalty is imprisonment. The number of offenders whipped in lieu of other punishments also fell from 203 to 148. There was a marked decrease in the number of grave offences, whilst the minor offences, such as hurt and criminal force,

showed a steady increase. The number of dacoities, however, rose from 69 to 84, but only 10 of these were committed to the Sessions Court for trial. The average duration of preliminary inquiries before the Sub-Magistracy was reduced from 24 to 19 days, and the actual time occupied in disposal of cases from 9 to 7. Preliminary inquiries before District and First-class Magistrates occupied, on an average, 26 days as against 30 in the preceding year, whilst the average duration of trials in these courts fell from 16 to 15 days. Police investigations of cases referred to them by the magistracy for inquiry occupied on an average 16 days. There were six Magistrates possessing appellate powers, and the number of appeals filed before them was 678 against 642 in the preceding year. Of these, 673 were disposed of, leaving 5 in arrears against 4 in the preceding year. The percentage of reversals rose from 45·6 to 47·5. The average time spent in deciding an appeal was 13 days against 26—a most satisfactory reduction.

Sessions Courts. An additional Sessions Judge was temporarily appointed during the year to relieve the Judge of Quilon, who was engaged in the trial of an important civil suit. 139 original cases came before the courts as against 152 in M.E. 1063. Of these, 129 were disposed of against 146 in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions fell from 50·8 to 46·9. The average duration of trials was 10 days and of appeals 18 days, these figures being only slightly worse than those of the previous year. 89 appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving only one pending, which was received about the close of the year. The decisions in 50·3 per cent. of these appeals were reversed or annulled.

High Court. The High Court disposed of 40 out of 41 appeals received during the year. The decisions of the Sessions Courts were reversed or modified in 45·7 per cent. of these cases. The High Court also disposed of 3 cases referred to it under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The average duration of appeals was reduced from 39 to 27 days, and of referred cases from 54 to 8 days. The High Court also revised 123 calendars relating to sessions trials and 1,184 relating to trials before First-class Magistrates. In one of the former and 17 of the latter cases, the sentence or order was modified or reversed.

Jails. 1,459 prisoners were admitted into the jails during the year. The average daily number in confinement amounted to 608 against 576 in the preceding year. The average mortality was 3 per cent., the same as in the year before. The total expenditure on jails was reduced from Rs. 46,114 to Rs. 43,486, and the average cost of each convict from Rs. 80-6-0 to Rs. 71-8-0. The profit accruing from jail labor amounted to Rs. 16,498 against Rs. 13,515 in M.E. 1063. Order and discipline were well maintained. The average duration of detention in a lock-up was 13·4 days or two days less than in the previous year. The question of the abolition of the District jail at Quilon, raised in 1887, was under consideration, but no definite decision was arrived at during the year under report.

Civil Justice—Munsifs' Courts. The total number of original suits instituted during the year was 27,009 against 24,919 in that prior to it. Inclusive of arrears and re-admissions 32,163 suits had to be disposed of and this was done in the case of 27,915, an average of 86·8 per cent. or slightly better than last year. The average value of each suit was Rs. 93 and 97·65 per cent. of the total number were for less sums than Rs. 500. About one-third of the whole number were small cause suits for less than Rs. 20. The bulk of the work fell upon the Munsifs, who had 30,677 suits in all to dispose of. They settled 27,065, 31·8 per cent. of the number being contested; the average duration of each regular suit was 2 months and 24 days and of each small cause suit 21 days. These figures are much the same as those of the previous year. 35·2 per cent. of the Munsifs' decisions were appealed against and 30 per cent. of these appeals were successful against 33 per cent. in 1887-88.

Zillah Courts. 787 original suits and 2,379 appeals were filed in the Zillah Courts during the year, or rather more than in the preceding one. Inclusive of arrears and re-admissions 1,486 original suits and 3,446 appeals came on for disposal, out of which number 850 original suits and 2,407 appeals were cleared off. The work done was consequently less than in the preceding year, but the average duration of original suits showed some improvement. The disposal of appeals, on the other hand, did not proceed so quickly.

The number of regular appeals filed during the year before the High Court was 320 and of special appeals 538, a total of 858 against 796 in the preceding year. There were altogether 1,099 cases for disposal, of which 821 were disposed of against 996 and 758 cases, respectively, in 1887-88. 95·7 per cent. of the cases were contested against 95·45 in the previous year. The average time of disposal of a regular appeal was 4 months and 14 days and of a special appeal 3 months and 5 days. This is even better than in M.E. 1063. High Court.

Judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 4,47,112 and expenditure to Rs. 4,00,290, leaving a surplus of Rs. 46,822 against Rs. 20,429 in the preceding year. Judicial revenue.

The total number of instruments presented for registration was 94,910, of which 92,792 related to immovable property and 2,118 to movable property and other transactions. The total was higher than in the year before by 11,861 or 14 per cent., while in that year itself the increase over the year preceding it was 10 per cent. The value of the transactions registered amounted to Rs. 169,17,766 against Rs. 151,39,512 in the previous year. The cost to the State was Rs. 57,868 and the receipts were Rs. 1,52,984, showing a profit of Rs. 95,116, or about Rs. 16,000 more than in M.E. 1063. The average time taken to register a document was reduced by nearly one-half, *i.e.*, from 30 to 17 hours, and the average cost to the State was consequently reduced from 11 to 9 annas. Registration of assurances.

Owing to the introduction of the new system of plane-table survey, it was found possible to still further reduce the strength of the department from 552 to 390 hands. Both systems were in operation during the year, the taluks where work had been started on the old system having to be completed in the same way. Under boundary demarcation, 325 square miles were surveyed, or very nearly double the amount of last year. Field demarcation proceeded over 212·67 square miles against 140·82 in the previous year. But for the unhealthiness of some of the tracts surveyed, still more could have been done. Settlement operations were carried on in 13 taluks, of which 7 had been surveyed. The department also disposed of a number of revenue and puthuval cases, resulting in a return of revenue to Government amounting to Rs. 41,478. The settlement of the Trivandrum taluk, which had practically been completed in the preceding year, was finally disposed of, with the exception of the settlement register, nearly completed. 22 villages of Sherainghil taluk were finally assessed during the year. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 1,02,199 for the year and up to date it has cost the State Rs. 13,05,059. Revenue survey and settlement.

Deducting customary remissions, the net land revenue demand was Rs. 20,27,581 against Rs. 19,34,556 in the preceding year. The collections aggregated Rs. 19,72,599 or 97·3 per cent. of the demand, and the charges of collection amounted to Rs. 3,17,512, leaving a net balance of Rs. 16,80,873, being by far the highest on record. This result was due in a great measure to the disposal of revenue cases, which yielded a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,07,392. With a view to encourage the reclamation of land from the backwaters, cultivation in all such tracts was declared free of assessment for five years, after which time favorable rates will be granted until the revenue settlement is introduced. Land revenue.

The quantity of salt manufactured during the year fell from 1,186 to 690 garces owing to heavy rains at the time of manufacture, and the amount sold was also somewhat less than in M.E. 1063. The net revenue from this source was, however, Rs. 13,93,041 against Rs. 12,82,602 in the preceding year, a result due to the increase in the price of salt which took place about the beginning of 1888. Salt.

The gross revenue of the Stamp department amounted to Rs. 2,86,829 against Rs. 2,46,199 in the previous year; the net profit was Rs. 2,68,525 or Rs. 49,695 in excess of 1887-88. Stamps.

A net revenue of Rs. 8,86,951 was realized from excise during the year, the revenue from the duty on tobacco bonded for sale, together with miscellaneous receipts, being Rs. 9,24,527 and the excise charges amounting to Rs. 37,576. This shows an increased profit of Rs. 14,138 over that of the preceding year. The duty on dry tobacco was reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 130 per candy. Excise.

Customs. The total customs receipts aggregated Rs. 5,95,681 or Rs. 95,972 more than in the preceding year. The net revenue from this source was Rs. 5,69,152.

Abkári and opium. The total revenue realized from abkári and opium was Rs. 4,69,599 or Rs. 1,09,891 more than in M.E. 1063.

Forests. The net revenue from forests was Rs. 2,27,120, showing an increase of Rs. 5,635 over the proceeds of the previous year. 120 square miles of forest were formed into a reserve during the year. The cardamom crop was small, but the prices good, the revenue from this source, amounting to Rs. 1,65,210 or Rs. 8,039 more than in the preceding year. The total receipts from forest produce amounted to Rs. 1,84,062 and the charges to Rs. 1,18,836, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 65,226.

Finance. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 70,03,048 against Rs. 69,92,458 in the preceding one. The receipts aggregated Rs. 77,64,494 against Rs. 71,15,264 in 1887-88, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 7,61,446 and a balance to be carried to the next year's account of Rs. 66,90,966.

Trade. The trade of the country continued to show a steady increase, the total value amounting to Rs. 2,03,49,981, an increase of Rs. 33,08,103 over the figures of the previous year. The largest increase in exports was in the products of the cocoanut palm, whilst the imports of piece-goods and thread rose by more than 50 per cent. 699 vessels called at the Travancore ports, their total tonnage was 259,375 and they paid Rs. 7,544 as port dues.

Public works. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 12,52,609 or an increase of Rs. 1,63,847 compared with the preceding year. The percentage of expenditure to total revenue was 16·13 against 15·31 in 1887-88. The increased outlay was mostly incurred in making new roads and irrigation works. Considerable damage was done to both roads and irrigation works by heavy rain. Greater attention was paid to the northern division of the State. The Maramut department expended a sum of Rs. 3,59,331 against Rs. 3,54,986 in the previous year. One-fourth of this amount was incurred in the repair and restoration of tanks, especially in South Travancore.

Post office Including postage chargeable on official covers, the total earnings of the Postal department may be set down as Rs. 2,10,187 against Rs. 1,65,093 in M.E. 1063. A great improvement was effected during the year by the introduction of postage stamps and post cards.

Education. The total number of pupils under instruction in the college, high school, and preparatory school was 771 against 851 in the preceding year. The decrease seems to be due to increased competition on the part of private schools. The average daily attendance was 90·7. The results of the examinations were somewhat better than in the previous year. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 14,272 and the expenditure to Rs. 42,503, or rather more than in the preceding year. The cost to the State of each student was, therefore, about Rs. 35. Gymnastic training was attended to, but a great deal still remains to be done in this direction. The number of district schools remained the same (22) as in last year, with an attendance roll of 2,805 pupils, each costing the State about Rs. 5. The progress of these schools was satisfactory. The girls' school cost Rs. 5,136, of which Rs. 744 were recovered in fees, there being 77 pupils on the rolls. Its progress has been eminently satisfactory. There were 979 vernacular schools at the end of the year, 227 being Government schools and the rest aided by Government. 38,790 boys and 9,254 girls attended these institutions at a total cost to Government of Rs. 83,031. The 10 medical students referred to in last year's report passed their examination. No new class was formed. The work done in the industrial school showed a most satisfactory increase. The industrial school at Alleppey started by Messrs. Caruppaswamy Pillay Brothers was taken over by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cochin about the end of the year under report. The grant of Rs. 50 per month was, however, continued. The transactions of the book depôt were maintained at a net cost to the State of Rs. 333 or Rs. 111 less than in M.E. 1063.

Museum and gardens. The total cost of the museum and gardens was Rs. 16,887 and they were kept in good order.

Surgeon-Major Esmode-White succeeded Brigade-Surgeon Houston as Durbar Physician. Three new dispensaries were established and the total number of patients treated in all the hospitals amounted to 129,653, or an increase of 14,819. The percentage of deaths to average daily strength in the central jail was 1·79 against 2·32 in the previous year. There were 9 cases of chicken pox in the jail, but no other contagious or infectious diseases. In the Maternity hospital 53 in-patients and 44 out-patients were treated. The death-rate in the lunatic asylum was exceedingly high, being 17·4 per cent. of the daily average strength. The deaths, however, appear to have been due to diseases which had originated in the patients before admission to the asylum. Cholera prevailed to a great extent among the fishing population of the south. There was little or no small-pox. Vaccine operations were 2,900 less in number than in 1887-88, due, it is said, to the prevalence of cholera interfering with the work. The percentage of successful operations was 98·30. The Victoria Medical Hospital for Women progressed satisfactorily. The aggregate cost of the Medical department was Rs. 1,20,870 against Rs. 1,07,465 in the previous year. The conservancy of the capital cost Rs. 19,168. Considerable improvements were effected. Conservancy operations were extended to six more mofussil stations, the total cost of the establishment being Rs. 24,618. The veterinary hospital did good work. Medical.

The mint was worked at a loss of Rs. 37 only. Mint.

During the year, His Highness the Maharájá paid a visit to Madras for the purpose of being invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The country generally was exceptionally prosperous during the year under report, and its financial position remained thoroughly satisfactory. Political.

COCHIN STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1888 TO 15TH AUGUST 1889, MALAYALAM YEAR 1064.)

One regulation, amending the Code of Civil Procedure, was passed during the year. It enabled Appeal Courts to control the illegal or *ultra vires* action of the Lower Courts. Legislation.

The number of original suits filed in all the courts of the State was 7,188, to which the addition of arrears made the total 7,924. Of these, 7,329 were disposed of and 595 left pending. In the Munsifs' Courts there were 4,206 suits for disposal, of which 486 were left pending at the end of the year. The work done in the Ernakulam Munsif's Court was more than double that turned out by the other courts. The average duration of cases in the Munsifs' Courts was 4 months and 3 days, a slight improvement on the previous year. There were 635 appeals against the decisions of the Munsifs awaiting disposal in the Zillah Courts during the year; of these, 517 were disposed of. Of the 118 appeals left in arrears, 101 were pending in the Anjikaimal Court. Nearly 22 per cent. of the appeals were decided in favor of the appellants. There were 3 Zillah Judges, who had altogether 382 original suits for disposal, of which number 85 were left pending at the close of the year. The arrears in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court were considerably reduced. The average duration of suits was reduced by six months in the Anjikaimal Court and by nine days in that of Trichur. The Appeal Court had 176 regular and 141 special appeals for hearing. Of these, 80 regular and 101 special appeals were disposed of. The average duration of regular appeals was 9 months 15 days, and of special appeals 5 months 9 days. There were 15 special appeals pending before His Highness the Rájá's Court of appeal, of which 5 were disposed of. Civil Justice.

2,304 cases came before the Sub-Magistrates during the year; 2,266 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 38 cases pending. These results were much better than in 1887-88. The Anjikaimal District Magistrate disposed of 23, and the Trichur District Magistrate of 2, original cases, leaving none pending. There were thus 2,291 cases disposed of by the magistracy during the year, and these affected 5,311 persons. 975 were convicted, 1,888 discharged, 727 acquitted, 117 Criminal Justice.

committed or referred, and 1,604 otherwise disposed of. 157 appeals came for disposal before the District Magistrates; of these, 121 cases were disposed of and 32 transferred to other courts, leaving a balance of 4 at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals was much the same as in the preceding year.

Sessions court. The two Sessions Courts disposed of 30 cases affecting 38 persons. No cases were left in arrears. 57·9 per cent. of the persons committed were convicted. The courts also disposed of 12 appeals and left 2 undecided; the average duration of these was 16 days.

Appeal court. The Appeal Court received and decided 9 criminal appeals. The average duration was reduced from 71 to 31 days. The court also revised 232 calendars and disposed of 18 miscellaneous petitions.

Jails. At the close of the year there were 158 prisoners in the jails; the cost of each convict to the State was Rs. 93-4-3. The total charge for maintaining the jails was Rs. 12,776. The prisoners were chiefly employed in repairing the public roads.

Police. The Police force numbered 413 at the close of the year. The number of cases to be dealt with by them amounted to 1,703, of which 724 were referred as false, 580 were charged as true and the remainder were under investigation at the close of the year. Of the 580 cases charged, 333 were convicted and 194 acquitted, the remainder being under trial. Of 1,274 persons arrested, 1,190 were tried, 532 were convicted, 520 acquitted or discharged, and 132 were under trial at the end of the year. Rs. 14,472 worth of property was reported as stolen; of this amount, Rs. 4,555 only were recovered, a percentage of 31·47 against 70·1 in the preceding year. 22 cases of dacoity were reported to the police; of these, 17 were found to be false, one was convicted and the others were pending investigation at the end of the year. There were somewhat more cases of grave crime than last year, but the number was still very small. The supervision of the Police force appears to have been good, and its conduct on the whole satisfactory.

Registration. 18,526 documents were registered during the year; the total value of these was Rs. 67,41,186 and the average value of each Rs. 364. The amount realized to the State by fees was Rs. 27,251, the charges were Rs. 12,341, and the total profit was, therefore, Rs. 14,910, an increase of Rs. 920 over last year.

Education. The number of students in the High school at the end of the year was 532; the average daily attendance 490. The results of the examinations were most satisfactory. The receipts amounted to Rs. 8,841, the expenditure to Rs. 29,833, and the cost of each scholar to the State was, therefore, about Rs. 39 against Rs. 42 in the preceding year. The progress made by the district schools was good, but the attendance at the Irringalakoda school remained very small. A Grant-in-Aid Code has been published and the number of aided schools has been increased by two since last year. The total cost of these was Rs. 805. The girls' school at Chittoor made fair progress. The pupils in the State schools comprised 1,133 Hindus, 408 Christians, 15 Muhammadans, and 5 Jews. The progress of the princes attending the palace school was satisfactory, the eighth prince passing the Matriculation examination creditably.

Land revenue. The accounts for the present year have been remodelled in accordance with the suggestions of the Madras Government, and they do not consequently correspond in detail with those furnished last year. The land revenue, as now defined, amounted to Rs. 6,75,522, showing an increase of Rs. 10,646 over that of the previous year. This result was due to the extension of cultivation in the Trichur lake and to the collection of a large amount of arrears.

Customs. The customs revenue was Rs. 1,09,467 against Rs. 1,08,935 in 1887-88. Rs. 1,09,436 were received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention; the balance (Rs. 31) was collected at the Cochin ports. Port dues, including amounts paid into the treasury during the year, but collected in the preceding year, reached a total of Rs. 2,369 against Rs. 5,269 in M.E. 1063.

Abkâri. The abkâri revenue showed an increase of Rs. 23,504. Nearly all this was the result of increased competition at the time of the sale of the abkâri farm.

Opium. The opium revenue also showed an advance of Rs. 2,749, attributable to collection of arrears.

An increase of Rs. 64,503 is noticeable in the total salt revenue; this was due to the sale of a larger quantity at an enhanced price. Salt.

Rs. 3,75,405 were laid out on public works during the year, being a decrease of Rs. 5,773 as compared with the previous year. Of this sum, the Maramut department spent Rs. 1,39,879, chiefly on pagodas, palaces and charitable institutions. The new Wallinghi ghât road was opened for traffic during the year; it was greatly appreciated by the planters. The diversion of the Shóranúr road was delayed owing to difficulty in obtaining possession of the land. Rs. 37,008 were spent on irrigation works. The work on the Mulathurai irrigation canal made slow progress in consequence of an outbreak of cholera during the working season. The cost of maintaining the 318 miles of road was nearly the same as last year—Rs. 98 per mile. The cost of the Engineer's establishment amounted to Rs. 26,163 and the Maramut department establishment at Tripunatorai cost Rs. 612, the total being 7 per cent. of the whole outlay. Public works.

The receipts from the Forest department amounted to Rs. 1,18,205, and the expenditure to Rs. 61,609, or a profit to the State of about Rs. 56,596. The outlay on teak plantations was about Rs. 1,383 less than in the previous year, due to a smaller area of land having been planted. The timber sold fetched Rs. 21,614 less than in M.E. 1063, the amount for disposal being much less. The cardamom gardens cost Rs. 3,260 and yielded Rs. 671 only, very little being sold. Forests.

A new dispensary was opened at Tripunatorai and another apothecary entertained. The amount of medical assistance rendered by the State is still, however, quite inadequate to the population. 46,210 patients were treated at the 6 hospitals during the year against 21,363 in the preceding year. The cost of the department was Rs. 20,665. Cholera prevailed during the early part of the year and small-pox during the whole of it. The vaccination staff remained the same; 11,317 successful operations and 1,225 unsuccessful operations were performed. Medical.

A conservancy establishment was maintained at Trichur and did its work satisfactorily. The drains at Muttancheri and Ernakulam were also attended to; otherwise but little in the direction of conservancy seems to have been attempted. Conservancy and sanitation.

The press turned out work valued at Rs. 6,887 against Rs. 5,610 in the preceding year. The cost to the State was Rs. 4,336, the contingent charges being Rs. 365. Press.

The small force maintained by the Sirkar and the Rájá's body guard underwent no alteration in numbers. Military.

The number of private letters sent by post increased 56 per cent., and the number of newspapers 35 per cent. The amount of postage collected was Rs. 1,018 against Rs. 887 in the previous year. Post office.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 17,94,397 against Rs. 16,80,883 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 17,06,823 against Rs. 18,11,556. This result is a great improvement on that of last year, the accounts showing a net profit of Rs. 87,574 instead of a deficit of Rs. 1,30,673. The opening cash balance was Rs. 4,78,045 and the closing balance Rs. 5,65,619. The value of Government securities held by the State at the end of the year was Rs. 32,31,500, but some considerable portion of this is only held on trust. Goods and stock were of the estimated value of Rs. 1,89,179. The closing cash balance to the credit of the State was, therefore, Rs. 39,86,298. The interest on Government securities amounted to Rs. 1,38,116. The condition of the State may, therefore, be regarded as eminently prosperous. Financial.

GODÁVARI AGENCY. (1889-90.)

The season was, on the whole, favorable, owing to the heavy rainfall which averaged 48·99 inches against 32·29 in the preceding year. Season.

In the Bhadráchalam Agency there was an increase of 499 births and 402 deaths compared with those of the previous year. In the Yernagúdem Agency these figures bore no resemblance to those of the preceding year—a result due to Health.

defective registration. No epidemic of cholera or small-pox was reported in that division. The returns for the Rajahmundry Agency were similarly disproportionate. No register of births and deaths is maintained in Rumpa. In the Peddápuram Agency there were 409 deaths against 170 in the previous year. Of these, 151 persons died of cholera and 223 of fever. Fever was, as usual, prevalent throughout the agency. In the Bhadráchalam taluk there were 8 deaths from cholera and 14 caused by a rogue elephant. Cattle-disease was not so prevalent as in 1888-89.

Boundary disputes. Pusarla Balesu, muttadar of Pullangi, refused to take up the land granted to him by Government in Kusamaraji village in Lakkondasima on the ground that he, a Christian Mala, could not have control over the Koya ryots residing there. There was another dispute in the Yernagúdem Agency between the proprietary villages of Ramacherlagudem and Jangareddigudem, the latter of which is under the Court of Wards. Neither of these disputes was settled at the close of the year.

Disturbances. There were no disturbances of any sort.

Police. There was only one complaint brought against the police, which on inquiry was found to be false.

Judicial returns. 393 civil suits were received and 328 were disposed of against 299 and 253 in the previous year. The increase was confined to the Polavaram District Munsif's Court, and the hill men were not concerned in it. There were 388 criminal cases, affecting 793 persons, of whom 9 were committed, 232 convicted, and 525 otherwise disposed of, against 211 cases with 598 persons, of whom 2 were committed, 116 convicted, and 341 otherwise disposed of in the previous year. Out of 9 persons committed during the year, 5 were concerned in a case of murder. All the sessions cases were acquitted.

Opium and abkári. There were no changes in the abkári and opium administration during the year under report.

Forests. 12 forest reserves have been approved of by Government in the Peddápuram Agency and are now being demarcated. In Bhadráchalam, 4 forests have been finally notified as reserved. The conduct of the forest subordinates was carefully watched during the year. The question of the ownership of the Rumpa forests was settled in February 1890 in favor of Government.

Education. The total number of boys attending school was 864 against 712 in 1889 and the number of girls 133 against 90. Two mission schools were newly opened in the Bhadráchalam Agency. The Church Mission Society girls' school at Dumagúdem and the Government girls' school at Bhadráchalam did very well.

Dispensaries. The number of out-patients treated at Bhadráchalam was 2,037 and their average daily attendance 13·19 against 1,416 and 11·63 in the previous year. The dispensaries at Gokavaram and Yeleshwaram also did good work.

Vaccination. 1,126 vaccine operations were performed by the staff, of which 810 were successful. The local fund vaccinators performed 605 operations, of which 600 were successful. In the preceding year 1,487 operations were performed, of which 1,342 were successful.

Public works. Public works were, as usual, executed under the immediate supervision of the Revenue officers. The expenditure amounted to 95·8 per cent. of the total allotment and may be regarded as satisfactory. The principal work under construction in the Peddápuram Agency during the year was the Madéru bridge. Want of drinking water being the chief complaint in the Yernagúdem Agency, a sum of Rs. 1,100 was spent on five wells during the year. The construction of bridle-paths in the Bhadráchalam Agency was proceeded with. No extensive repairs were undertaken.

Tours. Some considerable time was spent on tour by the Agent and his Special Assistant Collector, but, in this respect, the work done was not so satisfactory as that of last year.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1889-90.)

General. The principal events of the year were the deaths of the Maharájá of Jeypore and the Tat Rájá of Bissemkattak, whereby almost the whole of the Agency tracts have passed under the direct control of Government. The education of the minors and the administration of their estates is being carefully attended to. The state of the Potinghi taluk formed the subject of a special investigation, resulting in the punishment of the officers concerned. The taluk is now being brought into good order. The manager of the Singapur estate was convicted of misappropriation of funds and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Boundary disputes. The boundary dispute between Jeypore and Kalahandi with reference to the Gurupani-Koraghati muttas was not finally settled until after the close of the year. A dispute with Bustar, due to the Bhaskel river, which forms the boundary, having shifted its course, was aggravated by the high-handed action of the Bustar officials. The matter was at length amicably arranged. Another dispute near Girligumma with Kasipore was not settled during the year under report.

Season. The season was an excellent one in every way. The rainfall was ample and well distributed, ranging between 83·51 inches at Jeypore and 58·7 inches at Bissemkattak. The crops of every description yielded abundantly. Cholera unfortunately made its way into both the Special and Senior Assistant Agents' divisions, and though it did not spread very widely, was very deadly wherever it established itself.

Civil and criminal justice. The number of criminal cases for disposal rose from 1,776 in the previous year to 1,959, of which 1,912 cases were cleared off. The Agent disposed of 24 out of 25 sessions cases brought before him. 3 of these were cases of murder and 16 of culpable homicide. Sentence of death was passed in one instance. 48 out of 49 criminal appeals were disposed of. The number of original civil suits instituted showed a slight decrease from 557 to 550. As 595 suits were disposed of, the number of pending cases was reduced from 277 to 229 on the 31st March 1890. Only 16 appeals were instituted against 25 in 1888-89, and all were disposed of during the year.

Hospitals. An additional hospital was opened at Nowrangapore during the year, bringing the total of these institutions up to 5. The number of out-patients treated was 14,367 against 11,515 in 1888-89. 117 policemen were also dealt with as in-patients. The number of successful vaccine operations rose from 6,169 cases in 1887-88 and 7,896 in 1888-89 to 12,971 in the year under report, the increase being chiefly in the Special Assistant and Senior Assistant Agents' divisions.

Education. The number of schools advanced from 89 to 121 and the attendance from 1,990 to 2,378. The results, however, were not very satisfactory.

Destruction of wild animals. The number of lives lost by the attacks of wild animals rose from 91 to 123. This was chiefly due to the ravages of two or three man-eating tigers. The number of tigers killed was 46, of panthers 280 and of bears 57.

Public works. The total public works grant for the year was Rs. 60,346, the actual outlay being Rs. 56,260. Most of this amount was spent on repairs to communications. The only new road was the Nowrangapore-Central Provinces road, on which Rs. 3,592 were expended. Much progress was made with the Jubilee Ghât. Rs. 3,965 were spent on Deputy Tahsildar's quarters and rest-houses in the district.

Abkári. There were 3,206 abkári shops in the Agency tracts yielding a net revenue of Rs. 68,134. Some of these are managed on the renting system and some are under amáni.

Opium. The total opium revenue was Rs. 8,822 against Rs. 5,042 in 1888-89. Owing to the price to consumers being raised in most parts of the Agency, the consumption decreased very considerably.

GANJAM AGENCY. (1889-90.)

Season and crops. The season was on the whole favorable, though excessive rains in November last did some damage to the paddy crop. During the year under report rain was abundant, there being an average fall of 62 inches against 44·25 in 1888-89.

Epidemics. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent throughout the year.

Boundary disputes. There were no fresh boundary disputes during the year under report. The long-standing Sarangadu-Boad boundary dispute was finally terminated by the erection of a durable boundary. The boundary line between Munisingi and Barasingi was finally demarcated, as also that between Koipuram in Parlákimedi and Budarasingi zamindárí. The dispute between the Patros of Udayagiri and Nuagada was settled by the Senior Assistant Agent to the satisfaction of both parties.

Public works. Out of Rs. 23,350 allotted for petty construction and repairs, the total amount spent in 1889-90 was Rs. 21,091. The outlay on new works was Rs. 6,439 and that on repairs Rs. 14,652; most of this was spent on communications. The principal new works executed during the year were (1) Mohangiri ghât road, (2) Ghatiguda-Boddangi road, (3) masonry bridges on the Kalipano road, and (4) two wooden bridges on the Chelligodo-Jhogodopalli road.

Forests. No steps have yet been taken to reserve the forests in the maliahs.

Abkári. 32 abkári licenses were issued to Khond and Savara Sundis during the year against 37 in the preceding year, the fees collected being Rs. 128 against Rs. 148. One license for the manufacture and sale of liquor was also granted to an Uriya Sundi on behalf of Udayagiri in the Goomsur maliahs on a fee of Rs. 15. The total amount of fees collected in 1889-90 was thus Rs. 143. 19 cases with 40 persons were tried for breach of the abkári laws against 24 persons in the previous year.

Opium. The number of licenses issued for the vend of opium remained the same as in last year (3).

Education. The attendance at the Hill schools was 1,354 against 1,416 in the preceding year; of these 295 were Khonds, 24 Sourahs and 1,035 Uriyas. The decline was due to some of the pupils having been struck off the rolls for persistent non-attendance.

Vaccination. There was an increase of 9,149 vaccine operations, of which 8,944 were successful, during the year under report; this result was probably due to the prevalence of small-pox.

Civil justice. The total number of suits for disposal during 1889-90, including those pending at the beginning of the year, was 82 against 112 in the preceding year, of which 67 were disposed of within the year, the average duration in uncontested and contested suits being 36 and 52 days respectively, or about the same as last year. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 4,192 against Rs. 4,601 in 1888. There were 5 civil appeals for disposal in 1889 against the same number in 1888. 52 applications were made for execution of decrees against 25 in 1888, of which 31 were disposed of.

Criminal justice. The total number of criminal cases for disposal in 1889 was 231 against 232 in 1888; of these, 213 were disposed of, leaving 18 pending. 5 cases were committed to the Agent's court against 9 in 1888. Capital sentences were passed on 2 persons in two cases and were confirmed by the High Court: whipping was inflicted on 26 persons, and the amounts of fines imposed and realized during the year were Rs. 1,795 and Rs. 806 respectively, against Rs. 987 and Rs. 638 in 1888. 4 appeals were filed and disposed of against 1 in the year before. The receipts from court-fee stamps on both civil and criminal sides amounted to Rs. 402 against Rs. 455 in 1888.

Conduct of police. The conduct of the police was on the whole satisfactory except in the Special Assistant Agent's division. A head constable and two constables were there charged with torture, of which offence they were convicted.

Medical aid. One of the two hospital assistants attached to the Special Assistant Agent's office was transferred during the year under report.

The total number of wild animals killed was 102 against 115, and the amount of rewards paid was Rs. 2,035 against Rs. 2,345 in 1888-89. The number of persons and cattle killed was 23 and 8 against 26 and *nil* in 1888-89 respectively; 2 persons died from snake-bite. Wild animals.

No disturbances were reported during the year. The Agent toured for one month in the Agency tracts, and the tours made by his assistants were less extensive than in the previous year, owing to the prevalence of famine and frequent changes of officers. Miscellaneous.

PUDUKÓTA STATE. (Faslis 1298 and 1299—July 1888 to June 1890.)

The season of fasli 1298 was, as a whole, moderately good, but there was an almost total absence of rain in fasli 1299 and the crops, in consequence, suffered most severely. The total rainfall of fasli 1298 was only 37·89 inches and of fasli 1299 32·80 inches, both figures being considerably below the average. Prices ranged very high, almost touching famine point in the latter year, but the markets were well supplied. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent during both seasons, and small-pox was also virulent during the hot months. Season and public health.

The total demand of State revenue in fasli 1298 was Rs. 6,95,542, an increase of more than a lakh over the figures for fasli 1297. In fasli 1299 the demand aggregated Rs. 6,98,622. The land revenue in the former of the two years under report was Rs. 4,66,151, showing an increase of Rs. 33,376 and the miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 2,29,391 or an increase of Rs. 76,570. The large increase was mainly due to the crediting of interest overdue for the two previous years and to the receipt of the compensation from the Government of Madras due under the salt convention. In fasli 1299 there was a further increase of Rs. 15,639 in the land revenue, derived from quit-rents on enfranchised inams, and a decrease in the miscellaneous revenue of Rs. 12,559, no arrear interest being credited as in the previous year. The collections in the former year amounted to Rs. 6,57,738 or about 92 per cent. of the demand; in the latter they totalled Rs. 6,57,203. The balance in fasli 1298 was thus Rs. 34,875 and in fasli 1299 Rs. 41,419. The former sum contained an item of Rs. 11,519, representing quit-rents settled only just before the close of the year, and the latter an item of Rs. 11,821 due to the same cause. Rs. 31,116 were collected in fasli 1298 and Rs. 33,142 in fasli 1299 on account of old arrears, Rs. 11,782 and Rs. 7,889, respectively, being remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,126 in fasli 1298 and Rs. 15,380 in fasli 1299 against Rs. 46,090 in fasli 1297. In the former of the two years under report, the garden rate of assessment was reduced 50 per cent., garden crops grown on wet lands being already free from taxation. Settlement—Demand, collection and balance.

The current receipts of fasli 1298 amounted to Rs. 6,99,895 and the disbursements to Rs. 8,85,781, being a deficit of Rs. 1,85,886. The closing balance was consequently reduced from Rs. 6,80,494 to Rs. 4,94,608, of which Rs. 3,75,000 were in Government securities. An improvement was effected in the accounts by the transfer to their proper heads of various items, formerly classed as Miscellaneous. This caused a nominal increase under the heads of Land Revenue and Law and Justice, and a corresponding decrease under Miscellaneous, as compared with the figures for fasli 1297. The interest on Government securities for the previous two years was realized and amounted to Rs. 47,116. The Dévasthánam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,32,947, an increase of Rs. 17,583 over last year, and the Manovírti jágír a closing balance of Rs. 1,02,606. The Dévasthánam contributions on account of Educational and Medical services were fixed at Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively. The receipts of the State showed, on the whole, an increase of Rs. 90,076 over those of fasli 1297. The only heads of revenue which suffered a decrease were—Assessed taxes, Rs. 3,867; Post office, Rs. 19; Education, Rs. 4,791; and Medical, Rs. 1,162. The decrease under Miscellaneous was due to re-arrangement of the accounts. The large increase of the disbursements total was chiefly due to increased expenditure on assignments to the Rájá's family, town Finance—Fasli 1298.

conservancy, roads and public buildings. The expenditure on the palace was very large (Rs. 2,52,253).

Fasli 1299. In fasli 1299, the current receipts amounted to Rs. 7,15,433 and the disbursements to Rs. 7,95,002, showing a further deficit of Rs. 79,569 and reducing the closing balance to Rs. 4,15,039. Further improvements were made in the system of accounts. The interest on Government securities amounted to Rs. 15,245 only. There was a steady increase under all heads of revenue except Forests, Rs. 2,704, and Law and Justice, Rs. 2,784, the decrease under interest, though large, being merely accidental. The Dévasthánam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,30,975 and the Manovírti jágír a closing balance of Rs. 1,20,199. The disbursements total continued to be swollen by heavy expenditure on account of assignments to the Rájá's family (Rs. 1,99,902), roads and public buildings, but there was a considerable decrease on the previous year's figures.

Public works. In fasli 1298, the expenditure on public works, including Rs. 33,526 spent on palace repairs, rose to Rs. 3,38,190, or more than double that of fasli 1297, continuing at Rs. 2,73,821 in fasli 1299. The outlay on irrigation works was about the same as in previous years, there being no urgency for any extra expenditure in this direction. Rs. 50,860 in fasli 1298 and Rs. 30,056 in fasli 1299 were spent on the conservancy of the town, which was very greatly improved. 92 miles of new road were constructed in the former year at a cost of Rs. 53,736, whilst in the latter 82 miles of new road cost Rs. 38,321. The expenditure on the maintenance of those already existing amounted to Rs. 21,291 in fasli 1298 and Rs. 18,693 in fasli 1299. They are reported to be in excellent condition. The heaviest expenditure was incurred in connection with public buildings. The new jail was completed in fasli 1298 and the new college and new residency were almost completed by the close of fasli 1299. The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 23,926 in the former year and Rs. 20,286 in the latter, being about 7 per cent. of the whole expenditure.

Civil justice. There was an increase in the amount of litigation during fasli 1298, followed by a satisfactory decrease in fasli 1299. The Munsifs' Courts were abolished at the close of fasli 1298. During that year they had 2,421 suits on their files against 2,144 in fasli 1297; of these 1,006 were small cause suits. 2,236 suits were disposed of in all; the rate of disposal, however, was not good. The cases pending were transferred to the Chief Court, which disposed of 144 out of 196 cases on its file. The rate of disposal was greatly improved, the average duration of each contested suit being 80 days, against 150 in fasli 1297. This period was further shortened by four days in fasli 1299, although the work was, of course, much heavier. The Chief Court also disposed of 50 out of 109 small cause suits filed in it (between the 15th of May 1889 and the close of fasli 1298) in anticipation of the abolition of the Munsifs' Courts. In fasli 1299 it had 976 regular suits and 1,223 small cause suits to dispose of, of which it disposed of 852 regular and 1,088 small cause suits. The Nattukottai Chetties again appeared as chief litigants: they filed 399 suits in fasli 1298 and 464 in fasli 1299 against 336 in fasli 1297. In fasli 1298 the Chief Court further disposed of 123 out of 132 appeals against the decisions of Munsifs, and out of 35 appeals against those of the single Judge on the original side, 33 were disposed of. In fasli 1299 the remaining appeals against Munsifs' decisions were disposed of, as also 101 out of 116 appeals against the orders of the single Judge. Court fees amounted to Rs. 32,044 in fasli 1298 and Rs. 28,163 in fasli 1299, the expenditure of the two years being Rs. 34,827 and Rs. 28,270 respectively. A system of reciprocal service, free of cost, of civil processes between the State and British India was introduced in the latter year.

Registration. 15,028 documents were registered in fasli 1298 and 16,379 in fasli 1299 against 12,470 in fasli 1297, an increase of 20 per cent. in the former and of 9 per cent. in the latter year. Their aggregate value was Rs. 13,80,449 in fasli 1298 and Rs. 14,90,574 in fasli 1299, whilst the receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 15,769 in the former and Rs. 17,150 in the latter year. In fasli 1297 they totalled Rs. 13,592 only. The expenditure, on the other hand, increased by only Rs. 26 in fasli 1298, amounting to Rs. 11,871, and by Rs. 635 in fasli 1299, aggregating Rs. 12,506. There was, therefore, a surplus to the State in the two years, respectively, of Rs. 3,898 and Rs. 4,644.

There was again a large increase in the number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts in fasli 1298—6,301 against 4,850 in the previous year. This was not quite maintained in the succeeding year, but the number then dealt with (6,170) was still very large. No less than 1,139 of these persons in fasli 1298 and 1,070 in fasli 1299, however, were tried for offences against the Salt laws, which were introduced in the preceding year. Excluding these cases, only 17·5 per cent. of the persons tried in fasli 1298 were convicted and only 16 per cent. of those tried in fasli 1299, a result due to the number of false cases brought. The District Magistrate disposed of 111 appeals in the former year and 117 in the latter, confirming the sentences of the Lower court in 70 and 71 cases respectively. 9 appeals against the District Magistrate's decisions in fasli 1298 were made to the Chief Court, and 4 in fasli 1299; all these were disposed of, only 2 in the former and 1 in the latter year being confirmed. Criminal justice.

The conduct of the police force was fairly satisfactory. The work turned out by the department was nearly doubled. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, who is in charge of the force, made 3 visits of inspection to the State in each of the years under report. 1,681 cases were reported in the former year and 1,516 in the latter against 846 in fasli 1297. The number of cases detected was, in fasli 1298, 1,502 or 89 per cent. and in fasli 1299, 1,365 or 90 per cent. against 82 per cent. in the preceding year. 28 per cent. of the property lost in fasli 1298 was recovered, but in fasli 1299 only 7 per cent. against 20 per cent. in fasli 1297. There was a noticeable increase in the number of offences against property, but grave crime, on the whole, showed a decrease, especially in fasli 1299. The police, however, were not quite so successful in coping with it. 1,487 warrants were executed in fasli 1298 and 1,323 in fasli 1299, the numbers of summonses served being 19,147 and 19,763 respectively. Police.

212 convicts were admitted into the jail in fasli 1298 and 170 in fasli 1299: the number at the close of the latter year was 95. Only one convict died in each year. Jail.

At the close of fasli 1298 there were 600 pupils on the rolls of the college, an increase of 61 over the preceding year, but the number had fallen to 590 at the end of fasli 1299. The average number on the rolls was, however, greater in the latter year than in the former. The institution cost Rs. 14,853 in fasli 1297, Rs. 15,827 in fasli 1298 and Rs. 15,307 in fasli 1299. The results of the examinations were very satisfactory in both the latter years. The number of aided schools rose from 78 to 136 in fasli 1298 and 170 in fasli 1299; the attendance from 1,500 boys and 190 girls to 2,500 boys and 240 girls in fasli 1298 and 3,500 boys and 340 girls in fasli 1299. The grants earned in fasli 1298 were double those of fasli 1297 and rose by another Rs. 1,000 in fasli 1299. The young rájá made excellent progress in his studies and his education is very carefully attended to. Education.

The number of patients treated by the dispensary rose from 14,116 to 15,250 in the former of the two years under report and to 16,284 in the latter. The single midwife attended 30 cases in fasli 1298, and the number was increased to 3 in fasli 1299, all of whom did excellent work. 9,045 vaccine operations were performed in the former year and 7,594 in the latter, against 5,811 in fasli 1297, the cost of establishment remaining nearly the same throughout. Over 90 per cent. of the operations were successful in fasli 1298 and about 79 per cent. in fasli 1299. Medical department.

The work of settling and enfranchising the inams of the State progressed steadily in both years: 765 cases were disposed of in the former and 966 in the latter of the two faslis, adding Rs. 13,362 and Rs. 14,375 per annum to the revenue at a cost of Rs. 13,206 and Rs. 17,903 respectively. Inam settlement

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BANGANAPALLE. (1889-90.)

There were no changes in the administrative machinery of the State during the year. Administration

The number of suits instituted before the Sadr and Adálat Courts was 259, including 16 cases pending at the beginning of the year. The Sadr Court disposed Civil justice.

of all its cases, while the Adálat Court had 42 pending, all of which were filed in March. The average period of disposal was 56 days in the Adálat and 6 in the Sadr Court. There were 48 cases instituted in the Nawáb's Mulki or Revenue Court, of which 46 were heard and 2 compromised.

Criminal justice. The number of criminal cases disposed of was 196 against 294 in the previous year. The average number of days during which each case disposed of was pending was 6 in the Magistrate's Court and 3 in the Sadr Court. There were 70 offences against the person, 92 against property, and 34 disputes as to rights. There was little or no serious crime.

Police. The Police force continued the same as last year. 39 of the 151 cases, which were received by the Magistrate, were entertained on police charge sheets.

Jails. Of the 28 prisoners, who were received into the jail, none died. 6 remained at the close of the year.

Registration of assurances. 86 instruments, involving property valued at Rs. 12,514, were registered during the year against 84, valued at Rs. 15,446, in the preceding year.

Season and cultivation. The season was favorable and the outturn of the crops fair.

Occupied and cultivated areas. The area under occupation was 1,796 putties or 71,840 acres against 1,794 putties or 71,760 acres in the preceding year. Out of the total extent of the occupied State land, 464 putties or 18,560 acres were held by the Nawáb against 17,200 acres in 1888-89, and the rest by the Sub-Jágírdárs. The increase in the area of the Nawáb's land is due to his having come into possession of Nandivargam and certain other villages on the death of Sub-Jágírdár, Shahar Bano Begam, to whose son the Nawáb agreed to grant an allowance of Rs. 500 in lieu of the jágír enjoyed by the deceased. The total extent of inam lands, both in the Nawáb's and Sub-Jágírdárs' villages, was 30,440 acres, of which 29,160 acres were under cultivation. The bulk of the cultivation was cholum and cotton.

Land revenue. Inclusive of arrears, the land revenue demand was Rs. 2,22,255 against Rs. 2,29,693 in the preceding year. The decrease is due partly to the collection of arrears and partly to the grant of remissions in certain cases.

Charges. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,290 against Rs. 26,304 in 1888-89, showing a decrease of nearly 2,000 rupees. It was distributed as follows:—Public works 42 per cent., Courts 31 per cent., Medical 10 per cent., Police 10 per cent., Education 5 per cent., and Postal 2 per cent. A sum of Rs. 10,320 was spent on public works against Rs. 10,465 in the preceding year; of this, Rs. 420 were devoted to irrigation, Rs. 9,600 to communications and repairs and Rs. 300 to civil buildings.

Abkári. The abkári administration is still being managed on the farming system. The right of manufacturing and vending arrack throughout the whole State and of toddy in the villages exclusively administered by the Nawáb is farmed out to one individual. The total number of stills for manufacturing arrack was 5 and the number of shops for retail vend of arrack 75. The total abkári revenue was Rs. 11,852 against Rs. 8,142 last year, the increase arising from brisk competition at the time of selling the farm.

Stamps. There was an increase of Rs. 871 in the sale of stamps during the year.

Opium. Exclusive of a balance of 139 tolas at the end of the year, 9,000 tolas of opium were imported into the State from Madras. The consumption amounted to 6,690 tolas, leaving a balance of 2,449 tolas at the end of the year. The monopoly yielded a revenue of Rs. 4,239.

Vital statistics. During the year, 680 births and 260 deaths were registered against 669 births and 240 deaths in the previous year.

Vaccination. 211 children were successfully vaccinated, being an increase of 16 on the preceding year's figures.

Hospital. The charges of the hospital amounted to Rs. 2,500. The number of patients admitted during the year was 7,946 against 6,576 in that preceding it, the average daily attendance at the hospital being 21. 35 cases of labor were attended by the midwife.

The total strength of the two elementary schools maintained by the Nawáb in the town of Banganapalle was 104 against 100 in the previous year. The number of indigenous schools was 14 against 12 and the attendance rose from 240 to 256. Education.

345 registered letters and 194 money orders, valued at Rs. 9,299, were posted in the Nawáb's letter-box for transmission to Koilkuntla post office. The postage collected was Rs. 98. Post office.

The amount of the annual instalment (Rs. 30,627), payable by the Nawáb to Government, was credited in the Government treasury on the 7th April 1890. Debt.

SANDÚR. (1889-90.)

Two field surveyors were employed in the demarcation of village lands and holdings towards the close of the year. General.

The unfavorable rains of September and October dispelled all hopes of a really good outturn of crop. Prices were not, however, seriously affected. The rainfall was 41·94 inches against 29·29 in 1888. Public health was good. Season, crops, &c.

Owing to heavy rains, the grass in the forests remained moist and green much longer than usual, so that there were few fires, and these not of much consequence. Forests.

The net revenue from all sources was Rs. 44,935 against Rs. 54,281 in the preceding year. The decrease, however, is more apparent than real, since Rs. 9,050, included in the receipts of 1888-89, were obtained by the lease of some amáni forest lands for three years, a source of revenue not available in the present year. The net expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,266 or Rs. 194 less than in the previous year. Financial results.

In the Magistrate's Court 43 cases, involving 110 persons, were disposed of. Of the latter, 86 persons were convicted and 24 acquitted. More than half of the cases were cases of cattle trespass. There were only two thefts, both petty cases. The average duration of cases was 9·9 days from date of report or complaint to that of disposal. One trial was, however, delayed for over two months. Magisterial work.

The mortality from all causes was 271 against 387 last year, and the births 393 against 403, showing a death-rate of 25·73 and a birth-rate of 37·31 per mille. There were no cases of cholera or other epidemics. Vital statistics.

The number of patients who received medical aid was 3,842 against 3,476 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 35·85 against 35·27 in 1888-89. The mortality amongst those treated was 5 against 43 in 1888-89. A large proportion of the cases were ophthalmic. 6 major and 130 minor operations were performed during the year. Dispensary.

At the beginning of 1890, an upper fourth class was introduced into the Anglo-Vernacular Middle school. The staff of teachers was increased from 3 to 6. The average daily attendance was 69·66 against 69 in the last year. Education.

The State debts were reduced by a further sum of Rs. 4,707 during the year. Liquidation of debts.

The Nellore cattle purchased last year have not done well, having all suffered from hoof disease, though none of them died. Cattle.

The improvement of conservancy in the town was much impeded by the difficulty of obtaining scavengers and sweepers, the present number being inadequate. The roads continued in good order and the lighting gave satisfaction. Sanitation.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1889-90.)

The amount paid through the office of Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to Carnatic stipendiaries, was Rs. 2,49,555 against Rs. 2,68,738 in 1888-89. The payments made direct from the Bank of Madras aggregated Rs. 2,28,261 against Rs. 2,31,600 in the preceding year. The total number of stipendiaries on the 1st April 1890 was 848 against 932 on the same date in 1889. 34 stipendiaries Carnatic stipends.

drawing a total sum of Rs. 699 died during the year; of the above, Rs. 204 were continued and Rs. 494 lapsed to Government. 84 stipendiaries, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 605, received bonuses to the extent of Rs. 69,971. His Highness Prince Intizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the third Prince of Arcot, died on the 16th May 1889, and was succeeded in the title by Prince Muhammad Munawar Khan Bahadur, a grandson of His late Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, the first Prince of Arcot.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. (1889-90.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1889 was 155. There were 6 new appointments during the year and 8 Civilians retired, so that the strength of the service on 1st April 1890 was 153. The employment of these officers is compared below with that of the members of the service as it stood on 1st April 1889:—

—	On 31st March 1889.	On 31st March 1890.
Officers serving at the Presidency ...	16	17
District officers { Judicial	20	20
District officers { Revenue	80	77
Officers { holding special appointments	9	5
Officers { absent on leave or otherwise	25	30
Officers { serving in other Presidencies	5	4
Total	155	153

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS: (FASLI 1298—JULY 1888 TO JUNE 1889.)

THE land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources :— (*a*) peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates; (*b*) shrotriem jódi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favorable tenure; (*c*) assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwar system; and (*d*) miscellaneous revenue. Land revenue.

Permanently-settled estates covered an area of 19 millions of acres, and the peishcush payable to Government was Rs. 50,75,820. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of about Rs. 2,200. This decrease was almost entirely due to reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes. Permanently-settled estates.

The area of the villages held on shrotriem tenure was more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres, the quit-rent payable to Government being Rs. 6,67,641 against Rs. 6,67,238 in the preceding year. The increase was mainly owing to the transfer to the head of shrotriem of the quit-rent of an entire inam village, which had been erroneously included under the heading of "personal inams" in the preceding year, and also to the inam lands of a certain pagoda having now been treated as an entire village. Shrotriem jódi.

The assessment paid by tenants of land under the ryotwari system forms the most important branch of the Madras land revenue. There was a decrease of 138 in the number of ryotwari villages (25,492 against 25,630) owing chiefly to the clubbing of a number of villages in the South Arcot and Madura districts, and to other minor changes. The total occupied area (excluding South Canara) amounted to nearly $20\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres or acres 224,094 (1·1 per cent.) more than that of fasli 1297. Including South Canara the assessment on the holdings was over Rs. $389\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, being an increase of Rs. 3,30,765 or ·9 per cent. In 15 districts there was an increase and in 4 a decrease both in the area and assessment. The increase was particularly large in Malabar, Madura, South Arcot and Bellary, and was due in the first three districts mainly to the revision of the survey areas and to the introduction of settlement rates of assessment. In the Wynaad taluk of Malabar, a tax on occupation has been substituted under the new settlement for a tax on supposed cultivation. This has resulted in the very large increase of acres 97,000 in the taxable area and of Rs. 1,03,900 in the assessment, though full permission was given to the ryots to give up at the time of the introduction of the settlement any portion of their holdings which they might not wish to retain. The increase in Bellary arose partly from the grant of pattas for lands shown under "Miscellaneous" in the previous year, and partly also from fresh lands having been taken up in some taluks in which the season was particularly favorable. The increase in the Godávari and Kistna districts occurred chiefly in the area under wet cultivation and was apparently due to improvements in irrigation channels carried out during the past few years. In Nellore there was a decrease in area, but an increase in assessment. This anomaly is explained by the fact of the introduction of the anicut rates (Rs. 1,788) in three villages brought under the Sangam anicut irrigation system and by the substitution of a large extent of wet cultivation for the dry of the preceding year. In Anantapur a very large extent of dry land (acres 76,900, assessed at Rs. 16,000) was relinquished, consequent on the south-west monsoon not opening favorably. Owing to the same cause some 14,400 acres assessed at Rs. 10,000 were thrown up in the Kurnool district. The variations in the other Ryotwari revenue.

districts do not call for any remark. The net result, as already mentioned, was an increase of acres 224,094 in the area and of Rs. 3,30,765 in the assessment.

Holdings and cultivation.

Out of the total occupied area of nearly 20¾ millions of acres, over 17½ millions or 84·8 per cent. were actually cultivated, the remainder being left waste. Compared with fasli 1297, there was a net decrease of acres 11,000 or 0·06 per cent. in the actually cultivated area. This result was mainly due to the falling off of acres 104,000 in the cultivated area of Anantapur, where the south-west monsoon was unfavorable. There was an increase in Bellary, Madura and Malabar, owing, in the first-named district, to the south-west monsoon having commenced favorably and to pattas having been granted for lands hitherto classed as miscellaneous, whilst in the other two districts the revision of survey areas seems to account for the difference.

Waste remitted and waste charged.

The total extent of land, wet and dry, left waste was acres 3,150,650. The total amount remitted in consequence of this was Rs. 4,16,247. As regards the wet waste, remission was granted on acres 98,709, against acres 54,499 in the previous year, to the extent of Rs. 4,06,262 or 2·0 per cent. of the entire assessment. There was a decrease in the amount of the remissions granted in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Tanjore and Madura, compared with the previous year, due to the supply of water in the tanks during the north-east monsoon having been fairly good. No remission was granted on dry lands left waste, except to a small extent in Ganjam and in a few taluks of the Bellary district, where the season was exceptionally bad. The greater portion of the dry waste assessed was reserved for pasturage or kept as fallow. The proportion of wet waste assessed was 63·9 against 76·1 in the previous year.

Total ryotwar assessment, including second-crop assessment, and water rate.

The total assessment of ryotwari holdings, including the second-crop assessment and charge for water, amounted to a little more than 406 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 3,66,944 over the total of the preceding fasli. The increase as in last year was mainly due to extension of cultivation. In the second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands there was an increase of Rs. 36,400 in the year under review. The largest increase occurred in North Arcot, where it was owing partly to water-rate having been, for the first time, charged on all paddy lands irrigated by water intercepted by means of "achukattus" or embankments, and partly to the strict enforcement of the rules regarding the use of Government water. There was an increase also in the Godávari and South Arcot districts, attributable to the free use of anicut water in several villages in which the rainfall was deficient. In Chingleput, Bellary and Tinnevelly the increase was chiefly caused by the favorable character of the season.

Remissions.

The remissions of assessment amounted in all to Rs. 29,53,628, being an increase of Rs. 5,91,928 on those of the preceding year. These remissions fall under the following heads:—(1) remissions granted with reference to the state of the season, Rs. 9,90,316, or Rs. 6,07,468 more than in the previous fasli—a result due chiefly to the failure of water-supply; (2) fixed remissions, amounting to Rs. 2,46,384 against Rs. 1,86,055 in fasli 1287, arising mainly, from the increment remission in the newly settled districts; and (3) deductions from the demand on account of land and village cess included in the assessment, and on account of méras and religious institutions, amounting to Rs. 17,16,928 against Rs. 17,92,797 in the preceding fasli.

Net land revenue—Ryotwar.

Excluding the remissions and deductions, but including the second-crop assessment and charge for water, the net ryotwar demand amounted to very nearly 376⅔ lakhs (Rs. 376,65,116), or about 2¼ lakhs less than in fasli 1297. As already explained, the falling off was due mainly to the larger remissions granted during the year owing to the failure of the rains. The average rate of assessment for the presidency was Rs. 1-0-7 per acre for dry, and Rs. 5-0-5 for wet lands, or rather less than in fasli 1297.

Miscellaneous.

The revenue under the head "Miscellaneous" was over 47 lakhs or nearly 4⅔ lakhs more than in fasli 1297. The chief components of this item were quit-rent and jódi on minor inams (Rs. 18,64,142), charge for water supplied to zamindárí and inám lands (Rs. 8,03,129), and assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in the jamabandi (Rs. 4,81,830). The

chief decrease was in "charge for water to zamindárí and inam lands" (Rs. 4,12,969), "assessment on lands not included in the jamabandi" (Rs. 73,517), and "revenue derived from coir" (Rs. 11,109). The large increase in "quit-rent" was principally due to the transfer to this head of Rs. 5,77,800 in the Godávari and Rs. 4,700 in the Bellary district, being the water-tax on minor inams which was wrongly included in previous years under "charge for water supplied to zamindárí and inam lands."

Total land revenue demand, current.

The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,81,23,136 against Rs. 4,78,86,584 in fasli 1297. Details are shown below:—

—	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently-settled	50,78,013	50,75,820
Shrotriem jódi	6,67,238	6,67,641
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	421,41,333	423,79,675
Total .	478,86,584	481,23,136

The increase compared with the average (Rs. 449,76,435) of the five years preceding the famine is a little under 31½ lakhs or nearly 7 per cent.

Cesses.

The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 62,55,659 against Rs. 63,01,590 in the preceding fasli. The entire current demand for the year was thus Rs. 543,78,795. The collections amounted to Rs. 524,35,149 or 96·4 per cent. of the demand against 96·5 per cent. in the preceding year.

Arrears.

The arrear demand of land revenue at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22,82,741. The collections amounted to Rs. 17,92,745 and remissions to Rs. 1,15,029. The arrear balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,74,967.

Total current and arrears.

The total current and arrear demand amounted to Rs. 566,61,536, of which Rs. 542,27,894 were collected and Rs. 1,15,029 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,18,613 at the end of the year.

Charges.

The total land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 35,67,391 or 6·5 per cent. on the total collections of land revenue and cesses.

Coercive processes.

The total number of coercive processes issued amounted to 4,368,761 against 3,953,160 in the preceding year, of which 3,835,433 were demand notices, 196,354 distraint or attachment notices, and 140,620 sale notices. There are no statistics to show the number of actual sales, but some idea of their number may be formed from the facts that, while the number of defaulters whose property was attached was 330,476, the number whose property was sold was only 17,346, and that while property was attached for the recovery of Rs. 21,68,663, the amount of arrears for which property was actually sold was only Rs. 2,84,730 against Rs. 3,19,108 in fasli 1297. The number of defaulters, whose property was sold, was also much smaller than in the preceding year, being 17,346 against 35,750 in fasli 1297. The total extent of land sold was acres 31,675 against acres 31,824 in the preceding year. Of this extent, acres 13,786 or 43·5 per cent. were purchased on behalf of Government for a nominal sum of Rs. 1,740, and the remainder, acres 17,889, by private individuals for Rs. 1,63,993. The proportion of the total number of defaulters whose property was sold, to the total number of pattadárs, was 1 in 164 against 1 in 78 in the preceding year. More than 93 per cent. of the processes were served by the village agency against 92 per cent. in fasli 1297. Receipts on account of process service amounted to Rs. 27,279 and charges to Rs. 23,341, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,938 against Rs. 7,756 in the previous year. The rate of fees charged varied from 1 to 8 annas.

Civil suits.

The amount of costs awarded to Government in fasli 1298 in connection with suits instituted or defended by Government reached a total of Rs. 4,171, and the balance outstanding at the commencement of the fasli amounted to Rs. 6,000, the total demand aggregating Rs. 10,171. Out of this amount Rs. 2,765 were collected and Rs. 10 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,396 outstanding at the end of June 1889.

Advances.

A sum of Rs. 1,39,894 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The largest amounts advanced were in Coimbatore and Madura. The total of advances outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 2,50,254, and of this figure Rs. 31,632 were recovered and Rs. 1,064 written off. The total amount of interest which had accrued under this head up to the end of the year was Rs. 10,884, of which Rs. 6,151 were recovered and Rs. 951 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,782. Advances to ryots under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year amounted to Rs. 59,216; of this sum, the largest item advanced, viz., Rs. 26,461 was in Ganjam. Adding Rs. 45,627 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total sum hitherto advanced came to Rs. 1,04,843, of which Rs. 23,686 were collected and Rs. 8 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,149. The interest on this was Rs. 3,356, of which Rs. 2,042 were recovered and Rs. 20 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,149.

Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,07,871, of which Rs. 21,612 were collected and Rs. 10,079 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,180.

Transfer of registry holdings.

The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers and pending at the beginning of the year was 3,696, and 42,340 were received during the year, making a total of 46,036 applications; of these 2,265 were pending disposal at the close of the year. 92,177 applications received directly by Revenue officers were pending disposal during the year; of these, 3,389 or 3·7 per cent. were left undisposed of. The steady increase in the number of applications presented through the Registration officers shows that the facility in this direction afforded by Government is finding favor with the people.

Lands acquired by public servants.

Acres 1,737, assessed at Rs. 4,415, were acquired by public servants during fasli 1298. South Canara being an unsurveyed district, the extent of the lands therein acquired is not known, but the assessment on such lands is included in the above-mentioned sum.

Ruined tanks.

6 ruined tanks, having an ayacut or irrigable area of about acres 221, assessed at Rs. 395, were made over to private individuals at special rates of assessment. In Anantapur a tank was made over for private repairs at a specially favorable rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre.

Revision of assessment.

The new settlement was introduced during the fasli into the Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks of the South Arcot district, into the Wynaad taluk of Malabar, and into the Mélúr, Madura and Tirumangalam taluks of Madura.

Irrigation works.

The total number of irrigation works throughout the presidency amounted to 524,608. Of these, 472,268 were wells, 34,873 tanks, and the remainder, spring and river channels and anicuts, the latter numbering 2,356. Of the tanks, 27,633 belonged to Government, showing an increase of 262 over the preceding year. Of the whole number, 4,872 were out of order, although repairs were executed in the case of a considerable number during the year. The wells are mostly private property, and their number shows a satisfactory increase on that of the preceding year.

Village and taluk accounts.

The new village and taluk accounts were very carefully scrutinized at the jamabandi by the settling officers, the result being satisfactory and showing that they were better understood and kept than in the previous year.

SURVEYS. (1889-90.)

Outturn and outlay.

The forecast for the year under report anticipated an outturn of 2,028 square miles of cadastral survey and an expenditure of 7 lakhs. Owing, however, to the subsequent transfer of No. I Party to Kistna just as it was ready to proceed to Malabar and to No. IV Party, which moved into South Canara in June 1889, being occupied entirely with theodolite work, the actual outturn was 1,722 square miles of cadastral survey and 1,286 square miles of topographical survey, with an expenditure of Rs. 6,27,791. This, for the reasons above stated, was the work of four parties only. The actual expenditure was Rs. 68,687 less than in the preceding year and

Rs. 22,209 less than the revised budget grant. It included a sum of Rs. 42,010 spent on topographical survey of estates and private villages in the Tanjore district, an outlay of Rs. 26,905 on the special survey of the Palni hills, Wynaad, Trichinopoly padugais, &c., and Rs. 10,185 spent on the settlement of the Karikal-Pudukóta boundaries. The expenditure and outturn during the year are shown in the following statement:—

Nature of work.	Average of five years ending 31st March 1888.	Outturn of 1888-89.	Outturn of 1889-90.
Cadastral Survey.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
I. Traversed	1,600	1,702	1,556
II. Traverse plotted	1,636	2,294	1,376
III. Fields surveyed	1,700	2,198	1,717
IV. Finished { Ordinary	1,695	2,116	1,662
IV. Finished { Special	46	29	60
IV. Finished { Revision	220		
V. Maps printed	2,580	2,100	2,371
Topographical.			
I Triangulated or traversed	1,213	383	148
II. Traverse plotted	782	378	233
III. Plane-tabled	1,635	809	1,321
IV. Finished	1,765	1,177	1,286
V. Maps printed { Village, 4-inch	127	164	89
V. Maps printed { Taluk, 1 „	2,435	3,893	8,690
V. Maps printed { District, ½ „	5,053	1,582	5,218
	COPIES	COPIES.	COPIES.
Miscellaneous maps and plans printed	45,675	65,750	120,044
	RS.	RS	RS.
Total expenditure	7,87,383	6,96,478	6,27,791

The following statement exhibits the area completed and the charges for each party during the year:— Outturn and outlay of each party.

Party.	Outturn in square miles.							Outlay.
	Cadastral.		Topographical.					
						Hills.		
	Ordinary, 16-inch.	Special, 16-inch.	Village, 8-inch.	Forest, 8-inch.	Estate 2-inch.	2-inch.	4-inch	
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.
I	223	.	14		855		..	90,897
II	803	...	·12	16	...	34	.	97,611
III	314	51	44		125	.	174	* 1,32,358
IV	..	...	3	.	..	..	.	65,312
V	322	9	9	..	. .	...	...	1,27,389
Central office	.	...	..	...	...	...	. .	1,14,224
Total ..	1,662	60	82	16	980	34	174	6,27,791

No. I Party, Tanjore and Kistna Districts.—The forecast was 394 square miles of cadastral survey, including 376 square miles in Tanjore and 18 square miles in South Canara. But, on 1st April 1889, only 346 square miles remained to be completed in Tanjore, of which 214 were done by No. III Party, leaving No. I Party to turn out 132 square miles which it accordingly did. The party then moved to Kistna instead of South Canara and there did 91 square miles of cadastral survey, making a total outturn of 223 square miles. 869 square miles of topographical survey in Tanjore were also completed. The party proceeded to Kistna in November 1889, but operations there were delayed for want of demarcation stones. No. II Party, Bellary.—The outturn exceeded the forecast by 103 square miles of cadastral and 62 square miles of topographical survey. The Huvinahadgalli taluk was finished and Ráyadrug nearly so. No. III Party, Tanjore and Malabar.—The forecast was 334 square miles of cadastral survey and the outturn 365 square miles Outturn of each party compared with the forecast for 1889-90.

* Includes Rs. 10,185 spent in demarcating the Pudukóta-Karikal boundaries.

of cadastral and 343 square miles of topographical survey. The Tanjore-Karikal boundary was settled during the year. Tanjore being finished, the party moved into Malabar in November 1889. No. IV Party, South Canara.—The party was transferred to South Canara in May 1889 and was occupied throughout the year in theodolite survey, of which 315 square miles were completed. No. V Party, Malabar.—The outturn exceeded the forecast and the Pálghat taluk was finished. A detachment was employed in Salem and Coimbatore on a small area of cadastral survey, now completed.

Central office.

The area of village and other large scale maps published during the year at the Central office was 2,371 square miles or 271 more than in last year. One district map, area 5,218 square miles, and 13 taluk maps, area 8,690 square miles, were printed.

Area surveyed and remaining to be surveyed in the Presidency.

There are now for survey the four districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Malabar and South Canara and part of the Kistna district. The extent of cadastral survey thus remaining to be completed is 7,772 square miles. For the Madras topographical survey, 43 miles in Bellary have to be done, and for the survey of India 3,788 square miles in Malabar and South Canara. The total area of cadastral survey finished at the end of the year was 63,094 square miles and of topographical survey 56,542 square miles.

Cost of survey work to Government.

The total cost of the survey from its commencement in 1858 up to the 1st April 1890 has been Rs. 190,71,533, of which, Rs. 165,99,419 have been incurred on account of Survey parties and Rs. 24,72,114 on account of the Central office. Two taluks in Tanjore and one each in Bellary and Malabar were completed during the year. Their total area was 1,399 square miles and the cost of survey per square mile was Rs. 269. 60 square miles in the Palni and Shevaroy hills, the Coleroon padugais or rice-flats in Trichinopoly and the Nellore plantation reserves were also surveyed at a cost of Rs. 26,905 or Rs. 445 per square mile.

Comparison of survey areas with revenue areas.

In two of the four taluks surveyed, a decrease of 37,112 square miles in area was found, and in the other two an increase of 54,294 square miles. The increase in the Pálghat taluk of Malabar was no less than 47,470 square miles or 20 per cent.

Tests of accuracy.

The traverse work of the Revenue Survey was connected with 16 Trigonometrical survey stations. The mean error in traversing was 6·37 feet per mile, against 8·64 feet last year, and the largest error passed was 14·63 feet per mile.

Miscellaneous.

Advances were still further reduced from Rs. 97,200 to Rs. 58,500 and temporary advances are now lodged with District Treasury officers instead of survey officers. Fines were inflicted in 10 cases under the Boundary Act, the total amount being Rs. 47 and the heaviest fine Rs. 5. 5 Assistant Collectors, 118 Revenue Inspectors, 4 clerks, 6 Taluk gumastas and 4 Forest rangers received instruction in survey during the year.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1889-90.)

Outturn of work.

Settlement operations were carried on in seven districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Madura, Tanjore, South Arcot and Malabar. The total area classified was 1,014,273 acres. Settlement Party No. I completed the classification of the 12 villages in Kúdligi and 25 villages in Huvinahadgalli taluks remaining to be done at the commencement of the year. 87 villages of the Ráyadrug taluk were also classified and 7 more were in progress at the end of the year. The total area classified was 529,339 acres or 827·09 square miles against 621,255 acres or 970·71 square miles in the preceding year. The supervisor of Party No. II completed the examination of the classification of one village in Golgonda and of the measurements of interstitial fields in 9 villages of Sarvasiddhi taluk. The necessary accounts for the introduction of the settlement into Vizagapatam were prepared and the settlement of Pálkonda was completed in June-September 1889 and that of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi in October 1889—February 1890. This party also introduced revised rates into 4 villages of the Tótapalle estate, Godávari district, and classified 3 villages in the Peddápuram taluk of the same district, an area of 3,567 acres or 5·57 square miles. The classification of 6

villages on the Palni hills and of 4 amáni villages in the Ramnad Zamindari was completed by Party No. III. The party removed into Tanjore in July 1889 and completed the classification of the remaining 187 villages of the Kumbakónam taluk, of all the villages (83) in Shiyáli, and of 136 out of 212 villages in Tanjore taluk; the total area classified by the party was 347,612 acres or 543·1 square miles. The supervisor tested the classification in 286 villages and a number of crop experiments were made. The Assistant and Deputy Commissioners of Party No. V inspected 87 and 123 villages, respectively, in the Tiruvannámalai taluk of South Arcot. The settlement was finally introduced into the Tindivanam taluk during the first quarter of the year. All the accounts for the settlement of Tiruvannámalai taluk were prepared and the new rates introduced into 213 villages by the end of the year. The revision of village establishments in the South Arcot district was also dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner. The Special Assistant Collector in charge of Party No. VI introduced the settlement into the Ouchterlony valley and carried out the revision of village establishments both in that tract and in Malabar-Wynaad. In June 1889 the principles of the new Malabar settlement were discussed by a select committee and the classification of the Pálghat taluk commenced in November 1889. 81 villages were classified before the close of the year. The Special Assistant Collector inspected 92 villages. In January 1890, he proceeded to Travancore to study the principles of assessment there followed and returned to head-quarters in March 1890. He was also engaged in conducting forest settlement operations in Malabar and advising the Collector regarding the conduct of suits in escheat cases. The measurement of interstitial fields was completed by the several parties in 383 villages in all. The registers of 175 villages in Madura and of 57 villages in South Arcot were printed during the year.

Training of Assistant Collectors.

7 Assistant Collectors were attached to settlement parties for training during the year under report.

Expenditure and revenue.

The revised estimate for 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 3,23,000 and the actual expenditure to Rs. 3,12,016, being less than the sanctioned grant by Rs. 11,384 and less than the revised estimate by Rs. 10,984. There was an increase under Deputy Commissioners' pay of Rs. 3,049, due to acting allowances granted to the Assistant Commissioners who acted for Deputy Commissioners on leave, and a saving of Rs. 14,033 under all other heads. There was an increase of Rs. 31,81,654 in the revenue due to settlement operations, being a return of 11·2 per cent. on the total expenditure of Rs. 283,60,200. In 1888-89 the increase was a little over 28¾ lakhs, showing a return of 10·5 per cent. on the total outlay.

INAM COMMISSION. (1889-90.)

During the year under report, the village service inams in 4 taluks of the South Arcot district and in the Madakasíra taluk of Anantapur district were settled. The following statement shows the number of title-deeds issued during the year and the value of the inams dealt with :—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Former jódi		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government (columns 5 and 7).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindar.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dévadayam	127	173	258	58	...	4	...	62	...	13,692
Dharmadayam ...	2	20	54	17	...	...	...	17	...	
Police inams enfranchised	485	16,958	14,226	112	...	7,047	...	7,159		
Personal	4	24	42	1	...	5	...	6	580	
Village service ...	3,231	119,900	90,273	11,396	...	47,794	...	59,190	...	
Total ...	3,849	137,075	1,04,853	11,584	...	54,850	...	66,434	580	13,692

Of the 3,849 title-deeds issued, 3,159 were for village service inams in Anantapur, 72 for similar inams in Ganjam, Bellary, and North Arcot, and 485 for police service inams in Anantapur and Bellary. The rest related mainly to religious institutions in Trichinopoly. The total number of title-deeds dealt with by the Inam Commissioner from the commencement of the inam operations up to the end of the year was 473,864, covering an extent of a little over $7\frac{1}{4}$ millions of acres, assessed at about $112\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of inams amounted to Rs. 21,80,671, including Rs. 1,56,322, the assessment on inams fully assessed. The old jódi still payable to Government amounted to Rs. 10,05,886. The total revenue derivable from the inams settled up to the close of the year was Rs. 31,86,557, while the total cost of the commission up to that period amounted to Rs. 14,75,824, which is about 67·7 per cent. of the annual increase of revenue secured.

COURT OF WARDS. (JULY 1888 TO JUNE 1889.)

Number of estates.

The number of estates under the court's management at the beginning of the fasli year was 50, or 2 more than at the commencement of fasli 1297. Three of these, viz., Madugula and Merangi in Vizagapatam and Nadavapallo in Godávari, were transferred to their proprietors, the last two on their owners coming of age, and the first on the court being satisfied of the means, ability and discretion of the proprietress to manage her own estate. The new estates taken up were the following:—(1) Belgám in Vizagapatam, (2) Nangavaram Rangaswami Aiyar's and (3) Singam Aiyangar's estates in Trichinopoly, (4) Mambarai in Madura, and (5) Edamanal in Tanjore. The total number of estates at the end of the fasli was thus raised to 52. Of the 3 estates above mentioned as having been handed over, the Madugula estate was under management for $11\frac{1}{2}$ years, during which period debts amounting to Rs. 6,946 were collected and Rs. 39,221 paid off. The Merangi estate was under the Court of Wards for over 19 years. During this period the current demand rose considerably. Debts, amounting to Rs. 59,170, were recovered and Rs. 25,506 were spent on irrigation works and other permanent improvements. The balance in favor of the estate on the date of restoration amounted to Rs. 1,15,900 against Rs. 59,446 at the time the estate came under the control of the court. The Nadavapallo estate was under management for only three years and nine months. At the time of restoration there was a cash balance of Rs. 1,894 at the credit of the estate against Rs. 126 at the beginning. The condition of the 2 last-named estates, though not equally prosperous, may, therefore, be considered to be creditable to the management.

Wards.

Of the wards under the care of the court, 41 were incapacitated by minority, 5 by sex, and the remaining 6 by lunacy or imbecility.

Number of villages.

34 estates as against 35 in the previous year were held on fixed tenure, while the rest consisted of ryotwari lands. The total number of villages in the permanently-settled estates was 5,376; of these, 1,622 were held on ryotwari or joint-rent tenure; 869 were leased out to middlemen; 1,041 paid rent in kind; and the remaining 1,844 villages were held on favorable assessment, or, in some cases, free of assessment.

Holdings and cultivation.

The total area of the holdings in all the estates, except Ramnad and Vadagarai, for which figures are not available, was 463,748 acres. The total area under cultivation, excluding Ramnad, Vadagarai and Mambarai, was 367,074 acres or 79·9 per cent. of the holdings against 363,736 acres or 92 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to the unfavorable season in Ganjam, which seriously affected the Parlákimedi and Jarada estates. Including Ramnad, the area cultivated was 687,060 acres, or about the same as last year.

Demand, collection and balance.

The gross demand amounted to Rs. 27,84,025 and the net demand to Rs. 25,07,375. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 2,76,650 against Rs. 85,516 in the previous year, the large increase being principally due to the unfavorable character of the season. Other causes, such as deductions, either on

account of heaviness of assessment or of emoluments of village officers in the estates of Pulicherla, Panaiyur and Ramnad, contributed to the same result. The net demand showed a decrease of Rs. 2,46,839, principally in the estates of Parlákimedi and Kallikót, where the decrease was Rs. 81,526 and Rs. 52,880, respectively. The net demand was more than $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in Ramnad and over 3 lakhs in Parlákimedi; it was nearly 2 lakhs in Kallikót and exceeded one lakh in Meduru and Kapiléswarapuram. The arrear demand was Rs. 14,45,822, of which Rs. 4,28,987 were collected and Rs. 1,16,909 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,99,926 or 62·2 per cent. against 65·3 per cent. in the previous year. In 3 estates, the arrear balance was practically *nil*, in 11 it was below 25 per cent., in 13 between 25 and 50 per cent., and in the rest above 50 per cent. Out of a total current demand of Rs. 25,07,375, the collections amounted to Rs. 19,23,988, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,83,387 or 23·3 per cent. against 18·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Financial transactions.

The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 30,11,170. Adding to this Rs. 11,28,590, the correct cash balance at the beginning of the fasli, the total available assets were Rs. 41,39,760, of which Rs. 28,02,288 were expended. The balance at the credit of the estates, including the value of grain on hand and of Government securities, thus amounted to Rs. 54,24,458 as against nearly $50\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the previous year. The total of the debts due by estates at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 15,02,483, and those incurred during the year, together with interest, amounted to Rs. 1,42,909, thus raising the total of debts due to Rs. 16,45,432. Of this sum, Rs. 3,53,367 were paid off and Rs. 22,203 written off, having become barred by limitation or been remitted by creditors, thus leaving Rs. 12,69,862 outstanding at the end of the year, due by 27 estates.

Public works.

Excluding the five Ganjam estates, for which no budgets were received, the total allotment for public works was Rs. 3,97,516, of which Rs. 2,56,838 or 64·6 per cent. were expended against 62·1 per cent. in the previous year. Rs. 23,880 were also spent on the five Ganjam estates above referred to. In twelve of the estates, the works were entrusted to the Public Works Department with a total allotment of Rs. 3,06,012, of which only 53·8 per cent. were spent. The chief outlay was incurred on irrigation and miscellaneous works.

Education of the minors.

The total number of wards and of such of their relations as were receiving instruction with them during the year under report was 68, of whom 63 were males and 5 females. With some exceptions, the educational progress of the wards has been, on the whole, fair. Some of the elder minors were also instructed in Revenue law and accounts.

Law suits.

The appeal preferred by the Court of Wards in connection with the transfer of the Parlákimedi estate to the son of the incapacitated zamindar has been decided in favor of the latter and instructions have been issued to the Collector to hand over the estate to the young zamindar on the 1st July 1890. The summary suit under Act XIX of 1841 instituted on behalf of the Meduru minor to recover possession of the Nidadavól estate was withdrawn and the suit to set aside the adoption of the minor's father has recently been decided adversely to him. The suit filed in the Ellore Sub-Court on behalf of the Kapiléswarapuram minor to recover the sum of Rs. 80,000 misappropriated by his uncle, and an important rent suit in Ukkadai were pending at the close of the fasli, as were the appeals in connection with the claim for a share of the Vadapathimangalam estate and another preferred by the third widow of the late zamindar of Ramnad. A claim was made to the Sáptúr zamindari, which was undisposed of by the (West) Madura Sub-Court at the end of the year.

General remarks.

The question of settling the Parlákimedi estate was not decided during the year. The young zamindar continued to be in charge of the 19 villages entrusted to him. Most of the boundary disputes in Kapiléswarapuram were disposed of. The new village manual accounts were brought into use in certain estates and exertions made to improve the position and efficiency of the karnams. Increased attention was also paid to the management of forests. The fuel reserves in Ramnad are said to be in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1889-90.)

Additional Member of Council.

On the 24th July 1889, the Honorable C. Sankaran Nayar Avargal, B.A., B.L., was appointed an Additional Member of Council and took his seat on the 5th November 1889.

Re-appointments and resignations.

The Honorable the Rájá of Venkatagiri and the Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur were re-appointed Additional Members of Council on the 11th March 1890 on the expiry of their two years' term of office. The Honorable P. Chentsal Rao resigned his seat as an Additional Member of Council on the 27th May 1889.

The Acts passed by the Council are detailed below :—

Act II of 1889.

(1) An Act to amend the Madras Jails Act, 1869, passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th March 1889, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 8th April 1889 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th May 1889.

The object of this enactment is to confer on jail warders the same powers of arrest with regard to offences punishable under the Madras Jails Act, 1869 (these offences being non-cognizable), as are now possessed by police officers under section 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882. The warders to whom the guarding of jails in this Presidency and of prisoners employed outside the jails is now entrusted are not officers of police, and it was necessary, by an express enactment, to invest them with summary authority to apprehend persons committing any of the offences specified in sections 14 and 15 of the Madras Jails Act, 1869.

Act III of 1889.

(2) An Act to provide for the prevention and control of petty nuisances outside the town of Madras, passed by the Legislative Council on the 5th November 1889, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 16th November 1889 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 23rd December 1889. The object of this enactment is, in the first place, to remove an inconvenience in the existing law, to which attention was drawn in 1887 by an opinion of the Acting Advocate-General, viz., that neither Act XXIV of 1859 nor the amending Acts I of 1872 and I of 1885 (Madras) make any provision for the General Police Act or section 48 thereof being extended to any local area temporarily, conditionally, or subject to subsequent revocation. The new Act provides for this, and also removes certain other defects in section 48 of Act XXIV of 1859, such as the absence of any definition of a town and of any power to award imprisonment in default of payment of fine. In addition, the Act extends to municipalities and any other local areas outside the Presidency town to which it may be applied the provisions of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, dealing with gambling, cock-fighting and other street nuisances.

Act IV of 1889.

(3) An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the salt revenue in the Presidency of Fort St. George, passed by the Legislative Council on the 5th November 1889, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 21st November 1889 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th December 1889. This Act is a consolidation of the various laws relating to the salt revenue in the Madras Presidency enumerated in the schedule appended to it. The necessity for consolidating these laws, which were in several respects confused and defective, was strongly urged by the Salt Commission of 1876. It was, however, considered desirable at the time that steps should be taken at the outset to remedy only the obvious defects in the law and Madras Act I of 1882 was passed with this object. The work of consolidation was left to be undertaken when the Salt Department, then newly organized, should have gained some

experience of its working. The present Act repeals all former legislation, and, re-enacting such portions of it as it is desirable to retain, introduces several modifications, which experience has shown to be necessary.

(4) An Act to make provision for the levy of duties on tobacco brought into the city of Madras, passed by the Legislative Council on the 21st January 1890, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 19th February 1890. The primary object of this enactment is to provide for the levy of a duty on all tobacco brought into the municipal limits of Madras; the proceeds of the tax to be applied towards defraying the expenses connected with the improvement of the water-supply of that city. Act I of 1890.

(5) An Act to make better provision for the establishment of canals and public ferries in the Presidency of Madras and for the management thereof, and Act II of 1890.

(6) An Act to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865. Act III of 1890.

The above two Bills were passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th March 1890, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor at the end of March 1890. The first Bill is a combination of the existing Canals and Ferries Act of 1870 with the amending Act of 1878, both of which have been found to be defective in the following points, viz., (1) that it is impossible to extend their operation to the Godávari and Kistna canals, or the whole of the Buckingham canal, owing to the requirement that all revenue realized under those Acts shall be carried to the credit of a special fund, which can be applied only to a special purpose; (2) that there is no legislative sanction for the rules for controlling navigation on these canals which have been issued on executive orders; (3) that it is doubtful whether the penalties laid down in the above rules can be legally enforced. Accordingly the present Bill makes provision, enabling Government to declare officers by whom powers shall be exercised; declares the income from canals and ferries to be public revenues and recoverable as such; enables Government to place canals or ferries under the management of local and municipal bodies; provides for the levy of fees and finally confers upon Government ample powers of making rules for the regulation of traffic. The object of the second Bill is to legalize the levy of a Local fund cess on the water-rate paid by the ryots in zamindárí areas, who, under previous Acts, have, by oversight, been unduly favored in this respect.

The appendix will be found to contain a list of all legislative measures pending before the Council, with a statement of their respective objects and reasons.

POLICE. (1889.)

The actual strength of the police force of the Madras Presidency, inclusive of the city of Madras, was, on 31st December 1889, 22,668 against 23,197 at the end of 1888. The actual was 1·3 per cent. below the sanctioned strength, the deficiency at the close of the previous year being 1·8 per cent. The number of non-effectives was 454. The actual charges amounted to Rs. 36,44,885 against Rs. 35,75,572 in 1888 and Rs. 36,31,930 in 1887. The increase was almost entirely under "pay and allowances," owing to the pay of constables having been raised and charge allowances granted to station-house officers. There was a large decrease in expenditure under "clothing." Strength of the whole force.

220 huts, 15 station-houses and 19 miscellaneous works were constructed at a cost of Rs. 30,234. Rs. 43,579 were spent on repairs, the total expenditure on buildings amounting to Rs. 73,813 against Rs. 78,433 in the previous year. Hutting and building.

The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,620 against 1 to 1,572 in the preceding year. In towns the proportion was 1 to 619 and in rural parts 1 to 1,792. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles. Proportion of police to area and population.

Average cost of a police-

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 172¾ or As. 1-8⅛ per head of population, while in the preceding year it was Rs. 166¼ or As. 1-8½.

Police supplied on payment.

During the year, 182 policemen, against 150 last year, were employed by private companies and individuals at a cost of Rs. 18,983.

Departmental punishments.

The number of dismissals from the force was 268 and of other punishments 3,846. The percentage of punishments to the strength of the force was thus 19·7. As in the previous year, Jeypore returned the highest percentage (36·8) of punishments and Trichinopoly the lowest (5·9). The decrease in Chingleput and the increase in Salem were very marked. The percentage of absentees without leave was very high in Anantapur (34·5), Jeypore, North Arcot, Kistna and Tanjore. 149 appeals were preferred against 94 in 1888 and 111 in 1887. In 11 out of 15 appeals the orders of the Inspector-General were reversed by Government.

Rewards.

715 police officers were rewarded in 1889—154 by promotion and 561 by money rewards. South Arcot again stands first as regards pecuniary rewards (139), chiefly in connection with abkári cases.

Police officers convicted by magistrates and courts.

188 police officers or ·92 per cent. of the whole force were convicted as against 186 or ·87 per cent. in 1888 and 152 or ·72 per cent. in 1887. Convictions under the Police Act and for negligently allowing prisoners to escape preponderated, the former showing an advance of 36, whilst the latter declined from 47 to 41. There was also a decline under extortions, assault and wrongful confinement. Cases of extorting confessions, which stood at 11 in 1886, 5 in 1887 and 3 in 1888, entirely disappeared in the year under report. South Canara was free from convictions. Madura stands worst in this respect.

Enlistments and casualties.

1,748 men were enlisted against 1,935 in 1888 and 1,552 in 1887. Casualties numbered 2,142 against 1,784 in the preceding year. The number of deaths was 386 against 301. The general unhealthiness of the season in the northern districts accounted for the increase in mortality.

Education.

The percentage of men able to read and write advanced from 74·3 to 76·9. 57·5 per cent. of the total force have qualified by passing the tests of their respective rank against 54·6 per cent. in the previous year.

Escapes and re-captures.

The year under review was marked by an increase in the number of escapes from jails and sub-jails, the figures being 23 and 66 against 13 and 59, respectively, in the preceding year. Escapes from custody numbered 266 against 207, the total being 355 against 279, of whom 302 were re-captured.

Processes served by the police.

The number of processes served during 1889 very considerably increased, being 728,744 against 675,498 in the previous year. In grave cases, Madura, as usual, takes the first place with 35,564; next comes Tanjore with 23,126. In petty cases, Godávari headed the list with 45,368, Madura coming next with 37,871.

Violent and unnatural deaths.

There was again an increase in the number of violent and unnatural deaths, 12,282 as compared with 11,934 in 1888 and 10,858 in 1887. The increase in accidental deaths in the Ganjam, Godávari and Madura districts, especially in the former, was most marked. As usual, North Arcot returned the largest number (1,001).

Suicides.

A decrease of 69 is noticeable in the number of suicides recorded, the total being 1,912 against 1,981 in 1888. Most of these were, as usual, effected by drowning (1,245) and hanging (589). Cuddapah again headed the list with 165.

Accidental deaths.

Accidental deaths numbered 9,660, or an increase of 444. This was chiefly under "drowning," which contributed 6,678 deaths. Of the remainder, 1,171 were assigned to snake-bite and 1,504 to other causes, the former showing an increase and the latter a decrease on the figures for the previous year. North Arcot, as usual, returned the largest number of deaths by drowning (686) and South Arcot from snake-bite (204). The number of deaths from wild beasts rose from 229 to 280, the increase being largely due to the wholesale slaughter committed by a must elephant in Godávari and Vizagapatam.

Fires.

9,887 fires were reported against 9,287 in 1888, involving a loss of 143 human lives and 54,892 houses against 98 and 54,883, respectively, in that year. The amount of property destroyed was abnormal, the value Rs. 30,96,088 being the

highest recorded during the past decade. Rs. 13,41,000 worth of property was destroyed in one fire—that at Cochin on the 4th January 1889. Madura returned the largest number of fires (901).

Known depredators and suspected persons.

The numbers of known depredators, suspects, receivers and persons belonging to wandering gangs borne on police registers were 17,810, 1,403, 368 and 23,584, respectively. A gradual and steady decline has taken place during the past four years in the numbers of all these criminal classes except known depredators. 1,371 known depredators and 136 suspects were convicted against 1,214 and 268, respectively, in the preceding year.

Old offenders reconvicted.

1,521 old offenders were convicted against 1,473 in 1888, but the former figure is still considerably below the average (1,629) of the previous five years.

Detection.

110,716 cognizable cases were reported with 76,695 (or 69·3 per cent.) prosecuted to conviction against 107,289 with 72,981 (or 68 per cent.) in 1888, the average of the past five years being 106,462 reported with 73,054 (or 68·6 per cent.) convicted. Of 165,864 persons arrested, 96,764 (or 58·3 per cent.) were convicted against 57·9 per cent. in the preceding year. The amount of property lost was Rs. 14,26,604, the percentage of recovery having risen from 19 in 1888 to 21·8 in 1889. In these respects, therefore, the year compared very favorably with its predecessor. On the other hand, taking only offences under the Penal Code, the detection of cases, conviction of persons and recovery of property were all exceedingly poor, the figures being detection 32·6, conviction 28·5 and recovery 21·8. Madras city stood first in all respects—detection (66·6), conviction (75·1) and recovery (44·8). The results in Jeypore were also creditable.

Non-cognizable crime.

Non-cognizable crime decreased by 1,864 cases during the year, there being a large falling off under Salt Act I of 1882. The police were employed in 2,952 cases against 2,446 in 1888.

Murders.

Murders decreased by 31, the figures being 350 against 381 in 1888 and 293 in 1887. 28 per cent. were detected against 24·1 in 1888. The best detection was in South Canara and Malabar, the worst in Godávari, Chingleput and Jeypore.

Dacoities.

199 dacoities were recorded against 211 in the previous year; but excluding the 56 abnormal cases of grain dacoities in Ganjam, recorded last year, the figure with which the present year's crime should be compared is 155. Madras city, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Nílgiris and South Canara were free from this crime. Tanjore and Madura showed the greatest number of cases. The percentage of detection fell from 22·7 in 1888 to 21·6 in 1889, but the percentage in the case of house dacoities was much better. The proportion of convictions to arrests also fell to 27·5 against 31·1 in 1888. Recovery of property lost compared very unfavorably with the results of the previous two years—11·3 in 1887, 7·1 in 1888 and 5·1 in 1889. Chingleput ranked first as regards detection with 57·1 per cent. The improvement in Salem was very satisfactory. The worst results were shown by Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Madura. The percentage of convictions to arrests was highest in Malabar and lowest in Madura. There were 58 house dacoities against 91 in the previous year. The number of torch-light gang robberies was 21, the largest total for ten years past. Most of these occurred in Tanjore. Of the 199 dacoities returned, 108 were committed by local and 27 by wandering criminal classes.

Robberies.

314 cases of robbery were recorded against 301 in 1888, an increase of 13. Kistna returned the largest number of cases (35), while the increase in Kurnool was most marked. On the other hand a decline was noticeable in Tinnevelly, which is satisfactory, this form of crime having, in that district, risen annually for the last seven years. An increase was noticeable under all classes of robberies, those in dwelling houses having risen from 63 to 72. Detection improved slightly, to 39·8 per cent. against 38·2 in 1888, but was still under average. The best results were exhibited by North Arcot and the worst by South Canara. Detection in Bellary becomes worse every year. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested declined from 46·3 in 1888 to 43·3 in 1889. The value of property lost was nearly the same as in the previous year, but the percentage of recovery was only 18·8 against 21·1.

House-breaking.

Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking increased to the extent of 764 cases, the number reported (7,298) being the largest for many years. The principal increase was in Ganjam, Tanjore, Malabar, Vizagapatam and Kistna, Ganjam returning the largest number of cases. Detection declined still further, the percentage being 30·9 to 31·2 in 1888 and 35 in 1887. Jeypore recorded the highest percentage, whilst Madura stood worst in this respect. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested showed an improvement, advancing from 61·2 in 1888 to 64·8. The amount of property lost increased in value from Rs. 6,20,962 to Rs. 6,91,738, whilst the percentage of recovery was 15·6 against 14·3 in 1888. Of the 873 cases of house-breaking by day, 59·2 per cent. were detected against 56·3 per cent. in the previous year. 6,425 cases of house-breaking by night were reported, and about 27 per cent. detected, as in the preceding year.

Grave crimes.

7,811 cases of grave crimes against property were reported against 7,046 in 1888, the percentage of detection declining from 31·3 to 31. The percentage of conviction also fell from 60 to 48.

Cattle thefts.

2,414 cattle thefts were registered against 2,274 in the previous year. Detection improved to 40 per cent. against 38·7 per cent. in 1888. The largest number of cases came from Coimbatore and Madura. The best detection was shown in Madras city, Jeypore and Bellary; the worst in Tinnevelly and South Canara. The percentage of convictions to arrests advanced from 59·8 to 63. The value of property lost amounted to Rs. 54,612, the percentage of recovery being 44 against 42·9 in 1888.

Cattle poisoning.

52 cases of poisoning cattle were reported against 48 in the previous year. Detection, however, improved, being 50 per cent. as against 27·1 in 1888.

Ordinary thefts.

The number of ordinary thefts advanced from 13,667 to 13,781, but detection showed an improvement from 39 per cent. to 41·3. Ganjam returned the highest number. The value of property lost amounted to Rs. 4,00,375 and the percentage of recovery was 25, both figures being about the same as last year.

Arms Act.

666 offences against the Arms Act were reported against 548 in 1888, chiefly in Cuddapah and Tanjore.

Offences against revenue laws.

Offences against Revenue laws showed a decline from 39,768 to 35,360. Of these, 24,393 were against Salt and 10,967 against Abkári laws, the former class showing a decrease and the latter an increase.

Cases referred.

The number of cases referred by magistrates for police inquiry under sections 155 and 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 4,521 against 5,044 in 1888. Of these, 2,855 or 63·1 per cent. were struck off as false against 67·8 per cent. in 1888 and 69·9 per cent. in 1887. 15,260 complaints were referred by the police to magistrates for orders under sections 157, 169 and 173, Criminal Procedure Code; 14,174 or 92·9 per cent. of these were ordered to be struck off as false. The percentage so struck off continued to decline as noted in last year's report. As in previous years Madura referred the largest number of cases. 75,958 cases were prosecuted by the police before criminal courts. Of these, 5·4 per cent. were found false after trial against 5·3 per cent. in 1888. The proportion of false cases placed before magistrates was largest in Godávari and Salem.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General of Police visited Coimbatore, Madura, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Tanjore and Salem. The Deputy Inspector-General of the Northern Range inspected 61 stations out of 328 and the Deputy Inspector-General of the Southern Range 110 out of 1,258. The former officer spent 212 and the latter 243 days in camp during the year. Inspection by Superintendents and their Assistants was, on the whole, very satisfactory. Only 19 stations out of 1,586 were not inspected, the number last year being 98 out of 1,777.

REWARDS. (1889.)

The rewards disbursed in 1889 amounted to Rs. 2,483, of which District Magistrates paid Rs. 1,056, the Inspector-General of Police Rs. 1,121, the Commissioner of Police Rs. 220, and the Inspector-General of Jails Rs. 86. This is

probably the smallest total recorded since 1862, when the present rules as to grant of rewards were first introduced, and is a continuation of the gradual falling off which was noticed as a special feature in the report of the preceding year. Rs. 543 were granted for saving life and Rs. 513 on behalf of public justice. Of the rewards for saving life, the larger number were, as usual, for the rescue, or attempted rescue, of persons in danger of drowning. The most noteworthy cases were the following :—(1) Rs. 25 paid with the sanction of Government to a shepherd in the North Arcot District for the courage with which he, unarmed, defended himself against an armed gang of five dacoits, killing one of them on the spot, fatally injuring a second, and procuring the arrest and conviction of the remaining three; (2) Rs. 100 disbursed by the district Magistrate, Malabar, to a Police Inspector and two Constables of the Pálghat Town Police for giving information which led to the arrest at Benares of a Taluk Gumastah who had absconded after misappropriating a large number and value of court-fee and non-judicial stamps.

FACTORIES ACT. (1889.)

During the year there were 30 factories falling under the operations of the Act against 28 at the close of 1888, the difference being due to the inclusion of 3 new factories, viz., Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s Cotton Press, Ádóni; Messrs. Simpson and Co.'s Carriage Factory, Madras; and the Coral Mills Company, Tuticorin, and to the exclusion of the Madras Arsenal. The inspection reports submitted were on the whole satisfactory. At the close of 1889 there were 399 children employed as compared with 617 in 1888. The number of accidents was 103 as against 89 and 112 in the two preceding years. Although this figure is slightly higher than that of 1888, the proportion of accidents to persons employed is less. There was only one fatal accident, whilst in 1888 there were three. The Madras Harbour Works continued to show the highest proportion of less serious accidents: these were mainly due to the carelessness of the workmen.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1889.)

The total number of licenses in force in 1889 was 240, of which 35 were new. 679 tons were covered by licenses during the year under review; 299 tons were purchased or imported and 300 tons sold. These figures are somewhat less than those of the preceding year, but the difference is only trifling. The returns from Kurnool and the Nílgiris were, as usual, blank. In the other districts the average dealings of each licensee amounted to 1·70 tons against 1·78 tons in the preceding year. The sales in 13 districts showed an advance, especially in Madras (14 tons) and Coimbatore (6 tons). Of the 7 districts in which the quantity sold was less than in 1888, Malabar showed the greatest decline (23 tons). The sulphur was used principally in the manufacture of fire works, in the making of gunpowder for blasting and ordinary use, and for medicinal and sanitary purposes. Inspections were very satisfactorily performed and with sufficient frequency. Three persons were prosecuted during the year for breaches of the Arms Act rules.

ARMS ACT. (1889.)

The total number of licenses issued during the year 1889 under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act and the rules made thereunder was 46,955 against 41,337 in 1888. This is the highest figure on record. The increase in the number of licenses in form VIII and in licenses to possess gunpowder for blasting purposes was exceptionally large. As in the preceding year, the largest increase took place in North Arcot, where special attention appears to have been paid to this subject.

Licenses in form XI to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals numbered 1,772 in 1889 against 2,996 in the previous year. These licenses are quinquennial, and as the Act came into force in 1878, the largest number of licenses will naturally be renewed every five years from that date, which accounts for the abnormally high number last year. Licenses in form X to possess fire-arms, ammunition, &c., in districts which have not been disarmed fell from 910 in 1888 to 432 in 1889. There was a decrease of 496 in the Salem district. 5,817 licenses were granted for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes against 1,678 in 1888. This large increase was almost entirely confined to the Coimbatore district, where, owing to an unusually dry season, many wells had to be deepened in order to procure water for the crops. There was a slight increase of 6 licenses in the number of those in form VI to manufacture, convert, sell or keep arms, ammunition and military stores. 90 licenses of corresponding effect were granted under the Explosives Act in Coimbatore, Malabar, Nílgiris and Madras. The number of licenses in form VII rose from 219 in 1888 to 224 in 1889. 178 in form II to transport arms, ammunition or military stores within British India were granted, against 162 in the preceding year. 71 licenses against 85 in 1888 were granted in form III for the import of arms, ammunition and military stores into the ports of Madras and Calicut. In addition to these, 27 licenses were granted by the Chief Secretary to Government to export arms, &c., by land or river into native states and 67 by the District Magistrate of Malabar and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to cover the import of explosives into the ports of Calicut and Madras. Inspection work by police officers was better and by magistrates worse than in the preceding year, but was, on the whole, satisfactory. The number of prosecutions for offences under the Act was 530 against 551 in the previous year.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1889.)

Increase of crime.

The increase of crime, which began in 1887, has continued, the number of offences returned as true being 212,365 as against 206,793 in 1888 and 191,772 in 1887. The following statement shows the details of comparison :—

Class.		Reported	Complaints dismissed under section 203.	Struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1888 ...	114,607	10,804	5,210	98,593	93,651	235,880
	1889 ..	115,032	10,920	5,091	99,021	93,911	239,271
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1888 ..	109,308	654	454	108,200	106,863	127,601
	1889 ...	114,288	556	388	113,344	112,324	131,969
Total .	1888 .	223,915	11,458	5,664	206,793	200,514	363,481
	1889 .	229,320	11,476	5,479	212,365	206,235	371,240

As in the previous year, the increase was common under all heads except under " struck off as false."

(a) Offences reported—Penal code.

There was a slight increase of 425 offences under the Indian Penal Code, the variations being principally under criminal force (—1,417), hurt (+700), offences affecting health, theft, wrongful restraint and mischief.

Special laws.

Under Special and Local laws the increase (4,980) was chiefly in offences under the District Police Act (Madras excluded) from 33,414 to 36,170 and Abkári Act from 7,488 to 10,062.

Cases dismissed and struck off as false.

The rise in the number of complaints dismissed and struck off as false in 1888 did not continue in 1889, the percentages of such cases under the Penal Code in the two years being 13·97 and 13·92 respectively, and under Special and Local laws 1·01 and 0·83 respectively.

Percentage: District variations.

The districts which showed the smallest percentages of cases returned as true under the Penal Code were Tanjore (73·54), Malabar (78·09) and Cuddapah

(79·15), and the heaviest percentages were observable in the Nílgiris (95·95), Ganjam (93·19) and Chingleput (93·03).

There was an increase of 5,572 in the number of cases returned as true, the principal increases being under hurt (4,582), criminal intimidation, wrongful restraint, mischief and theft. (b) CASES RETURNED AS TRUE—

Of the 706 cases affecting life, 251 were cases of murder and 76 of attempts to murder as compared with 269 and 56 respectively in 1888. In the following districts the variations in murders were remarkable :— Offences affecting life.

	1888.	1889.
Anantapur	18	..
North Arcot	20	12
Godávari	17	10
Kurnool	9	20
Salem	13	22

The cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were furnished chiefly by Vizagapatam (18), Tanjore (15) and Madura and Tinnevelly (10 each). Deaths by rash and negligent acts occurred in Vizagapatam and Godávari (8 each) and Tanjore (7). The number of suicides was largest in Vizagapatam (25), Malabar (24), North Arcot (18) and Chingleput (17).

In robbery there was an increase from 303 to 346 and in dacoity a slight falling off from 253 to 247. The only district that was free from dacoity was the Nílgiris. The chief fluctuations were— Robbery and dacoity.

	In robbery.		In dacoity.
Kurnool	+16	Madura	+19
Malabar	+15	Ganjam	−20
Tinnevelly	− 8		

The chief variations in forgery were— Forgery.

	1888.	1889.
Ganjam	59	16
Madura	1	25
Tanjore	15	24
Coimbatore	8	16

The decrease (1,085) in cases of assault and criminal force was noteworthy in Vizagapatam (—381), Madras (—273), Malabar (—208) and Godávari (—197). Criminal force and assault.

The increase (224) in the total number of offences against public tranquillity was chiefly contributed by North Arcot (+56), Chingleput (+42), Madura (+31) and Kurnool (+29). Offences against public tranquillity.

The chief variations in offences against public health, safety, and convenience, in which there was a decrease of 312, occurred in Tanjore (—373), Chingleput (—316), Kistna (—183) and Ganjam (+458). Offences affecting public health, &c.

Under Special and Local laws there was an increase of 5,144 true cases. Excluding the Presidency Town, the increase under the District Police Act was 2,890, the authorities being more active, owing to the prevalence of epidemic diseases, in the prosecution of offenders violating sanitary rules. The increase (2,580) under the Abkári Act arose from the extension of the tree-tapping license fee system. Offences against Special and Local laws.

Testing the criminality of districts by the prevalence of grave offences only, the town of Madras, Vizagapatam Agency and the Nílgiris were the most criminal, with one grave crime to 578, 759 and 771 inhabitants respectively. Next to these in order of criminality come Ganjam (1 to 919), Godávari (1 to 1,329) and Chingleput (1 to 1,435), while the least criminal districts were Ganjam Agency (1 to 2,388), South Canara (1 to 2,279) and Nellore (1 to 2,243). Criminality of districts tested by grave offences.

Taking all districts together, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,686 as against 1,658 in 1888. Criminality of the Presidency.

The total number of persons under trial during the year was 371,240 as against 363,481 in 1888. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code was 21·4 and under Special and Local laws 79·5 against 21·7 and 80·0 respectively in the previous year. As usual, the percentage of convictions in offences which may be compounded by law was very low. The proportion of convictions was high, as in the preceding years, in regard to offences affecting public health, &c., Offences proved on trial.

receiving stolen property, offences relating to weights and measures and contempts of lawful authority of public servants. The percentage of conviction in the case of grave crimes was generally low.

Security to keep the peace.

Of the 450 persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace, nearly half the number came from South Canara (80) and Madura and Tanjore (71 each). To the total number of 172 persons bound over, Madura contributed 46, Bellary 22 and South Canara 21. 425 persons were fined for preferring frivolous and vexatious complaints, the largest number being, as usual, in Malabar (110).

Local

Of the 198 persons called upon to show cause against the removal of local nuisances, &c., 73 were punished for disobeying orders, 56 of whom belonged to Kistna alone.

Crimes by European British subjects.

79 European British subjects concerned in 76 cases were under trial during 1889, 40 being convicted and 36 acquitted. 3 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1889.)

COURTS ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE—Number and description of courts.

The following courts exercised criminal jurisdiction during the year under report :—

(*a*) In the Mofussil—
7,135 Village Magistrates' Courts,
752 { 168 Third-class Magistrates' Courts,
455 Second-class do. do.
129 First-class do. do. and
20 Courts of Session.

(*b*) At the Presidency town—
2 Courts of the Presidency Magistrates,
1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and
The High Court.

Village Magistrates.

Though the total number of Village Magistrates who tried cases in 1889 was but slightly (55) in excess of the number in 1888, there were some remarkable variations in the different districts, of which the following are the most striking :— Trichinopoly (+231), Cuddapah (+212), Madura (+145), Godávari (—262), Nellore (—139) and Kistna (—111).

Honorary benches.

Of the 752 Magistrates' Courts mentioned above, 55 were Honorary Benches. The North-Wynaad and Coonoor Benches did not exercise powers during the year and are therefore not included, while a bench was newly established at Ranipet in the North Arcot district. The average number of working days in these courts was 62, varying from 165 in Chingleput to 3 in Cochin.

Special Magistrates.

Of the remaining 697 Magistrates in the mofussil, 70 were Special Magistrates as against 76 in 1888. Of the 70 Special Magistrates, 8 exercised first-class, 2 second-class and 60 third-class powers. The average number of working days in these courts was 52 days, varying from 251 in Cuddalore town to 3 in each of the Special Magistrates' courts at Kalwa and Koduvayur in the Kurnool and Malabar districts respectively.

Regular Magistrates.

Of the 627 Regular Magistrates' Courts thus remaining, 74 were those of Third-class Subordinate Magistrates, 435 those of Second-class Subordinate Magistrates, 2 those of Cantonment Magistrates (first class), 95 those of Sub-Divisional Magistrates (first class) and 21 those of District Magistrates. The average number of working days in the latter courts was 45, varying from 112 in Coimbatore to 4 in Nellore.

Courts of Session.

In the Courts of Session the average number of working days was 77, varying from 151 in Salem to 34 in Vizagapatam.

Presidency Magistrates.

The Courts of the Presidency Magistrates sat on 274 days in 1889.

High Court.

In the High Court, 165 criminal benches sat during the year, 18 for the disposal of sessions and 147 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. 4 sessions on the Original Side occupied 18 days. On the Appellate Side criminal business occupied 91 benches on 86 days and was transacted along with civil work by 56 benches on 49 days.

The contributions of the various classes of courts to the aggregate criminal work are shown below :— BUSINESS IN ALL COURTS—Contributions by classes of courts.

—	Original cases.	Percentages.	Appeals.	Percentages.
Village Magistrates' Courts ...	12,216	5·64	...	...
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil	164,896	76·17	5,265	80·28
Presidency Magistrates' Courts ...	38,350	17·72	...	...
Courts of Session	985	0·45	703	10·72
High Court	33	0·02	590	9·00
Total ...	216,480	100·00	6,558	100·00

Taking both original cases and appeals together (and excluding the Presidency town), Madura contributed the largest percentage of the total criminal work, viz., 8·69, Malabar and Tanjore coming next. The smallest amount was done in the Nílgiris, Anantapur and Kurnool.

The decrease in the institution of cases before Village Magistrates' Courts, which was noted in the report for 1888, has continued, and seems to lend weight to the explanation of the declining popularity of village tribunals suggested below, when dealing with Civil Justice. The total number of persons for trial before these courts was 19,304, of whom 18,948 were dealt with during the year. Of the 10,430 persons convicted, 7,573 were detained in simple custody and 2,857 confined in stocks. VILLAGE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

A comparative statement for three years of the number of cases filed in the regular Magisterial Courts in the mofussil is given below :— REGULAR MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL—(a) Original jurisdiction—*Institutions.*

—	1887.	1888.	1889.
Benches of Magistrates	26,808	28,804	31,713
Special Magistrates	3,481	5,495	6,435
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	116,659	119,147	121,854
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ..	4,142	4,916	4,836
District Magistrates	158	154	58
Total ...	151,248	158,516	164,896
First-class Magistrates	5,674	5,989	5,726
Second-class do.	117,124	120,127	126,658
Third-class do.	28,450	32,400	32,512
Total ...	151,248	158,516	164,896

There was an increase of 6,380 cases in 1889, most noticeable in the North Arcot, Bellary, Salem and Ganjam districts. In Bellary and Salem a large proportion of these were petty cases on the files of Benches of Magistrates and the prevalence of famine in Ganjam accounts in large measure for the number filed there. Towards the increase (940) in the total of cases before Special Magistrates, Vizagapatam and Ganjam contributed 423 and 400 respectively. Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates received 2,707 cases more than in 1888, North Arcot *Variations.*

alone contributing 1,181 cases. The decrease of 80 cases in the Courts of Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers was the result of variations, principally in the Trichinopoly, South Canara, Malabar and North Arcot districts. Only 58 cases were filed in the Courts of District Magistrates as compared with 154 in the preceding year, the chief decrease being in the Nílgiris, Bellary and Ganjam districts. No cases were instituted before the District Magistrates of North Arcot, South Arcot, Cuddapah, Kistna, Salem, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly.

Disposal of cases.

Including 2,023 * cases pending at the commencement of the year and cases received by transfer, and excluding those transferred and those in which the accused died or escaped, the number for disposal in the regular Mofussil Magisterial Courts was 168,208, of which 165,952 were decided, leaving a balance of 2,256 at the end of the year. In 1887, 150,779 and in 1888, 157,131 cases were disposed of. All classes of courts except District Magistrates' Courts showed an improvement in the outturn of work. The increase in disposals by Benches of Magistrates was noticeable in Bellary (1,189), Godávari (878) and Salem (691). Special Magistrates in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Anantapur districts disposed in all of 1,140 cases more than in the preceding year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 4,716 cases more than in 1888 and 504 cases more than the number instituted. The increase was chiefly observable in Madura, North Arcot, South Canara, Malabar, Ganjam and Salem. Sub-Divisional Magistrates tried 100 cases more than in the preceding year and 399 more than the number instituted during the year. The District Magistrate of Coimbatore tried the largest number of original cases, viz., 10.

Persons for trial, tried and remaining.

The total number of persons for trial and dealt with by the regular Magisterial Courts during the past three years, and the number pending at the close of the year, were as shown below :—

Years.	For trial.	Dealt with.	Pending at the end of the year.
1887	292,374	286,689	5,685
1888	316,351	309,830	6,521
1889	327,581	320,252	7,329

Of the 320,252 persons dealt with, 3,663 were committed or referred to higher courts, 199,544 discharged and 117,035 convicted. The percentages of convictions in the different courts are shown below :—

—	Percentage of convictions.	
	1888.	1889.
Benches of Magistrates	68·5	72·0
Special Magistrates	61·0	57·6
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	30·6	31·2
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	39·0	35·5
District Magistrates	45·5	31·5
Total ...	36·2	36·9
First-class Magistrates	41·1	37·2
Second-class do.	32·8	34·6
Third-class do.	52·0	48·8
Total ...	36·2	36·9

There was a slight increase in the percentage of convictions, viz., from 36·2 in 1888 to 36·9 in 1889. The highest percentages, as usual, are observable in Bellary (59·9), the Nílgiris (57·9) and Trichinopoly (53·3) and the lowest in Godávari (25·7), Anantapur (26·9), Kurnool (28·0), Cuddapah (28·2) and South Canara (28·9). Of the 7,329 persons awaiting trial, 417 were in custody and 6,912 were on bail or otherwise at large.

* The difference between this and the figure shown in the last report is due to the decrease of one case in Malabar.

The sentences passed by these courts are shown below and the totals compared with the figures of 1888:— *Punishments.*

—	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.		Fine.		Whipping.		Orders to give securities.			Dealt with under Special Acts.
	Rigorous.		Simple.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Section 106.	Section 107.	Sections 109 and 110.	
	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.											
Benches of Magistrates	...	34	155	...	...	26,684	5	...	...	3	...	...	92
Special do. ...	...	448	79	...	...	4,948	86	75	8	...	...	...	18
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers ...	141	12,137	1,509	...	...	64,541	2,896	1,284	71	...	...	...	686
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	150	1,727	225	...	...	1,798	550	45	45	63	98	100	15
District Magistrates ...	2	30	3	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	293	14,376	1,971	..	...	97,982	3,542	1,404	124	66	98	100	811
Compare 1888 ...	216	13,856	1,856	5	18	91,903	3,786	1,798	122	65	206	64	742

In the Ceded Districts no sentences of solitary confinement were awarded. The highest number of such sentences was in Tanjore (68) and North Arcot and Nellore (28 each). The proportion of sentences of rigorous imprisonment to the number of sentences awarded was 88 per cent., the same as in 1888. There was an increase in the number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 15 days and a decline in the number of sentences of simple imprisonment exceeding that term. The average fine in 1889 was Rs. 4·6 as against Rs. 4 in all the previous years since 1884. The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 4,73,494 against Rs. 4,26,747 in 1888. The percentage of realization was 2 per cent. better than in the preceding year, viz., 79·1 against 77·4. The percentage of fines paid as compensation to realization fell from 5·7 to 4·5. Rs. 9,939 were collected out of the fines imposed in the previous years, thus making a total of Rs. 3,84,578 as against Rs. 3,38,070 in 1888. Whipping was awarded in 1,528 cases against 1,920 in 1888; of these, 343 were juveniles.

Of the 164 persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace, 46 were in Madura. *Security for peace.*

The number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour was 100 as against 64 in 1888, and the number imprisoned for failing to furnish security was 60. *Security for good behaviour.*

The number of persons dealt with under special Acts was 811 as against 742 in 1888. Of these, 135 were in the Nilgiris, 129 in North Arcot and 113 in Nellore. *Persons dealt with under special Acts.*

The number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed by the Magistracy was as follows:— *Appealable and non-appealable sentences.*

—	Appealable.		Non-appealable.	
	Regular.	Summary.	Regular.	Summary.
Benches of Magistrates	199	26,684	...	82
Special Magistrates	5,411	...	157	...
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	79,529	138	142	489
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	2,278	133	967	780
District Magistrates	25	1	15	5
Total ...	87,442	26,956	1,281	1,356
Compare 1888 ...	83,774	23,436	1,451	1,985

Quality of work done.

To show the quality of work done, the appealable sentences passed, according to the powers of the Magistrates who passed them, and the number and result of appeals therefrom, are compared with 1888 :—

	Second and Third class Magistrates.		First-class Magistrates.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed ...	104,802	111,832	2,408	2,566
Number of persons who appealed—				
To Sub-Divisional Magistrates	11,055	11,734	...	...
To District Magistrates	562	435	...	...
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	11,044	11,842	...	...
By District Magistrates	520	438	...	...
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	6,439	6,628	...	...
By District Magistrates	259	224	...	...
Number of appellants to Courts of Session	...	...	1,078	1,314
Number of appellants whose cases were decided	...	...	1,003	1,348
Number of appellants whose sentences were confirmed	..	.	707	880
Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	10·5	10 5	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	58·3	55 9	...	...
District Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	0 5	0·4	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	49 8	51·1	...	...
Sessions Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	...	...	44·7	51·2
Percentage of sentences confirmed	...	...	70·5	65·3

The average duration of the cases decided by the several classes of Magistrates was as follows :—

	1888.	1889.
	Days.	Days.
Benches of Magistrates	1½	1½
Special Magistrates	3	4
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	7	7
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	13	13½
District Magistrates	9½	14

As usual, the lowest averages were in the Nílgirís (2 days) and Bellary and Chingleput (3 days each), and the highest in Tinnevelly and Kistna (10 days each), Kurnool (9 days) and Coimbatore and Ganjam (8 days each).

Witnesses.

In all, 339,602 witnesses were examined against 332,387 in the previous year. The percentage of witnesses detained beyond three days to the total number examined was 1·6 as against 1·8 in 1888. The decrease was common to all classes of courts except those of Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers. The total amount paid to witnesses on account of diet and travelling expenses was Rs. 38,849 as against Rs. 33,768 in 1888.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

The number of appeals instituted in the year was 5,265, which was 195 more than in 1888. The increase chiefly occurred in Madura and Salem (77 each) and Tanjore (66). The number of appeals disposed of and pending during the past three years is shown below :—

	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	4,458	4,763	5,045	256	260	277
District Magistrates	183	272	208	4	8	17
Total ...	4,641	5,035	5,253	260	268	294

The District Magistrates who disposed of the largest number were those of South Arcot, Coimbatore and Godávari with 50, 26 and 23 respectively. The average duration, in days, of appeals was—

—	1887.	1888.	1889.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	21	20	20
District Magistrates	18	15	20

The number of appellants for trial was 13,033, of whom 12,280 were disposed of, as follows :—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	634	5,994	923	4,192	11	88	...
District Magistrates.	22	202	86	119	1	8	...
Total ...	656	6,196	1,009	4,311	12	96	...
Compare 1888 ...	733	5,965	1,006	3,696	26	136	2
Percentage 1888 ..	6·3	51·6	8·7	32·0	0·2	1·2	0·01
Percentage 1889 ..	5·3	50·5	8·2	35·1	0·1	0·8	...

Revision cases.

The numbers of revision cases received, disposed of, and pending were respectively 696, 697 and 13. The number of accused persons before the District Magistrates' Courts in revision was 2,298, of whom 2,260 were dealt with, 124 being referred to the High Court.

Courts of Session— (a) Original jurisdiction. Institutions and results.

During the year, 985 cases were committed for trial before the Sessions Courts against 957 in 1887 and 987 in 1888. There were 1,021 cases for disposal, 998 were disposed of and 23 were pending at the end of the year as against 979 and 35 respectively in 1888. 358 cases were tried by jury and 608 with assessors. In 94 per cent. of the cases the Judges concurred with the verdict of the jury. In assessors' cases the courts agreed with the opinions of the assessors in 70·2 per cent. of the cases; in 7·4 per cent. they differed from one assessor, in ·7 per cent. from the majority of assessors and in 21·7 per cent. from all the assessors. The number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year was 62 against 267 in 1888. Of the 2,562 persons dealt with, 181 were referred to the High Court, 1,095 were convicted and 1,349 acquitted. The percentage of convictions, which has shown a steady decline since 1884, rose this year from 41·6 to 44·8, varying from 71·4 in Ganjam to 18·5 in Kurnool.

Punishments.

The punishments awarded were as follows:—

—		1887.	1888.	1889.
Transportation	For life	89	66	82
	For a term	5	23	26
Imprisonment	Rigorous, with solitary confinement	8	15	10
	Rigorous, without do.	689	816	920
	Simple	27	25	34
Fine	Alone	17	12	10
	With other punishments	53	56	83
Whipping	Alone	5	1	13
	With other punishments	20	9	9

Fines aggregated Rs. 14,975, of which Rs. 3,960 or 26·4 per cent. were recovered against 5·8 per cent. in 1888. Including Rs. 4,116 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections were Rs. 8,076 as against Rs. 2,679 in 1888. The sum paid to complainants as compensation was Rs. 1,198 against Rs. 909 in the preceding year. 7 of the 22 cases of whipping were juveniles.

Quality of work done.

Of the 1,095 persons on whom sentences were passed by Sessions Courts, 1,057 had right of appeal. The percentage of appellants to appealable sentences was 79·7 and the percentage of sentences confirmed 58·6. The percentage of

confirmation was not so good as in the previous year. The average duration of cases was 27 days, being highest in Bellary (37 days), Salem (36) and Tinnevelly (35), and lowest in South Canara (15), Vizagapatam (16) and South Arcot (17).

Witnesses. The number of witnesses examined by Sessions Courts was 8,652 as against 8,308 in 1888 and the number detained for over three days was 4,228 against 4,000. A sum of Rs. 35,724 was paid on account of diet money, &c., to witnesses, giving an average of over Rs. 4 per witness examined.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—*Institutions and results of appeals.* The number of appeals instituted was 703 against 642 in 1888 and 535 in 1887. 700 were disposed of and 51 left pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 31 days against 28 in 1888. The number of appellants was 1,448, of whom 1,348 were dealt with as follows:—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
During 1889	185	695	178	267	3	18	2	100
Compare 1888	194	513	94	194	2	4	2	136

Revision cases. The number of revision cases received, disposed of, and pending was 462, 451 and 40 respectively. Of those received, 336 came up on application and 126 were taken up of the courts' own motion. The number of persons concerned in revision cases was 1,642, of whom 1,480 were dealt with. The results were as follows:—

—	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or inquiry ordered.	Referred to High Court	Otherwise disposed of.
During 1889 ...	1,165	51	129	135	..
Compare 1888 ...	876	25	164	73	36

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS—*Institutions and results.* There was a check in 1889 in the progressive increase since 1883 in the number of cases instituted in the two courts of the Presidency Magistrates. There were 38,355 cases for disposal, of which 38,348 were disposed of. The average number of cases decided daily per Magistrate was 32 in the Egmore Court and 38 in the Black Town Court as against 30 and 43 in 1888, respectively. Of the 44,633 persons dealt with, 45 were committed to the High Court, and the results as affecting the rest are shown below:—

—	1888.	1889.	Percentage of convictions.	
			1888.	1889.
Discharged or acquitted	8,594	8,718	..	...
Convicted on regular trial	117	72	82·2	80·4
Do. on summary trial	39,754	35,798		

The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 38,921, of which Rs. 33,437 or 86 per cent. were recovered as against 91 per cent. in 1888; of this sum Rs. 909 were paid to complainants as compensation. Of the persons whipped 60 were juveniles.

Appeals. Of the 35,870 sentences noted above, the number appealable was 72 and 41 were taken on appeal to the High Court. In 38 cases (92·7 per cent.) the sentences were confirmed.

Detention of witnesses. The number of witnesses examined in these courts was 18,810 as against 19,765 in 1888.

WORK OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE. In his capacity of Magistrate the Commissioner of Police received 18 cases affecting 36 persons. There were 19 cases affecting 42 persons for disposal, and all of them were disposed of.

HIGH COURT—(a) Original jurisdiction. (1) *Sessions' cases.* In 1889, 33 cases were committed for trial before the High Court, all of which were sent up by the Presidency Magistrates. Including 2 cases pending from last year, there were 35 cases for disposal and 33 of them were disposed of. The numbers of persons for trial, tried and pending during the year were 45, 48

and 2 respectively against 65, 62 and 3 in 1888. The percentage of convictions was 69·8 against 66·1 in 1888 and 61·9 in 1887. 225 witnesses were examined at the sessions against 269 in 1888. The average duration of cases from date of commitment to judgment was 27 days as compared with 26 days in the preceding year.

19 cases of disagreement by a Judge with the verdict of a jury were submitted to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 9, out of the 19 disposed of, the verdict of the jury was upheld; in 8, it was set aside, and in the remaining 2 a new trial was ordered. (2) *Cases under s. 307, C.P.C.*

63 cases in which capital sentences were passed were submitted by Sessions Judges for confirmation under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. Including 4 cases pending from 1888, there were 67 cases for disposal. Of these, 60 cases were disposed of involving 78 persons. Of the 52 persons convicted, the sentences of death passed on 37 were confirmed, 12 were sentenced to transportation for life and 3 to rigorous imprisonment in commutation of the death sentences. 3 persons were ordered to be re-tried, and 14 persons acquitted. (3) *Cases under s. 374, C.P.C.*

The number of appeals filed in the High Court was 590 against 620 in 1888 and 437 in 1887. Of these, 64 were appeals from persons under sentence of death. Excluding these and references under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code, the appeals numbered 504. There were 587 appeals for disposal, of which 484 were heard as against 521 in 1888 and 401 in 1887. The sentences were confirmed in 50·59 per cent. of the cases. The average duration of appeals was 43 days as against 40 in 1888. The number of accused persons concerned in the appeals received was 1,024. Excluding the 127 persons connected with the cases submitted under sections 307 and 374, and including the 121 persons pending trial at the commencement of the year, there were 1,018 for disposal, of whom 847 were dealt with and 171 awaited trial at the end of the year. (b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction. *Appeals.*

There were 645 cases received for revision, of which 625 were disposed of. In 58 per cent. of the cases decided, the proceedings of the courts below were not disturbed. In 47 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and in 79 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise interfered with. The proportion of interference with lower courts' orders in cases in which revision was applied for by parties was 17 per cent. as against 15 per cent. in 1888. The number of persons concerned in the cases for revision was 1,636. Of these, 1,409 persons were dealt with. *Revision cases.*

In the further exercise of its powers of superintendence and revision, the High Court received 987 calendars of Sessions trials and 138 of trials by District Magistrates, 764 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges and 243 of appeals heard by District Magistrates, making a total of 2,132 as against 1,966 in 1888. Including 142 calendars pending at the close of 1888, there were 2,274 for disposal, of which 1,997 were recorded on perusal and in 38, records of the lower courts were called for. 239 calendars were pending perusal at the end of the year. *Calendars of original trials and appeals supervised.*

The receipts and charges of all Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 6,16,999 and Rs. 14,43,007 respectively. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 8,26,008 against Rs. 8,41,395 in 1888. FINANCIAL—*Receipts and charges.*

PRISONS. (1889.)

At the commencement of the year under report there were in all 8,879 prisoners in the jails. The number admitted during the year was 61,132 against 57,784 in the previous year. This figure, excluding 1877 (the famine year), is the highest on record. The increase is mainly due to the arrival of 300 Burmese convicts about the close of the year and to their subsequent transfer from one central jail to another. The number of prisoners discharged from all causes was 61,465, an increase of 5,031 over the preceding year, so that the jail population at Number and disposal of prisoners.

the close of the year had fallen from 8,879 to 8,546. The daily average population numbered 8,434·30 against 7,921·55 in 1888.

Convicts.

There was an increase of 2,040 in direct admissions, mostly in the subsidiary jails. The admissions by transfer numbered 9,905 against 7,096 in the previous year. At the end of the year there were 7,477 convicts in confinement, of whom 1,173 were Burmese. The daily average number rose from 6,882·88 in 1888 to 7,418·63 in the year under report.

Under-trial prisoners.

1,142 prisoners were under trial at the commencement of the year and 25,661 were admitted during its continuance. This shows a decrease on the preceding year of 1,465. The number at the close of the year was 878; the daily average number falling from 871·32 to 857·44.

Civil prisoners.

Civil prisoners numbered 168 at the commencement of the year, 1,494 were received and 1,471 discharged, so that there were 23 more at its close. The daily average number fell from 167·35 to 158·23. The number of judgment-debtors was still further reduced owing to the operation of the Debtors' Act of 1888. Only one State prisoner remained in confinement at the close of the year.

Religion, age, sex and previous occupation of prisoners.

Of the convicts directly admitted to jail, 736 were Christians, 2,000 Muhammadans, 21,331 Hindus and 5 of other religions. The proportions per cent. of these classes of convicts to the total free population of their respective communities remained much the same as last year, viz., ·10, ·10, ·07, and ·02 respectively. 28 Europeans, or 9 more than last year, were admitted; and there was also a rise, though not a very marked one, in the number of juveniles, who totalled 524 against 440. The number of female convicts increased slightly. Most of the convicts belonged to the class of "persons engaged in agriculture and with animals," and a large number are described as "miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise," registration not having been so carefully attended to as in the preceding year.

Sentences passed.

The percentage of prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding one month fell from 55·34 in 1888 to 54·76 in the year under report. A steady decrease in this direction has been going on since 1883, when the percentage was 61·62. Sentences between 1 and 6 months showed a considerable increase, whilst all those of a severer description, with one exception, showed a decrease. The exception was in regard to sentences of transportation, which were more freely resorted to than in the preceding year. The decrease noticed last year in the proportion borne by the number of sentences of simple imprisonment to the total number of sentences of imprisonment was even more marked during the year under report, falling from 16·45 to 14·56. The number of executions (24) is the lowest recorded since 1880.

Previous convictions.

The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted during the year was 2,239, an increase of 13 over the previous year's figure, which was the lowest since 1885. The percentage to the total of admissions was 9·30 against 10·10 in 1888. Most of the habituals were confined in the Penitentiary. Of the whole number, 96·93 per cent. were identified by the police, the remainder confessed.

Escapes and recaptures.

There were 13 escapes from central jails during the year, of whom 12 were recaptured; 11 from district jails, of whom 7 were recaptured; and 25 from subsidiary jails, of whom 24 were recaptured, together with one who had escaped previously. These figures compare unfavorably with those of last year, when the number of escapes was already abnormally large. It appears that the escapes from central and district jails were, in most instances, the result of carelessness on the part of the guards. The escapes from the Coimbatore central jail were especially numerous. Of the 25 prisoners, who escaped from subsidiary jails, 4 escaped in transit. There were 41 escapes of prisoners under trial against 43 in the previous year; of these, 29 were recaptured.

Jail offences and punishments.

The number of criminal jail offences rose from 18 in the preceding year to 33 in the year under report. The increase is chiefly due to the increased number of escapes. The number of cases of smoking or having possession of forbidden articles fell from 887 to 683. Offences relating to work numbered 1,282, showing a trifling increase, and the total number of offences was 3,336 against 3,679 in 1888. On the whole, therefore, the steady decrease in jail offences noticed in last year's report has been maintained. The ratio of offences and punishments to total population

was only 8·03 and to daily average strength 44·97, by far the lowest figures on record. Fetters were not imposed in any jail during the year, either as a punishment or for safe custody. Corporal punishment was only resorted to in 80 cases, principally in the Vellore central jail and Vizagapatam district jail. The percentage of whippings to total jail offences was 2·43 against 2·74 in the preceding year.

The daily average number of convicts under instruction was only 637·36 or even worse than last year. Out of 1,519 male prisoners released during the year and who had been under instruction in jail, 395 were able to read and write a little and 99 to do so well. None of the 8 female prisoners could do so at all. Education.

The proportion of convict officers to the average male population was 8·36 per cent. and to the average female population 8·59 per cent. The greatest number were again employed in the Vellore central jail and the fewest in Coimbatore, but there was a satisfactory reduction in all the jails, except Cannanore. Prison officers.

There was a fresh accession of 300 Burmese convicts during the year, bringing the total in our jails up to 1,173 on the 31st December 1889. The proportion of Burmese to Madras convicts in the jails was 22·8. Their conduct in the Coimbatore, Cannanore and Trichinopoly jails was unsatisfactory; elsewhere, however, they appear to have behaved fairly well. 46 deaths were recorded, of these 24 occurred in the Coimbatore jail, due principally to the cholera epidemic. The health of the Burmese, on the whole, has been fair, except at Trichinopoly, where the climate does not seem to suit them and from whence they are now being removed. Foreign convicts.

The Madras scale of diet was re-introduced into all the jails from March 1889, the Bombay scale having been found to be unsuitable. The scale of diet for Burmese convicts was also amended during the year. Dietary.

The total expenditure on jails was Rs. 8,14,349 against Rs. 8,30,253 in 1888. Of this, Rs. 1,12,992 were spent on manufactures, so that ordinary expenses amounted to more than 7 lakhs. The total charges incurred in the guarding and maintenance of prisoners aggregated Rs. 6,39,042, or Rs. 2,834 in excess of those of the previous year; the cost per head, however, fell from Rs. 80-5-0 to Rs. 75-12-3. The expenditure on account of rations was Rs. 2,66,005 against Rs. 2,30,344 in the preceding year, the increase being due partly to the increased number of Burmese convicts, whose diet is exceptionally expensive, and partly to the sickness in the Trichinopoly and Coimbatore central jails. The departmental system of purchasing supplies was in force throughout the year and proved a success. The cost per head for rations in central jails fell from Rs. 30-8-7 to Rs. 30-2-10; in district jails it rose from Rs. 26-2-2 to Rs. 28-11-2; for European prisoners it rose from Rs. 128-1-7 to Rs. 134-11-2; for Burmese prisoners it fell from Rs. 42-12-3 to Rs. 37-8-8; and for subsidiary jail prisoners it fell from Rs. 39-4-10 to Rs. 34-4-2. In the Tanjore district jail, the cost per head was only Rs. 19-12-8. There was a trifling decrease in the expenditure on establishment, which amounted to Rs. 2,47,924. Hospital charges totalled Rs. 17,240, being an increase of Rs. 1,306 on the figures for 1888; the increase is accounted for by the unusual sickness in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The expenditure per head of average strength was Rs. 2-0-8 on account of this item, an increase of 6 pies; whilst the cost per head of average number sick was Rs. 82-8-1 against Rs. 81-15-4. The total cost of clothing amounted to Rs. 8,1172 against Rs. 21,297 in 1888; the cost per head was thus raised from Rs. 3-1-6 to Rs. 3-12-8. Expenditure under this head was chiefly incurred in the northern district jails on account of increased population, all prisoners being there supplied with extra blankets for use during the cold weather. The expenditure under contingencies showed some improvement, but the cost per head of average strength was still high (Rs. 9-7-4). Sub-jail prisoners cost a total sum of Rs. 66,056 at the rate of Rs. 50-4-7 each, against Rs. 60-9-10 in the preceding year. Expenditure.

There was a large increase in the number of prisoners sick or convalescent. None were employed on unremunerative labor, the high figures of previous years being due to an error of classification which has now been corrected. There was a large increase in the number of those employed in gardening, upon jail repairs, and in work for municipalities and public departments. The number of those employed in preparing articles for jail consumption rose from 1,244 to 1,366. The number Employment of prisoners.

employed on manufactures remained about the same—1,680 against 1,669. The net earnings of the convicts employed in manufactures amounted to Rs. 23,661 against Rs. 57,263 in the previous year. The heavy decrease is partly due to the outbreak of sickness in the Coimbatore and Trichinopoly jails and partly to there having been little or no increase in the number of hands employed. The average earnings per head of average number on hard labor was thus reduced to Rs. 3-7-0 and of those employed on jail manufactures to Rs. 14-1-0 against Rs. 9 and Rs. 34-5-0 in the preceding year. Articles to the value of Rs. 1,22,347 were supplied to the various departments during the year, and the value of the stock left at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 90,599. Subsidiary jail labor was largely increased, but the work done was practically valueless. The principal manufacturing jails remained the same as in the previous year; the Tanjore district jail made exceptionally good progress.

Finance. The total net cost of the department was Rs. 6,15,381 against Rs. 5,78,944 in the preceding year, and the average net cost of each prisoner confined in all jails was Rs. 72-15-0 against Rs. 73-1-0 in 1888. The decrease in the cost of maintaining sub-jail prisoners accounts for this result.

Health of prisoners. Jail accommodation was, on the whole, in excess of requirements. The year was remarkable for an outbreak of cholera, which occurred in nine central and district jails, carrying off 84 prisoners. The Coimbatore central jail suffered most severely. There were in all 110 deaths from cholera against 12 in 1888. The outbreaks were not due to any carelessness on the part of the authorities concerned. The death-rate per mille in central jails was 39·70, in district jails 40·68, and in subsidiary jails 30·04, giving an average of 38·53, the highest for many years past. The number of admissions into central and district jail hospitals was 5,060 and the number of deaths 290; including subsidiary jails, the number of deaths was 325. The Rajahmundry central jail still heads the list as regards number of admissions, but these were not so numerous as last year. Except Coimbatore, the death-rate was highest (81·26) in the Párvatipur hill jail. In Cannanore the death-rate fell from 72·23 per mille to 27·21, chiefly owing to the removal of a large number of sickly convicts formerly sent there because unfit for transportation to the Andamans. The Vellore central jail was, as usual, exceedingly healthy, the death-rate being only 2·57 per mille. Among district jails the mortality in Mangalore was 70·90 per mille, in Tinnevelly 70·15 and in Vizagapatam 68·60. Cholera broke out in both the last two jails. Of the 290 deaths, 84 were due to cholera, 84 to dysentery and diarrhœa, 48 to other causes, and 24 to anæmia and general debility. There was a large decrease in fever cases and an equally large increase in cases of dysentery or diarrhœa. The mortality was greatest amongst the middle-aged and old prisoners between the ages of 40 and 80. A greater number of deaths (109) took place within the first six months of imprisonment than was the case last year; the increase was probably due to the enfeebled state of health of many of the famine prisoners admitted into the northern jails. The mortality in sub-jails was considerably higher than in 1888, being 30·04 against 11·86 per mille in the former year. Excluding deaths from cholera, due to exceptional causes, the death-rate per mille was 25·49, or very nearly the same as last year.

Remission of sentences. The mark system was in operation throughout the year and continued to work well. 709 prisoners gained remission of sentences during the year against 706 in 1888.

Inspections. All the district and central jails were inspected during the year by Colonel C. A. Porteous, who also inspected a number of the subsidiary jails.

Buildings. Rs. 24,100 were spent on petty construction and repairs against Rs. 12,545 in 1888. The expenditure was mostly incurred in Coimbatore and Salem.

VAGRANCY. (1889.)

In the following table are compared the admissions into, and departures from, the Government workhouse of vagrants during 1888 and 1889 :—

Admissions.	1889.	1888	Departures	1889.	1888
European British subjects	13	8	Absconded	5	.
Other Europeans	4	5	On obtaining employment .	6	9
Australians	...	1	Released under section 16	1	4
British subjects not coming under the foregoing classes	4	5	Deported to Natal	1	.
Remaining in the workhouse at the beginning of the year . . .	1	2	Sent to Rangoon	3	
			Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	1	
			Do. to Baden Home	1	
			Removed by a relative .	1	...
			Not accounted for		7
			Remaining at the close of the year	3	1
Total ..	22	21	Total	22	21

Of the 21 vagrants admitted, a large proportion belonged to the class of sailors. Owing to the diminution in the amount of work to be performed and in the yearly expenditure on account of vagrants, the salary of the Governor of the workhouse was reduced from Rs. 150 to 100 per mensem, with effect from 1st January 1888. Under these circumstances, the present establishment cost Rs. 1,566 per annum, whilst ordinary contingencies amounted to more than Rs. 1,000.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1889-90.)

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts during 1889 of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Asylum for Foundlings and Stray Children, Sir Sávalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital, and the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry amounted to Rs. 22,072 or Rs. 360 more than last year and the expenditure to Rs. 18,330, exclusive of Rs. 4,000 invested in Government securities against Rs. 23,376 in 1888. The details of receipts and expenditure are given below :—

—	Receipts.	—	Expenditure.			
			Establishment	Maintenance, medical and hospital charges.	Contingencies, clothing and repairs.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Donations from Government	10,179	Monegar Choultry	1,823	2,339	447	4,609
Interest on Government securities	7,884	Foundling Asylum	...	108	..	108
Subscriptions and donations.	3,296	Native Infirmary	1,527	5,739	1,908	9,174
Assessment from Government	450	Sir Sávalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital.	1,731	1,335	610	3,676
Miscellaneous	263	General repairs, &c. ...	...	...	...	763
Total ...	22,072 .	Total ...	5,081	9,521	2,965	18,330

The average daily number of paupers maintained during the year in the depôt choultry was 80 against 72 in 1888 and that of patients in the Native Infirmary 85 against 81 in 1888. In the Foundling Asylum the average daily number of children maintained during the year was 3, the same as in the previous year. The average daily expense incurred on account of dieting paupers was also the same, viz., As. 1-3¼ per head. The cost of maintenance of patients in the Native Infirmary was Rs. 5,739, or nearly the same as in 1888, the daily average cost being As. 2-11¼ per head against As. 3-1¼ in the previous year. The daily charge on account of children in the Foundling Asylum was on an average As. 1-5½ per head against 10½ pies in the last year, the increase being due to extra milk

ordered to infants. The total number of patients admitted in Sir Sávalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital was 601 against 547 in 1888. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,335 against Rs. 1,103, or, on an average, Rs. 2-3-6 against Rs. 2-0-3 per head in 1888. The increase was due to the supply of better diet and to the grant of batta to patients. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 48¾, besides 108 out-door paupers; while, in the year 1888, the number of pauper inmates was 45 and of out-door recipients 108; the cost of dieting these was Rs. 3,707 against Rs. 3,563 in the previous year. This increase in the cost was due to a greater number of admissions and to the cost of clothing and repairs. The average individual cost was As. 1-3½ as in the previous year. The Tamil school attached to the Monegar Choultry was attended by 10 children of the choultry. Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, M.B., built a special ward up to foundation level by public contribution and Sir Sávalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár, *Kt.*, C.I.E., completed the superstructure, this additional ward being called the "Prince Victor Ward." A larger number of patients are now accommodated in the hospital.

Triplicane Langerkhána and money doles to Muhammadan poor.

The receipts of the Triplicane Langerkhána were Rs. 5,927 against Rs. 5,559 in 1888-89. Charges amounted to Rs. 4,535 against Rs. 5,010. The closing balance was Rs. 1,393. The cost of relieving paupers fell from Rs. 1-4-6 in 1887-88 and Rs. 1-5-0 in 1888-89 to Rs. 1-4-2 in 1889-90. The number of out-door patients receiving relief in the shape of cooked food, raw rice and money-doles was 3,516 and that of inmate paupers, who received cooked food and clothing, was 74. The cost of relieving Mussulman paupers nominated by the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, amounted to Rs. 592. There were 35 paupers belonging to Triplicane and Mylapore, who received money-doles of Rs. 67½ at the close of the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1889.)

(A) Territorial and Jurisdictional changes.

Territorial changes occurred only in Ganjam and Kistna. In Ganjam a scheme for re-arranging territorial jurisdictions, which involved the transfer of one Munsif's Court from Tekkali to Sómpet, was brought into effect from 1st January 1889. In Kistna the object of the change was to give relief to the District Munsif of Bezváda, whose file had grown unduly heavy since the taluk of Gudiváda was transferred to his jurisdiction in 1884. Accordingly the Revenue taluk of Gudiváda, except the Kaikalur division, was retransferred to the Masulipatam Munsifi from 1st April 1889. The District Munsifs of Narsápur, Villupuram and Paramakudi were invested with extended small cause powers, the first up to Rs. 200 and the last two up to Rs. 100. During the year, the Subordinate Judges of Ootacamund and Pálghat were invested with the functions of a District Court under the Succession Certificate Act. Additional District Munsifs for South Malabar and Nellore were sanctioned by the Government. Regulation IV of 1816 and Madras Act IV of 1883 were repealed and Madras Act I of 1889, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Village Munsifs, came into force from 30th January 1889.

(B) Courts administering Civil Justice—Classes of Courts.

The courts exercising original jurisdiction during the year were: (*a*) in the Mofussil—3,250 Village Munsifs' Courts, 67 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 31 Agency Courts, 110 District Munsifs' Courts, 15 Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 20 District Courts; (*b*) at the Presidency town—the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court. 9 Agency Courts, 13 Subordinate Judges' Courts, all the District Courts and the High Court exercised appellate jurisdiction. The whole number of Village Munsifs who actually exercised civil jurisdiction in the several districts varied between 435 in Tanjore and 9 in Kurnool. Revenue Courts numbered two more than in 1888 and were most resorted to in Kistna, Tanjore and Chingleput. The Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount continued to be the only Court of its kind. 3 Agents exercised the powers of District Judges, 9 Assistant Agents those of Subordinate Judges and 19 Sub-Magistrates those of District Munsifs. There was an addition

of 1 to the number of District Munsifs' Courts during the year, and the average number of working days was 244, the same as in 1888. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts the average was 228 as against 239 in 1888, and in the District and Sessions Courts, 147 days against 159. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes the 3 Judges sat throughout the year, the Registrar of the Court, as usual, sitting for the disposal of petty suits. The number of working days was 222, exclusive of 43 days on which the Vacation Judge sat during the annual recess. The High Court had throughout the year 6 Judges. The Honorable Mr. Justice Kernan resigned his office of Judge of the High Court from 7th July 1889 and the Honorable Mr. Shephard was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Handley was appointed to be Temporary Judge of the High Court and entered upon his duties on 9th July 1889. The Court was adjourned for the annual vacation from 6th May to 6th July 1889, Mr. Justice Muttuswami Aiyar and Mr. Justice Parker sitting as Vacation Judges. The Court sat for 184 days on the Original and for 201 days on the Appellate Side, the number of Benches being 300 on the former and 345 on the latter.

(C) LITIGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY —ALL COURTS TOGETHER.

The total numbers, respectively, of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency in 1889 were 255,006 and 11,114 as against 250,845 and 12,346 in 1888, to which the various classes of Courts contributed as follows :—

—	Original suits	Percentage	Appeals.	Percentage.
Village Munsifs' Courts	53,733	21·07	..	..
Revenue Courts	6,656	2 61	...	..
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	354	0 14		...
Agency Courts	912	0 36	32	0 29
District Munsifs' Courts	151,498	59 41	...	.
Subordinate Judges' Courts	14,017	5·50	156	1·40
District Courts	641	0·25	8,964	80 66
Presidency Court of Small Causes	26,824	10·52	..	
High Court	371	0 14	1,962	17 65
Total ..	255,006	100 00	11,114	100·00

Excluding the Presidency town, Tanjore (13·46), Madura (8·60), South Malabar (7·88), Kistna (7·09) and Tinnevelly (6·57) contributed the largest share to the aggregate litigation of the Presidency, the lightest districts being, as usual, the Ceded Districts, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah. Judged by the ratio of population to suits, and excepting the Presidency Town, where, as usual, 1 in every 15 inhabitants went to law, North Malabar took its customary place as the most litigious district with one suit to every 52 persons, Tanjore, South Malabar, Kistna and Chingleput coming next. In Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot and the Ceded Districts the proportion of litigation was less than 1 in 200 persons as in the previous year. The law was more frequently resorted to than in either 1887 or 1888.

(I) VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS— Decrease in litigation. District features.

The falling off in the number of suits before Village Courts, which began in 1886, has continued, the total number declining from 62,229 in 1887 and 57,103 in 1888 to 53,733 in 1889. The decrease, which was most striking in Madura, occurred in 13 out of 20 districts. The decrease in suits in Village Munsifs' Courts continued in all values, and the remarks made last year on the subject are, more than ever, applicable. It seems probable that several causes co-operate in bringing about this result, such as increased facilities for travelling and the spread of education amongst all classes of the community, causing the regular courts to be more freely resorted to.

(II) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL —(a) *Original litigation.*

The total number of original suits, ordinary and small causes, instituted in the regular mofussil courts is compared for the past three years in the following table :—

Class of Courts.	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.			Total.			Percentage of contribution of each class of courts to the total institutions in 1889.
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887	1888	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
Revenue Courts ...	5,881	5,920	6,656	...	...	...	5,881	5,920	6,656	3·82
Cantonment Court of Small Causes ...	...	...	...	485	375	354	485	375	354	0 20
Agency Courts	778	860	912	...	...		778	860	912	0 53
District Munsifs' Courts (including Magistrate-Munsifs) ...	60,418	60,776	63,383	78,502	84,552	88,115	138,920	145,328	151,498	87·03
Subordinate Judges' Courts	728	679	810	12,568	13,177	13,207	13,296	13,856	14,017	8·05
District Courts	300	329	375	360	430	266	660	759	641	0·37
Total ...	68,105	68,564	72,136	91,915	98,534	101,942	160,020	167,098	174,078	100·00

The largest increase in litigation (2,383 suits) took place in Kistna. The total increase was about the same as last year. Towards the gross increase (736) in the files of Revenue Courts, Kistna contributed 721 suits. A steady decrease in institutions continues to be a marked feature in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount. The increase in the files of the Agency Courts occurred chiefly in Godávari. The development of litigation in the District Munsifs' Courts is not a little noticeable. The chief contributors were Kistna, Ganjam, South Arcot, North Malabar and Chingleput. In the regular Munsifs' Courts, 595 ordinary suits and 830 small causes, against 571 and 796, respectively, in the preceding year were ordinarily instituted. There was a net increase of 131 ordinary suits in the institutions in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and a trifling increase in small causes. The average institutions were 54 ordinary and 880 small cause suits against 45 ordinary and 878 small cause suits in 1888. The ordinary litigation in the District Courts again showed an increase from 329 in 1888 to 375 in 1889. The chief increase occurred in Vizagapatam and the chief decrease in Cuddapah. The decrease in the institution of small causes was due to the withdrawal of the small cause powers of the District Judge of Cuddapah from 1st October 1888. The following statement shows, in comparison with the figures for the previous year, the aggregate and average values of such of the suits instituted in each class of Court as admitted of valuation :—

—	Aggregate value.		Average value.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Ordinary Suits.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Courts	2,96,853	3,77,395	51	57
Agency Courts	1,76,270	1,07,045	206	118
District Munsifs' Courts	1,08,09,685	113,67,053	182	182
Subordinate Judges' Courts	93,39,834	122,23,828	13,961	15,280
District Courts	31,16,942	29,99,713	10,460	9,614
Small Causes.				
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	17,620	19,134	47	54
District Munsifs' Courts	24,28,216	24,86,925	28	28
Subordinate Judges' Courts	18,06,501	18,05,808	137	137
District Courts	1,08,009	80,710	251	303

The decrease in the value of suits in the Agency Courts was due to the fact that in 1888 two suits valued at Rs. 87,000 were instituted, while in 1889 there was no suit over Rs. 22,000. The marked increase in the Subordinate Judges' Courts was owing to the institution of two suits in the Madura (East) Court for the recovery of the Ramnad and Sivaganga zamindáries valued at 32½ and 30 lakhs of rupees respectively.

The total number of appeals, regular and miscellaneous, instituted in the mofussil courts is compared for the past three years in the following table :— (b) *Appellate litigation.*

—	Appeals from decrees.			Appeals from orders.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Agency Courts	24	32	32	...	3	...
Subordinate Judges' Courts	124	147	156	3	4	8
District Courts	8,510	10,000	8,964	610	637	693
Total ...	8,658	10,179	9,152	613	644	701

The figure for 1888 was swollen by the inclusion of a large batch of 1,337 connected appeals in Tinnevelly district. If allowance be made for this fact, it will be seen that there is little variation on the whole compared with last year, the net result being an increase of less than 4 per cent. South Malabar and Tanjore contributed more than 1,000 appeals each and together supplied nearly 23 per cent. of the total appellate litigation of the Presidency.

The number of suits instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes in 1889 comprised 26,774 small causes and 50 summary suits on negotiable instruments under chapter XXXIX of the Civil Procedure Code. The litigation in this court has recovered from the check it received in 1887, and the figures continue to show the upward tendency which was apparent last year. There was a further and very striking fall in the number of summary suits, which have steadily decreased since 1884. The average value of small causes was Rs. 49 and of summary suits Rs. 482 against Rs. 44 and Rs. 208, respectively, in 1888. (III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES— *Original litigation.*

The total number of suits instituted in the High Court in 1889 was 371, of which 6 were summary suits on negotiable instruments as against 3 in 1888. The increase since 1887 has been steady. The chief variations were under suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, &c., suits to declare and establish personal rights and suits for specific money claims, where there was an increase, and suits under section 261, Indian Succession Act, and under the Hindu Wills Act, where there was a decrease. The aggregate and average values of suits are compared for five years in the following statement :— (IV) HIGH COURT— (*a*) *Original litigation.*

—	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aggregate value	20,58,916	32,85,736	27,06,307	21,42,226	41·78,738
Average value	6,675	12,080	9,700	8,176	12,779

Distributed according to grades of value, all classes of suits showed an increase except those not admitting of valuation.

Appeals from decrees showed a considerable decrease, which was not so marked in appeals from orders. Altogether 2,063 appeals were instituted in the High Court against 2,353 in 1888. Of the appeals from decrees, 1,720 were second appeals against 1,894 in 1888. Appeals from District Courts numbered 1,466, from Subordinate Judges' Courts 533 and from District Munsifs' Courts 2, against 1,709, 566 and 21, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in first appeals occurred chiefly in Godávari, Tanjore and Vizagapatam. The increase in Tinnevelly was noteworthy. The unusually large number of second appeals in rent suits in 1888 supplies an explanation of the falling off in work under that head. All the second appeals from orders arose, as usual, out of execution proceedings. There was a trifling increase in first appeals in suits for sums under Rs. 100 and a decrease in most higher values. Under second appeals there was an increase in suits for sums between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, and in suits not admitting of valuation, elsewhere, there was a considerable decrease. The aggregate value of first and second appeals was Rs. 26,10,257 and Rs. 4,05,951, respectively, the average per appeal being Rs. 18,512 and Rs. 272 against Rs. 10,865 and Rs. 233 in 1888 and Rs. 31,858 and Rs. 271 (b) *Appellate litigation.*

in 1887. The high average in first appeals was owing to the institution of 4 appeals of over a lakh each in value as against only one such appeal in 1888.

(D) BUSINESS IN THE COURTS— (I) VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS.

Including 5,586 suits pending at the beginning of 1889, the total number of suits for disposal by Village Munsifs was 59,347, of which 53,977 were disposed of, leaving 5,370 pending at the end of the year. The figures for 1888 were 64,082 for disposal, 58,462 disposed of, and 5,620 pending. The arrears were heaviest in Tanjore, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and Godávari. The average number of suits disposed of by each court was 16·6 as against 18·6 in 1888. 67·14 per cent. were disposed of without contest and 15·60 per cent. without trial.

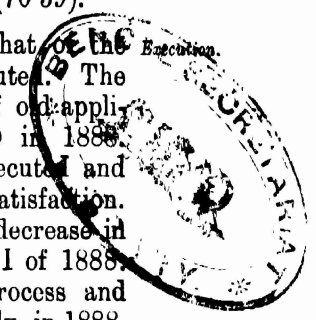
(II) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL— *(a) Original jurisdiction— Suits.*

The number of ordinary suits for disposal by regular courts in the mofussil was 99,600, of which 71,318 were disposed of, and of small cause suits 212,082, of which 173,688 were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was 71·60 in ordinary suits and 91·01 in small causes as against 74·37 and 91·71 in 1888 and 73·73 and 91·47 in 1887. In small causes, the number disposed of exceeded the number filed within the year. In ordinary suits, the excess of disposals over institutions was especially marked in Madura, Tinnevelly and South Canara, while the reverse was the case in Kistna, Ganjam, Godávari and Tanjore. The decrease in long pending suits in the Agency and District Munsifs' Courts was satisfactory. The Ambásamudram and Dindigul courts reduced their files from 920 and 517 to 214 and 233, respectively. Long pending suits increased in the Cocanada sub-court from 1 to 8 and in the Kumbakónam sub-court from 9 to 15. The increase in arrears of revenue suits occurred chiefly in the Head Assistant Collector's Court of Kistna (1,341 to 2,208, of which 2,186 were pending the decision by the High Court of a certain point of law common to them all), in the Deputy Collector's Court of Patukóta, in the Sub-Collector's Court of Tanjore, and in the Head Assistant Collector's Court of Tinnevelly. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 43·98 per cent. of ordinary suits and 21·38 per cent. of small causes were contested as against 41·99 and 21·20 per cent., respectively, in 1888. Of the total number of cases (both ordinary and small causes) disposed of, 16·10 per cent. were determined by compromise and 5·82 per cent. by confession, 28·01 per cent. were decreed *ex parte* and 1·27 per cent. dismissed *ex parte*. The proportion of ordinary suits compromised to the total disposed of was, as in the last three years, largest in Tinnevelly, Madura and North Malabar. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was in Revenue Courts 177 days, in Agency Courts and District Munsifs' Courts 183 days, in Subordinate Judges' Courts 259 days and in District Courts 247 days. The percentage (31·29) of appeals to appealable decrees passed by Revenue Courts was lower than in 1888 (59·95). The highest percentages were in Madura (67·53) and Kistna (53·06). Only 5 per cent. of the appealable decrees passed by the Agency Munsifs' Courts were appealed against as against 8 per cent. in 1888. The percentage of appeals to appealable decrees passed by District Munsifs' Courts was highest in North Malabar (34·04), South Canara (29·64), Nellore (25·00), Madura (24·50) and Chingleput (24·38); and lowest in North Arcot (8·35), Ganjam (9·89) and South Arcot (10·38). The percentage of confirmation was highest in Kurnool (73·03), Trichinopoly (71·90), North Arcot (70·21) and South Arcot (69·60); and lowest in Nellore (54·54), Ganjam (55·98) and Godávari (56·73). In the case of District Munsifs' decisions, the proportion of confirmation and interference on appeal by Subordinate Judges and District Judges was as follows :—

—	Total decided.	Confirmed.	Modified, reversed, &c.	Percentage of confirmation.
By District Judges	4,071	2,650	1,421	6·509
By Subordinate Judges ...	2,535	1,565	970	6·174

The percentage of appeals from Subordinate Judges' decisions was highest at Madura (West) (82·14), Tellicherry (71·43) and Calicut (66·66), and lowest at Ootacamund (11·90) and Cochin (13·21). The percentage of confirmation was highest in the cases of Negapatam and Tinnevelly (83·33 each) and Madura (East) (80·00), and lowest in Mangalore (20·00), Tellicherry and Ootacamund (44·44 each). Excluding appeals not dealt with on the merits, 52·04 per cent. of the appeals resulted in the decrees of the lower mofussil courts being confirmed.

The percentage of confirmation was especially good in Chingleput (74·80), South Arcot (73·79), Kurnool (73·03), Trichinopoly (72·36) and Vizagapatam (70·59).



Execution.

The number of applications for execution of decrees exceeded that of the previous year and the total disposed of exceeded the total instituted. The percentage of arrears was almost the same as in 1888. The number of old applications pending in all classes of courts was 2,708 as against 2,280 in 1888. Of 150,952 applications disposed of, the number withdrawn or non-prosecuted and transferred was 62,975. There was an increase in cases of complete satisfaction. Coercive measures were more frequently resorted to, but there was a decrease in cases of imprisonment, attributable to the passing of the Debtors' Act VI of 1888. The amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 32,55,694 with process and Rs. 8,60,320 without, against Rs. 31,31,346 and Rs. 9,14,733, respectively, in 1888. The average pendency of applications decreased in Revenue and Agency Courts and increased in Subordinate Judges' and District Courts.

Insolvency.

There were 460 applications for declaration of insolvency for disposal against 617 in the previous year. The number disposed of was 379, of which 187 were withdrawn or not prosecuted, 93 were granted, and the courts rejected the remaining 99. Sentences of imprisonment were passed in 2 cases under section 359, Civil Procedure Code. The average duration of the applications disposed of rose from 99 days in 1888 to 103 in 1889.

Miscellaneous application.

There were 280,100 miscellaneous applications for disposal against 273,255 in 1888, of which number 6,550 were left pending at the close of the year.

(b) Appellate jurisdiction.

Including appeals pending at the commencement of the year and those re-admitted, the total number of appeals for disposal, disposed of and pending in 1889 in the regular mofussil courts was as follows: from decrees—for disposal 14,629, disposed of 9,682, pending 4,947; from orders—for disposal 820, disposed of 692, pending 128. All the figures show an advance on those for 1888. South Malabar, with two Subordinate Judges, disposed of 1,082 appeals and Tanjore, which has the assistance of 3, disposed of 989. The largest number of appeals was decided by the District Courts of Tinnevelly (1,526) and Kistna (779). The average disposals per Sub-Court and District Court of appeals from decrees were 190 and 348, respectively, as against 197 and 315 in 1888. The duration of contested appeals improved in the Agency Courts, but the reverse was the case elsewhere. The number of second appeals from District Courts to the High Court diminished.

(c) Business of all kinds—Summary.

The following statement exhibits in one view the work of all kinds done by the three principal classes of regular mofussil courts in the past two years:—

—		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Cases under Act X of 1870.	Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.		Session trials.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs	1888 ...	63,038	85,499	...	...	132,398	391	227,263	...	...	...
	1889 ...	63,860	88,628	...	...	134,299	283	234,101	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	1888 ...	792	13,552	2,765	7	14,175	113	21,646	...	...	...
	1889 ...	740	13,016	2,664	7	14,653	87	21,836	...	...	...
District Judges	1888 ...	279	337	6,315	623	1,115	12	12,652	35	967	989
	1889 ...	349	328	6,971	683	1,170	9	13,048	13	962	1,129

(III) Presidency Court of Small Causes—Suits.

The number of cases for disposal in the Presidency Court of Small Causes was 29,270 and 27,173 were disposed of. The figures for 1888 were 28,004 and 25,632, respectively: 78·10 per cent. of the cases were uncontested and 8·04 per cent. disposed of without trial. The total number of execution applications for disposal was 15,379, of which 1,374 were withdrawn or transferred and 11,494 applications disposed of on the merits. The principal coercive measures adopted were the imprisonment of judgment-debtors in 448 cases out of 1,105 arrested and the sale

of moveables in 787 cases. Possession of immoveables was given in 122 cases. The average pendency of an application was 45 days, the same as in 1888.

Miscellaneous. The total number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 7,206, of which 7,169 were disposed of. The average duration of uncontested applications was 1 day and of contested 4 days, as against 2 and 7, respectively, in 1888.

(IV) HIGH COURT— *(a) Original Side— Suits.* There were 632 suits for disposal in the High Court during the year, of which 348 were cleared off, leaving 284 undisposed of at the end of the year. The decrease in the number of disposals (106) as compared with 1888 was partly due to the smaller number of sittings on the original side of the court, but mainly to the exceptional intricacy of several of the suits. Of the 284 suits pending at the close of the year, 81 were of more than 12 months' duration as against 85 in the preceding year. The proportion of contested suits to the whole number disposed of was over 4 per cent. lower than in last year. Of the 348 suits disposed of, 7 were summary suits on negotiable instruments. There was a marked diminution in the duration of both contested and uncontested suits, viz., 104 days in the case of the former and 146 days in the case of the latter. The percentage of appeals rose from 13·62 to 14·83 and of confirmation fell from 67·65 to 46·43. The percentage of confirmation in the year under report was the lowest on record. References to take accounts, &c., were directed in 32 cases. Including those pending from 1888, there were 76 such matters for disposal, of which 23 were disposed of.

Execution. There were 412 applications for execution for disposal, of which 26 were withdrawn or transferred and 104 were disposed of, leaving 282 pending at the end of the year. In 57 of the 104 cases disposed of recourse was had to coercive measures.

Insolvency. There were 221 applications for declaration of insolvency for disposal; 152 were disposed of, 120 being granted. The number of insolvents concerned in the cases decided was 175, of whom 136 obtained discharge and 39 were unsuccessful. 11 of these latter were committed to prison. The Insolvent Court also granted protection orders in the case of 187 persons, disposed of 59 applications of a miscellaneous nature and received 265 applications from the Official Assignee.

Miscellaneous. The court also received and disposed of the following work of a miscellaneous nature:—

—	Received.	Disposed of.		Pending.
		Allowed.	Refused, &c.	
Interlocutory applications for *ad interim* orders in suits	..	828		...
Applications for leave to sue in *formâ pauperis*	53	23	19	32
Do. for probate and letters of administration .. .	163	146	6	106
Claims to attached property	12	9	4	1
Applications for appointment of guardians, admission of attorneys, &c.	39	86	..	26

(b) Appellate Side— Appeals from decrees and orders. The total amount of appellate work done in 1889 is shown in the following table and compared with the results for the past five years:—

—		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Appeals from decrees.							
First ...	For disposal	326	286	327	435	599	590
	Disposed of	228	141	119	138	251	297
	Pending	98	145	208	297	348	293
Second ...	For disposal	1,736	1,571	1,686	2,366	3,182	3,389
	Disposed of	1,293	1,054	906	1,099	1,519	1,781
	Pending	443	517	980	1,267	1,663	1,608
Appeals from orders.							
First ...	For disposal	215	258	264	244	197	135
	Disposed of	165	164	201	158	123	88
	Pending	50	94	63	86	74	47
Second ...	For disposal	77	51	80	94	47	31
	Disposed of	64	37	45	72	30	25
	Pending	13	14	35	22	17	6

By steady exertions, resulting in an increase of 18 per cent. in the outturn of first appeals and of 17 per cent. in that of second appeals and aided by the falling off in institutions already noticed, the court effected a reduction of over 15 per cent. in the number of first appeals pending and checked the growing accumulation of arrears of second appeals. Of the 2,191 appeals decided in 1889, 106 were disposed of without trial. Of the remaining 2,085 appeals decided, the particulars were as follow:—

—		Contested.	Uncontested.	Confirmed.		Reversed.		Varied.		Remanded.	
				Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
From decrees	First appeals ..	280	4	170	59·86	45	15·85	44	15·49	25	8·80
	Second do. ..	1,511	180	1,222	72·27	250	14·78	135	7·98	84	4·97
From orders	First do. ...	85	...	54	63·53	18	21·18	2	2·35	11	12·94
	Second do. ...	25	...	16	64·00	5	20·00	.	..	4	16·00
	Total ...	1,901	184	1,462	70·12	318	15·25	181	8·68	124	5·95

The decrees of the courts below were reversed or varied in 31·34 per cent. of first appeals and 22·77 per cent. of second appeals from decrees as against 28·15 and 15·29, respectively, in 1888. In miscellaneous first and second appeals, the proportions in which the orders of the courts below were reversed or varied were 23·53 and 20·00, respectively, as against 11·60 and 21·43 in 1888. 18 appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court were disposed of and the orders in 15 of them were confirmed. The average duration of appeals decided was as follows:—

—		Uncontested.		Contested.	
		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
		DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
From decrees	First appeals	328	363	476	525
	Second do.	305	271	329	340
From orders	First do.	188	...	207	228
	Second do.	191	..	233	271

References and revision.

There were 420 petitions received in 1889 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code against 345 in 1888. There were 556 civil revision petitions for disposal, of which 310 were disposed of, 109 without trial. The decrees of the lower courts were confirmed in 137, reversed or varied in 40 and fresh trial was ordered in 24 cases. The average duration of the petitions dealt with was 254 days in contested and 102 days in uncontested cases. The court also received and disposed of the following references:—

—	Received during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Under section 617, Civil Procedure Code	21	19	6
Under section 646 A, Civil Procedure Code	3	3	...
Under section 646 B, Civil Procedure Code	20	...	20
Under Act I of 1879 (General Stamp)	3	4	1
Under Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts Act)	2	1	1
Under Regulation V of 1804 (Court of Wards) ...	2	...	2
Under Act IV of 1869 (Divorce)	...	1	...
Under Act V of 1882 (Forest)	...	1	...

Miscellaneous.

The number of applications of a miscellaneous nature received in 1889 was 1,365 against 1,324 in 1888. There were 1,445 for disposal, of which 1,208 were disposed of, leaving 237 pending at the close of the year. There were 7 applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council and 14 altogether for disposal, of which 10 were disposed of. Certificates were issued in 7 cases, while in the

other 3, leave to appeal was refused. The Privy Council disposed of 4 out of 18 appeals; 2 of these were disposed of without trial and the other 2 confirmed.

(c) *Business of all kinds.*

The statement given below shows in one view the various classes of work done by the High Court on both its original and appellate sides in 1889 as compared with the work done in each of the five years preceding:—

——	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Original Side, Civil.						
Suits	438	370	271	247	454	348
References to Chambers	15	11	3	8	15	23
Execution petitions	145	187	82	64	93	104
Insolvency cases	209	186	169	173	167	152
Miscellaneous cases	1,817	1,512	1,052	1,406	1,700	1,632
Criminal.						
Sessions cases	73	68	51	67	46	33
Appellate Side, Civil.						
First appeals from decrees	228	141	119	138	251	297
Second do do.	1,293	1,054	906	1,099	1,519	1,781
First appeals from orders	165	164	201	158	131	106
Second do. do.	64	37	45	72	30	25
Revision petitions	530	441	263	349	324	310
References and miscellaneous cases	777	663	832	919	1,481	1,237
Criminal.						
Referred trials	74	55	51	63	62	60
Appeals	522	546	506	407	530	503
Revision cases	812	696	765	650	747	625
Miscellaneous cases	91	105	139	148	141	146

(E) FINANCIAL.

The net surplus in the Civil Courts in 1889 was Rs. 9,98,919 as against Rs. 8,88,468 (including the fees realized on the original side of the High Court) in 1888. The surplus under Imperial and Provincial Funds was Rs. 5,88,799, under the Process Fund Rs. 3,22,187, and under the Copyist Fund Rs. 87,933 as against Rs. 5,12,798, Rs. 2,93,708, and Rs. 81,962, respectively. There was a surplus under the head of Imperial and Provincial Funds in every district except Kurnool. Excepting Bellary, there was a surplus in all districts under Process Service Fund, and under Copyist Fund in all districts. Suits filed in village and Revenue Courts excepted, the average revenue per suit was just short of Rs. 17.

(F) MISCELLANEOUS.

In January the Government of India approved of the combination of the offices of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras, in one and the same person, and sanctioned the proposal of the Madras Government to reduce the amount of security required in the case of the Administrator-General from one lakh to Rs. 75,000 in addition to the sum of one lakh of rupees to be secured on his personal bond. On the 1st June the office of Coroner of Madras was abolished under Act V of 1889. In the course of the year 2 Advocates, 21 Vakils and 5 Attorneys were enrolled in the High Court. At the annual Pleadership examination 19 passed in the first and 116 in the second grade. One articled clerk was found qualified in the first grade for admission as Attorney. The receipts from examination fees were Rs. 6,452, of which Rs. 6,406 were expended on account of the examination. 88 Pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court during the year, 20 for the first grade and 68 for the second grade. The stamp fees and the admission fees realized thereon amounted to Rs. 941 and Rs. 480 respectively. 2,138 Pleadership certificates were renewed during the year, the stamp fees amounting to Rs. 37,384. The total income for the year, therefore, from stamp and admission fees amounted to Rs. 51,835. Consolidated and amended rules for the guidance of courts subordinate to the High Court in the submission of records in criminal cases and amended and consolidated rules to regulate the destruction of Civil and Criminal records, books and papers were framed and issued by the High Court during the year under report. The state of the records and the progress made in their destruction by the District Courts was, on the whole, very satisfactory. The Court and Bar libraries were in good condition. With a few exceptions all

the securities furnished by the Judicial subordinates who are required to furnish them were tested and found sufficient. The inspection of Subordinate Courts by District Judges was fairly done. In South Arcot, Bellary, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Kurnool, Nellore and Trichinopoly all the courts were inspected.

(G) SUMMARY.

The salient features of the year were (1) the reduced amount of business done, both in the aggregate and on an average, in the Village Munsifs' Courts; (2) the inability of the regular Mofussil Courts, notwithstanding the most praiseworthy endeavours, to keep pace with the increase in original litigation resulting in increased arrears; (3) a noteworthy increase in the number of suits disposed of by the Presidency Court of Small Causes, accompanied by a rise in the average duration of such suits; and (4) an increased outturn of appellate work in the High Court compared with any previous year and the disposal of many long pending appeals.

REGISTRATION. (1889-90.)

Transfer of charge.

Mr. Hamnett, C.I.E., retired from the Government service on 16th September 1889, his place as Inspector-General of Registration being taken by M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar, Avergal, Dewán Bahadur.

Offices to area and population.

The number of registration offices maintained in 1889-90 was 373 against 366 in 1888-89. The average area in square miles to each office and the average population was, therefore, somewhat less than in the preceding year, viz., 318 square miles and 79,961 respectively.

Registrations in Books I, III and IV.

The table given below exhibits the number of registrations in Books I, IV and III distributed under "compulsory" and "optional" for the last three years:—

—	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Percentage of increase or decrease.		
				1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.						
Book I.						
Compulsory	393,398	428,696	456,712	3·6	8·9	6·5
Optional	193,925	209,719	221,834	5·2	8·1	5·8
Total ...	587,323	638,415	678,546	4·1	8·7	6·3
Miscellaneous, Book IV.						
Compulsory	94	103	110	2·8	9·6	6·8
Optional	44,462	45,960	46,775	...	3·4	1·7
Total ...	44,556	46,063	46,885	2·8	3·4	1·7
Book III.						
Wills	1,734	1,880	1,953	18·9	8·4	3·9
Authorities to adopt	13	18	11	18·1	38·4	— 38·8
Total ...	1,747	1,898	1,964	18·8	8·6	3·5
Grand Total ...	633,626	686,376	727,395	4·2	4	8·3

Registrations in each district.

The districts which made the greatest advance were Godávari, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, South Canara and Madura, the increase ranging between 12 and 8 per cent. The number of registrations was either stationary or retrogressed in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Salem, Ganjam, the Nílgiris and Madras.

Nature of instruments registered.

Instruments of mortgage of Rs. 100 and upwards and instruments of mortgage under Rs. 100 both showed a very considerable advance in number over the figures of the preceding year. Instruments of sale and exchange under Rs. 100 showed the next greatest advance. The only classes of documents showing a decrease were awards of arbitration, certified copies of decrees and orders of courts and bonds. Taking the three years ending 1889-90 together, there has been a considerable increase in all classes of documents registered. The number of leases compulsorily registered was 44,622, nearly half of which number was contributed by the Calicut and Tellicherry districts.

Remarkable documents.

The most remarkable document of 1889-90 was registered in the North Arcot district by which a widow of the Kurnam caste, under the pressure probably of social opinion, annulled her remarriage with a man of her own caste which had been performed by her father while she was a minor.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

The aggregate value of transactions in Books I and IV amounted to Rs. 1,473,91,164 against Rs. 1,335,46,056 in 1888-89 and Rs. 1,313,49,933 in 1887-88. There was an advance of about 8 per cent. in the value of transactions registered in Book I. In Book IV the increase was about 40½ lakhs or 32 per cent. The large increase in both books was due to a number of very large transactions in the year under report. A partition deed for 36 lakhs in the Nellore district and two documents for over 20 lakhs in the North Arcot district were the principal of these. Mortgages contributed 44 per cent., sales 31 per cent., leases 3 per cent., gifts 1 per cent. and other documents 21 per cent. to the aggregate value of transactions in 1889-90.

Percentage of documents registered on day of presentation.

65·8 per cent. of the registrations were made on the day of presentation against 68·3 per cent. in 1888-89 and 69 per cent. in 1887-88. The continued decrease is due to the increase of work in the offices.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The number of wills presented open under Part VIII of the Registration Act showed an increase in 1889-90, as compared with 1888-89, of 3·6 per cent. The largest number of wills was registered in the Tanjore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Godávari districts. The number of wills presented in sealed covers was 17 and the number withdrawn 5. The total number of wills was 1,980 and of authorities to adopt 11, against 1,902 and 18 in the previous year.

Registrations on payment of fine.

The number of registrations upon payment of fine increased considerably, but the ratio to total registrations continued the same, viz., 1 to 612.

Copies and searches.

32,222 searches were made in the registers and indexes and 29,263 copies granted against 27,833 and 26,920 respectively in the preceding year.

Minor operations.

Minor operations showed an increase under all heads, more particularly in the number of copies of documents received from other officers, copies of court-sale certificates, &c., and copies of documents forwarded under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67.

Refusals to register.

The decline in the number of refusals, noticed in last year's report, continued in 1889-90, the decrease being 11 per cent. The decrease was chiefly under refusals on account of legal incompetency and on account of non-appearance within the prescribed time. There was, however, an increase in the number of refusals on account of denial of execution.

Appeals.

The total number of appeals for disposal was 364 against 401 in 1888-89, and 353 cases were disposed of against 392 in 1888-89. The average time taken was 26 days. Registration was ordered by civil courts in 10 cases against 8 in the previous year and 11 in 1887-88. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 1,714, of which Rs. 1,558 were disbursed to process-servers, Rs. 152 were credited to Government, and Rs. 4 were held in deposit pending service and return of summonses.

Arrears.

The number of documents which remained uncopied on the last day of the year was 240 against 7 at the end of 1888-89 and 8 at the end of 1887-88. The increase was due to the last day being a Monday preceded by two holidays, so that there was a large influx of documents (2,357) on that day, which could not all be copied at once.

The number of documents destroyed during the year was 361 against 417 in 1888-89 and 395 in 1887-88. The ratio of unclaimed documents to total registrations was 1 in 889. Documents destroyed, &c.

The number of documents impounded was 786 against 828 in 1888-89 and 1,193 in 1887-88. The number pending at the beginning of the year was 117 and the disposals numbered 771. Documents impounded.

The number of public prosecutions during the year was 21 or 12 more than last year. There were also 39 private prosecutions against 16 in 1888-89. 12 documents were discredited by courts in the Madura district. Prosecutions.

Villages were transferred from one sub-district to another in 8 districts. 7 new sub-registry offices were opened during the year, bringing the total number up to 351. Transfers.

The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 42,767 or Rs. 13,893 less than in the preceding year. The percentage of expenditure to total receipts was thus reduced from 5·9 to 4·2. Buildings.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts, charges and surplus during the last three years :— Financial results.

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	8,98,839	6,85,721	2,13,118
1888-89	9,52,971	7,50,101	2,02,870
1889-90	10,24,106	7,26,979	2,97,127

The financial results of 1889-90 were still better than last year. In the receipts there was an advance of 7 per cent. and in the charges a decrease of 3 per cent. The increase under ordinary registration fees was Rs. 50,896 or 6·3 per cent. and that under searches Rs. 12,986 or 24·4 per cent. The increases under copying fees (Rs. 1,515), fees on commission (Rs. 1,065), and extra registration fees (Rs. 1,000) were also considerable. There was a decrease under three items only, viz., fees for translations filed, sale-proceeds of books and packing cases and miscellaneous. Expenditure decreased by Rs. 23,122 as compared with the last year, being the result of an increase of Rs. 1,055 under cash expenditure and a decrease of Rs. 24,177 under expenditure not paid for in cash. 95 per cent. of the increase was under salaries of Registration officers and under commission paid to them. The increase under commission (Rs. 5,680) was a necessary consequence of the increase in receipts. The chief items of decrease are "salaries of establishments" and "contingencies of the Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Madras," the decrease being Rs. 14,646 and Rs. 2,971 respectively. The percentage of expenditure to receipts fell from 78·7 to 70·9. The districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Nílgiris showed deficits amounting to Rs. 3,336. The 7 offices newly opened in 1889-90 commenced to work in the latter half of the year and did fairly well. The average registration fee was the same as last year (Rs. 1-2-9) and varied from Rs. 2-11-4 in Madras to 8 pies in Tellicherry.

The Inspector-General inspected 70 offices during the year against 111 in 1888-89 and 85 in 1887-88. The number of inspections by Revenue officers was 98 in 1889-90 against 96 in the previous year. Inspections.

The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry was 46,732 or 3,818 more than in the preceding year. Application for transfer of revenue registry.

The number of sub-registrars remained the same as in the preceding year. 53 exercised magisterial powers. The question of remunerating copying clerks by fixed salaries was again brought under discussion. During the year 2 sub-registrars died, 3 resigned and 2 were suspended from duty. Administrative changes.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1889-90.)

The report on operations under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, during the official year 1889-90 discloses, on a comparison with the reports of previous years, the following general results:—

—	Companies registered during the year.					
	Limited by shares.	Limited by guarantee.	Unlimited.	Total.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	31	4	1	36	63,15,480	5,11,302
1883-84	36	7	1	*44	56,31,404	7,11,392
1884-85	24	34	2	*60	24,95,000	4,82,138
1885-86	105	269	1	375	90,88,287	11,83,669
1886-87	84	25	1	110	28,33,706	4,46,003
1887-88	66	1	1	64	38,66,786	7,30,931
1888-89	30	2	..	32	27,80,545	4,20,057
1889-90	23	4	...	27	31,71,857	11,42,101

—	Number of companies wound up.	Companies working at the end of the year (31st March).			
		Number of companies.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Collections.
	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	8	140	240,58,234	80,44,529	6,396
1883-84	17	168	263,29,638	93,24,157	7,563
1884-85	17	214	273,91,938	103,80,759	13,731
1885-86	19	564	358,18,187	115,16,930	87,575
1886-87	192	482	386,60,240	143,75,021	15,699
1887-88	176	374	395,91,011	163,99,644	8,081
1888-89	110	296	372,80,720	167,90,357	5,096
1889-90	60	263	387,22,354	175,71,039	5,787

Of the 27 new companies registered during the year, 14 were banking or loan companies, 3 trading companies, 5 mills and presses, and the remaining 5 miscellaneous. The most important was the Madura Mills Company (Limited) which has a nominal capital of 10 lakhs and a paid-up capital of over 7½ lakhs. 21 companies started in former years increased their capital during the year under report by about 13½ lakhs, of which the Pursewalkam Hindu Jananukula Permanent Society, 1st Branch (Limited), contributed 2 lakhs. Of the 263 companies at work on the 31st March 1890, 175 or 66·5 per cent. were banking or loan companies, 24 or 9·1 per cent. trading companies, 23 or 8·9 per cent. mills and presses, 8 planting companies, 7 mining companies, 1 ice-manufacturing company and 25 other companies, with or without capital. There was a rise of about 14½ lakhs in the nominal and 8 lakhs in the paid-up capital in the year 1889-90 as compared with the previous year. Of the nominal capital, 241 lakhs were owned by banking or loan companies, 44½ lakhs by trading companies, and 74 lakhs by mills and presses. 21 companies omitted to file their balance sheets, lists of members, or lists of directors, as required by the Companies Act. The charges of the department amounted to Rs. 1,341 against Rs. 1,505 in 1888-89. Deducting this amount from the amount of fees collected, there was a net profit to the credit of the department of Rs. 4,446 against Rs. 3,591 in the preceding year. Penalties to the extent of Rs. 322 were also recovered from 7 companies. 103 out of 113 companies in the Presidency town were inspected by the Registrar's establishment; some mofussil companies were also inspected by the District Magistrates.

* Excluding literary societies under Act XXI of 1860.

MILITARY. (1889-90.)

Strength of army.

The following tables compare the strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1889 and the 1st April 1890 and show the additions and diminutions which occurred in each force during the interval :—

—	British troops.						
	Cavalry.	Artillery.		Garrison and Mounted Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Total.
		Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.				
Strength on 1st April 1889 ...	1,224	357	1,251	579	9,414	47	12,872
Additions—							
By corps from Europe in relief ...	...	...	...	...	793	...	793
By drafts from Europe	126	45	276	37	1,002	...	1,486
By enlisted in India	3	12	27	1	12	...	55
By transfers	21	223	51	266	2,057	6	2,624
By other causes	3	...	...	...	8	...	11
Total additions ...	153	280	354	304	3,872	6	4,969
Diminutions—							
By return of troops to England ..	...	...	..	...	1,298	...	1,298
By invalids, &c., being sent home.	94	40	167	59	1,253	4	1,617
By deaths	14	4	21	8	191	...	238
By desertions	3	...	1	3	23	...	30
By transfers	5	225	51	249	1,030	1	1,561
By discharges	2	4	16	7	14	2	45
By other causes	4	2	6	...	33	1	46
Total diminutions ...	122	275	262	326	3,842	8	4,835
Strength on 1st April 1890 ...	1,255	362	1,343	557	9,444	45	13,006

—	Native troops.				
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1889 ...	1,893	25,822	1,340	136	29,191
Additions by recruiting ...	97	1,588	72	33	1,790
Diminutions—					
By pensions	30	1,173	37	...	1,240
By discharges	72	374	12	9	467
By desertions	16	147	4	1	168
By deaths	12	654	40	4	710
By other causes	10	78	1	1	90
Total diminutions ...	140	2,426	94	15	2,675
Strength on 1st April 1890 ..	1,850	24,984	1,318	154	28,306

Enlistment of recruits.

The subjoined statement shows the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1889-90 :—

—	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.
Christians	5	124	10	...
Mussulmans	60	439	7	...
Brahmans or Rajputs	8	44	1	...
Mahrattas	11	28	1	...
Telingas or Gentoos	...	385	9	...
Tamils	...	202	4	...
Other castes	...	150	34	* 33
Total of enlistments ...	84	1,372	66	33

* 24 Burmans and 9 Karens.

Troops in Upper Burma.

The troops in Upper Burma were placed under the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army with effect from the 1st April 1889.

Recruit and pension boy establishments.

In 1889-90 the recruit and pension boy establishments of Madras regiments were reorganised as follows :—

	Recruit boys.	Pension boys.
Per Madras Cavalry	16	14
Per Madras Infantry and "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners ...	24	18

The pay of recruit boys was fixed at Rs. 5 and that of pension boys at Rs. 4 each per mensem.

Artificer establishment of Pioneer Corps.

The artificer establishment of Pioneer regiments was revised and 1 carpenter, 1 smith and 1 bellows or hammer man allotted to each company. In each regiment, 1 carpenter and 1 smith are ranked as "Havildar artificers" on Rs. 25 per mensem and another pair as "Naik artificers" on Rs. 15 per mensem.

Volunteer reserves.

A new Volunteer Reserve Corps was formed in the Kistna district and reserves were affiliated to the Madras Volunteer Guards, Bellary Volunteer Rifles, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, Nílgiri Volunteer Rifles, and Coimbatore Volunteer Corps.

Compensation for dearness of food.

The higher rate of rice compensation paid to Native troops serving out of the Presidency was withdrawn in regard to enlistments from the 1st November 1889, and the privilege of drawing compensation allowances, while on leave, was withdrawn in regard to enlistments from the 1st October 1889.

Foreign service bounty clothing.

The grant of bounty clothing to Native troops proceeding on foreign service was withdrawn in respect of men who enlisted after the 31st December 1889.

Movement of troops.

In the ordinary annual reliefs, the following moves were carried out:—7 batteries of Artillery were moved in India and Burma; 1 Horse Artillery battery proceeded to Bombay and was replaced by another from that Presidency; 1 Garrison battery went from Burma to Bengal and was replaced by a battery from thence; 2 battalions of British Infantry proceeded to England from Burma and were replaced from Bengal; 1 was transferred from Burma to Aden and was replaced by another from the Madras Presidency, which was in turn replaced by a battalion from England; 2 regiments of Madras Cavalry relieved each other; 3 companies of the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners were moved, of which 1 returned to India from Burma and was replaced by another from India. 15½ battalions of Madras Infantry were also moved in relief—12 between India and Burma.

Special reliefs.

Madras troops ceased to garrison Hoshungábád, now transferred to Bengal, on the departure of the 23rd Light Infantry for Belgaum. The band and colors of the 1st battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and a detachment of the 4th Prince of Wales' Own Light Cavalry from Bellary, together with 2 companies of the 17th Madras Infantry from Trichinopoly, were transferred to Madras in order to provide for extra garrison duty and other purposes on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

Distribution of Native army.

Vizianagrum was substituted for Berhampore as a regimental station for Madras Infantry under the linked battalion system. About 400 men of the 4th Pioneers were despatched from Trichinopoly to assist in the Periyár project works.

Field operations.

Two companies of the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, 50 men of the Burma Sappers and Miners, 300 men of the Cheshire regiment, 400 of the King's Own Scottish Borderers together with the 2nd regiment of Madras Infantry took part in the Chin-Lushai expedition under the command of Brigadier-General W. P. Symons. Small detachments of troops, British and Native, were also employed in Burma on special services, such as operations for the pacification of the Mogwe and Minbu districts; the Touhon and Poukhan expeditions; Siam Boundary Commission; and reconnaissance in the hills east of Bhamo in search of a suitable site for a sanitarium.

Barrack department.

A new Barrackmaster and 5 sergeants were added to the department in Burma, whilst it was reduced by one Barrack sergeant at Port Blair and another at Pallávaram, these latter appointments being abolished.

The average strength of the British troops was 13,279, or less by 1,213 than in the preceding year. The following table compares the health of the troops in the year under report with that of 1888-89 :— Health of British troops.

—	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength. Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
1888-89	14,492	1,152	20,027	232	401	79·49	1,381·93	16·01	27·67
1889-90	13,279	1,224	20,390	238	412	92·17	1,535·50	19·92	30·57
Increase ...	...	72	363	6	11	12·68	153·57	3·91	2·90
Decrease ...	1,213	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...

The general health was unfavorable as compared with 1888-89. The admission-rate for the year was 1,535·50 per mille and the death-rate 19·92, showing an increase, in the former, of 153·57, and, in the latter, of 3·91 over the ratios for the preceding year. There was likewise an increase in the average daily sick-rate, which was 92·17 or 12·68 more than in 1888-89. There were 27 cases of cholera amongst the men, of which 22 proved fatal, and 3 fatal cases amongst children. There were 12 admissions and 3 deaths from small-pox amongst the men; 2 women and 5 children were attacked and recovered. Enteric fever was very prevalent; there were 223 cases and 65 deaths. The Secunderabad station alone furnished 164 cases and 46 deaths, figures which exceed those for the whole command in former years. The disease showed a satisfactory decrease at Bangalore, where there were only 19 admissions and 6 deaths against 37 and 8 in the previous year. July, August and September were the worst months for this disease. Dysentery was again responsible for 15 deaths, 8 of which happened in Upper Burma. 28 deaths occurred from hepatitis and hepatic abscess or 1 less than last year. There were 37 cases of heat-stroke and 27 deaths. 18 of the cases occurred in Upper Burma and 7 in Lower Burma, whilst Upper Burma contributed 11 of the deaths, Secunderabad 5, Mandalay 4, and Madras 3. The troops on the march furnished the highest admission-rate (3,769·86), the Myingyan and Mandalay districts coming next with 2,275·45, and the Madras district next with 1,572·02. These figures are all higher than those of last year. In the Burma and southern districts, the rates of admission were 1,376·66 and 1,368·18, respectively, being 189·32 and 276·56, respectively, higher than the preceding year. The admission-rate in the Belgaum and Bangalore districts also rose from 1,185·89 to 1,290·06, whilst in the depôts the rate fell from 1,521·95 to 1,285·45. Secunderabad district furnished the lowest admission-rate (1,209·55), but this was 24·20 higher than in 1888-89. The troops on the march also furnished the highest death-rate which was 95·89 or higher than the previous year by 41·47. In the Secunderabad district the rate was also very high, being 31·60 or nearly three times what it was in the preceding year. In the Myingyan and Mandalay districts the rate fell from 43·03 to 25·21. Elsewhere there was a considerable reduction in the death-rate, except in Belgaum and Bangalore districts, where the increase was only ·08.

Increased attention was paid to the sanitation of the Native Infantry lines at Bangalore, Bellary, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly. The average strength of the Native Army during the year under review was 27,019, which was less than that of the preceding year by 1,599. The following table compares the health of the troops during 1888-89 and 1889-90 :— Health of Native troops.

—	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength. Average daily sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalided.
1888-89	28,618	1,086	22,762	600	1,152	37·95	795·37	20·96	40·25
1889-90	27,019	1,204	23,284	572	565	44·56	861·76	24·87	20·91
Increase ...	...	118	522	72	...	6·61	66·39	3·91	...
Decrease ...	1,599	...	...	..	587	...	...	...	19·34

There was an increase in the admission-rate of 66·39, in the death-rate of 3·91, and in the average daily sick-rate of 6·61. The invaliding-rate, however, fell from 40·25 to 20·91, or nearly half. The admission and death rates have gone on increasing steadily for the last five years. The Myingyan and Mandalay districts were the most unhealthy, with an admission-rate of 1,425·43 and a death-rate of 41·59. The southern district, as in the preceding year, was the healthiest, the admission-rate being 425·35 and death-rate 9·51. The admission-rate in the Madras district was 895·00 and the death-rate 32·41, this being the second most unhealthy district. The admission-rate in the Burma district was only 480·63 against 1,109·04 in the preceding year, but the death-rate was very high (30·19). The southern district had the highest invaliding-rate (41·19), whilst in the Burma district it was lowest (3·13). Amongst the European officers of the Native Army, there were 159 admissions and 1 death; ague contributed 25, enteric fever 1, and influenza 1. The death was due to blood-poisoning.

Military lock hospitals.

The year opened with 7 lock hospitals in operation; 2 of these were closed during the year, viz., the one at Cannanore on the 18th July 1889 and that at Wellington on the 6th March 1890. All these hospitals are now worked on the voluntary system of registration and examination. As the result of this, the number of women treated during the year dwindled from 2,333 in 1887-88 and 1,093 in 1888-89 to 119 in the year under report. There were no deaths. The largest number (51) were treated in Bellary.

Military Accounts department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for the year 1889-90 (exclusive of the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 3,43,11,760 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,43,00,000, while the expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) amounted to Rs. 3,41,52,760, being Rs. 1,59,000 less than the sanctioned allotment. The decrease was due chiefly to savings under Royal Artillery, European Infantry, Native Infantry, Reserve Forces, Ambulance Transport, provisions for Natives, malt liquor, feed of cattle, sea and inland water charges and permanent hired transport. On the other hand, the Chin-Lushai expedition, together with increased expenditure under "food of horses," "compensation for dearness of provisions," &c., tended to swell the expenses. The extra expenditure on account of Upper Burma during the year under review was Rs. 56,68,896, including Rs. 14,93,218 on account of the Chin-Lushai expedition. The expenditure for the year 1889-90 was less by Rs. 4,56,027 than that for 1888-89 (Rs. 3,46,08,787).

Commander-in-Chief's powers.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army was empowered with effect from 1st October 1889 to finally sanction expenditure not authorized by regulations up to Rs. 1,000 in any one case, but not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in any one month. Such expenditure, however, must not be of a recurring nature, must be capable of being met out of the budget estimate, must not permanently alter any existing rule, and must not be irregular in character.

Military Works department.

The Military Works department was extended in 1889-90 to the Madras Presidency and to the local administration of Burma, the Superintending Engineer in charge of the Madras Command being created Chief Engineer and constituted the adviser of the Commander-in-Chief in all departmental matters. The following executive divisions were constituted:—Madras, including Fort St. George and St. Thomas' Mount; Bangalore, including Bellary and Belgaum; Secunderabad; Rangoon defences and cantonment; Mandalay garrison.

Clothing department.

The clothing manufactured during the year was generally "full dress" or cloth for the British Infantry and "undress" or serge for field and garrison batteries of Artillery. Clothing was also supplied for the Chin-Lushai expedition and on account of mobilization. The Madras Infantry received no clothing. The factory outturn was 125,903 garments and 125,650 chevrons and good-conduct badges. The balance of stock at the beginning of the year was valued at Rs. 8,50,166, the receipts during the year, including the stock of the late Bombay Clothing department, amounted to Rs. 12,10,051 and the issues for the same period to Rs. 6,84,657, leaving a balance of stock at the end of the year, valued at Rs. 13,75,561. The total value of stores demanded from England during 1889-90 was Rs. 5,17,447. Stores of indigenous manufacture to the value of Rs. 72,325 and European stores worth Rs. 4,734 were purchased locally. An additional store-room and machine-

shed were constructed to meet the extra work entailed by the transfer of the Bombay agency to Madras. The cost of the office and working establishment during the year was Rs. 54,099 against Rs. 47,798 in 1888-89.

Commissariat department.

The supply of beef and mutton for all the stations in India and Burma was arranged by contract, except at Bhamo, Bernardmyo, and Shwebo, where it was provided for departmentally. Bread was supplied departmentally at all the stations in India and Burma, except at Belgaum, Cannanore, Calicut, and Malapuram, where contract arrangements prevailed. The experimental gardens at Secunderabad and Thayetmyo were advantageously kept up. That at Tounghoo, however, had to be given up owing to the expense of labor. The stock of rum in hand was sufficient to meet all demands. The supply of malt liquor was entrusted to the Murree Brewery Company, except in Upper Burma, where the contract was held by Messrs. Dyer and Company. A contract for 148,464 lbs. of tea at As. 7-8 per lb., deliverable at Madras, for Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Cannanore, Kamptee, Madras, Secunderabad, and Wellington was concluded with Bugwandoss, R.B. The supplies required in Burma were, as usual, furnished from the Government tea gardens at Port Blair to the extent of 56,000 lbs. at As. 7-10 per lb., this being the average of the three previous years, and a contract for the balance (28,232 lbs.) was concluded with Bugwandoss, R.B., at As. 7-7 per lb. 175 young steers were received from the Amrat Mahal herds of His Highness the Maharájá of Mysore.

Reserve Remount depôt.

639 horses for the British mounted services and the Madras Native Cavalry remained at the depôt on the 1st April 1889, exclusive of 11 old cast horses attached to the depôt farm. During the year, 330 horses for the British service and 50 for the Native Cavalry were purchased, making a total of 1,019 animals. 506 horses were issued to the service, 1 was destroyed, 1 sold for unsoundness and 7 died. The number remaining at the depôt on the 1st April 1890 was, therefore, 504. The average price of the horses purchased for the British service was Rs. 650 against Rs. 694 in the preceding year, and of those for the Native Cavalry Rs. 550 against Rs. 537. These prices were fixed by Government in 1888 instead of the old prices of £50 and £35-10-0, respectively. 2 of the 7 deaths were due to anthrax.

Pension and Family Payment department.

On the 31st March 1890 there were 30,449 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 22,82,081, showing a decrease of 46 pensioners and an increased cost of Rs. 7,821 as compared with the previous year. There were 1,623 casualties during the year and 1,577 fresh pensioners were added to the list. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments during the year was 87,585 and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 5,99,682, showing a decrease in number, as compared with the previous year, of 15,317 certificates and in money of Rs. 1,49,757. This decrease was due to the discontinuance of family certificates granted by one wing of Native Infantry returned from the Chin-Lushai expedition, 5 Native Infantry regiments relieved and men of various corps and departments having died, been discharged or returned to the coast on sick leave, &c.

Families residing in lines of Native regiments.

During the year under review, the proportion of families allowed to reside in the lines of Native regiments was fixed as follows:—(1) families of all Native officers, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, buglers, drummers, farriers, havildars, and shoeing-smiths, and of one-third of the ordinary rank and file; (2) families residing in the lines at the time of the promulgation of these rules and those entitled to do so under the old regulations, provided there is accommodation for them. Recruits joining after the date of the order are not allowed to bring their families until they come within the proportions fixed above.

Employment of Native pensioned soldiers.

At the close of the official year, 3,092 pensioners were employed, a large number filling posts of trust and respectability. The number of pensioners who, on the 31st March 1890, had registered their names for employment in the different offices throughout the Presidency, was 874.

MARINE. (1889-90.)

Marine Acts. No Marine Acts were passed during the year. Under the provisions of section 37(1) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889, the ports situated within the limits of each district were declared to constitute a single port, in view to all monies hitherto credited to the Port Fund accounts of individual ports being treated as a common Port Fund for the whole district, so as to be available for the payment of all expenses incurred for the sake of any of the ports within the district. Port rules in force at the port of Madras and at the several coast ports were revised, and new rules issued under section 6 brought into force. An additional rule prohibiting the use of sound signals from vessels within the port of Madras was also introduced. Another additional rule in respect to the action to be taken by the master of a vessel when there is disease or sickness or a dead body on board his vessel while such vessel is within the limits of the port, was instituted at Madras and the chief coast ports. Under sections 33 and 34, the schedule of port dues for Madras and the coast ports was revised, and reduced rates brought into force from 1st September 1889. The rate of port dues on foreign vessels calling at a single port in any of the districts of Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, Tanjore and South Canara was subsequently raised from 2 to 3 annas a ton with effect from 1st January 1890. Under section 5, new limits were fixed for the ports of Bárkúr in the district of South Canara and Karedu and Pákala in the district of Nellore in supersession of those fixed by notification of 28th June 1881. A complete collection of the rules, notifications and amendments of the Government of India, together with a revised summary of the executive orders and notifications of the Government of Madras under Act X of 1887, was re-issued by direction of Government. 113 native vessels were registered in the Presidency during the year, and Rules I and IX of the subsidiary rules framed under Act IX of 1846 for the better management and control of licensed boats and catamarans at the coast ports were amended so as to make these rules applicable to all boats plying within the limits of each port. The levy of fees under section 4, Madras Act III of 1885, at the port of Gopálpur was discontinued, in consequence of the failure of the pier at that port to meet the purposes for which it was constructed. Under section 1 of Madras Act V of 1863 as amended by Act VII of 1871, a revised scale of tolls to be levied for the use of the pier at Tuticorin was brought into force.

Wrecks and casualties. There were 37 wrecks and casualties during the year, classified as follows, viz., strandings 23, miscellaneous 12, collision 1 and foundering 1. Loss of life occurred in one instance only, one out of a crew of 12 of the Ballam *Ambaprasad* having perished at Beypore. A formal investigation under section 7 of Act V of 1883 was not considered necessary in respect to any of these casualties.

Weather. No cyclones were experienced, although the weather became threatening on some four occasions. One of these was signalized by a very violent storm of short duration at Cocanada, during which the country craft on the south side of the river were blown across to the north side and then back again when the wind veered to the north. No damage was done, and with this exception, the weather along the coast throughout the year permitted of shipping and landing operations being carried on uninterruptedly.

Meteorological. The newly-established meteorological observatory at the Presidency Port office continued to work satisfactorily, and in addition to the daily telegrams sent to the Meteorological Reporters of Bombay and Bengal, special additional observations were telegraphed to the Bengal Reporter during the prevalence of abnormal weather.

Passenger traffic. 137,684 passengers sailed from all the ports in the Presidency during the year and 109,848 landed at these ports. The largest traffic was carried on at Negapatam, Tuticorin, Mangalore and Cocanada.

Navigation and trade. The following statement compares the number of vessels, their tonnage and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency with the figures for 1888-89:—

—	Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Dues.	
		1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.
						Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	British Coasting	266	611	425,599	890,978	29,945	1,17,723
	British Other than coasting...	251		491,822		73,714	
	Foreign	57		62,084		3,893	
	Native	79		10,638		1,092	
	Total ...	653	611	990,143	890,978	1,08,644	1,17,723
Coast Ports	British Coasting	2,721	3,200	3,904,835	4,221,816	1,02,792	1,37,272
	British Other than coasting...	612		398,949		31,378	
	Foreign	606	689	38,298	38,325	3,199	3,164
	Native	20,500	29,596	774,644	1,110,412	25,421	27,174
	Total ...	24,439	33,485	5,116,726	5,370,553	1,62,790	1,67,610
	Grand Total ...	25,092	34,096	6,106,869	6,261,531	2,71,434	2,85,333

The principal outports visited by British vessels were Cocanada (299 vessels), Negapatam (271), Bimlipatam (235), Vizagapatam (209), Cochin (207), Masulipatam (198), Tuticorin (182), Tellicherry (181), Gopálpur (138), Mangalore (136), Cannanore (132), and Cuddalore (125). Of foreign vessels, 7 called at Cocanada, which was the only port on the East Coast visited by this class of vessels; the rest called at ports on the West Coast, and, with the exception of a few under American, German and French colors, consisted principally of Arab sailing vessels and small native craft belonging to Native Indian Princes and Portuguese-India. Compared with the past year's figures, there was an increase in the number and tonnage of British vessels, but a decrease in the amount of dues collected therefrom, due chiefly to the reduction in the rate of port dues from 1st September 1889. In the case of native craft, there was a falling off both in number and tonnage, and consequently in dues also. The port dues paid at the coast ports averaged from 5 to 16 pies per ton, and at Madras from 12 to 28 pies per ton.

Trade.

The subjoined statement exhibits the total value of, and duty on, the imports and exports of the whole Presidency for the official years 1888-89 and 1889-90:—

—	Tonnage.	Value of			Duty on								
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.			Exports.			Total.		
All Ports.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total of Madras. 1888-89 ...	890,978	6,13,58,111	4,80,84,853	10,94,42,964	10,77,889	2	2	10,056	1	1	10,87,945	3	3
Madras. 1889-90 ...	990,143	6,65,85,549	5,40,63,184	12,06,48,733	10,95,357	5	10	30,654	11	5	11,26,012	1	3
Total of all other ports. 1888-89 ...	5,370,553	3,99,15,857	10,21,17,039	14,20,32,896	64,298	10	4	4,60,759	10	4	5,25,058	4	8
1889-90 ...	5,116,726	4,38,71,873	10,71,29,724	15,10,01,597	56,715	14	4	4,55,402	15	0	5,12,118	13	4

Port funds.

The total receipts at all the ports in the Madras Presidency amounted to Rs. 3,95,881 and the charges to Rs. 5,50,818 against Rs. 3,56,425 and Rs. 3,25,438, respectively, in 1888-89. The large increase in charges was due to the payment of Rs. 2,75,000 from the Madras balance to the Harbour Trust Board. The year opened with a net credit balance at the outports of Rs. 1,56,562 and at Madras port of Rs. 7,23,393. At the end of the year the outport balance was Rs. 1,97,149 and the Madras balance Rs. 4,95,628.

Outports.

Gopálpur—There was a marked increase in the value of the import trade, due to famine imports of food and seed grains, while in exports there was a falling off, owing to failure of crops. Rice, though not an ordinary article of import, was brought in largely owing to scarcity in the district. Passenger traffic fell off, but 702 emigrants embarked from Gopálpur for Assam and Mauritius during the year under review. The pier having proved a failure for the purpose for which it was erected, the question as to whether it should not be dismantled was submitted to Government for consideration. Calingapatam—Compared with the figures of the past year, there has been an increase in the value of both the import and export trade. The Customs shed at this port was washed away by the sea encroaching. Passenger traffic was brisk. Bimlipatam—A fair outturn of crops this year

yielded an increase in the value of the export trade, while in imports there was a slight decrease owing to less demand for food-grains from outside the district. Vizagapatam—The remarks under Bimlipatam in respect to imports and exports apply to Vizagapatam also. Cocanada—The trade in imports and exports increased this year. The Priestman's dredger excavated 32,051 cubic yards of silt from the bar and river. Passenger traffic was brisk, and returns show an increase in the numbers bound both outward and inward. Masulipatam—There was a considerable decrease in the value of the import and export trade of this port compared with the figures of the past year, which is attributed to a partial failure of crops and to the fact that the available grain cargo found its way into the interior by canals and railways. Cuddalore—There was a considerable increase in the value both of the import and export trade of this port compared with the past year. Porto Novo—The value of both import and export trade at this port increased, compared with the past year's figures. Negapatam—The work of deepening the river alongside the jetties by hand was in progress at the end of the year. In export trade there was a decrease, principally due to failure of the rice crops. In imports also there was a decrease, due in a great measure to fewer arrivals of vessels with materials for the South Indian Railway. Passenger traffic was brisk as usual. 43 horses, 4,307 bullocks and 1,844 head of cattle were also shipped in the year to the Straits. Pámban—1,312 vessels, aggregating 161,576 tons, passed through the Pámban channel. The receipts by pilotage fees amounted to Rs. 13,499. The imports and exports of this port were insignificant and consisted of articles for home consumption. Tuticorin—Trade showed an improvement, particularly in exports, 425,743 cwts. of cotton and 361,240 cwts. of jaggery having been shipped during the year, being 75,274 and 291,249 cwts., respectively, in excess of the previous year's figures. In imports also there was an increase. Cochin—In the value of exports there was a decrease of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees, due to less shipments of oil and pepper, but in the value of imports there was an increase of nearly the same amount. Calicut—In import trade there was some increase, while there was a large falling off in the value of exports, which is attributed to smaller shipments of coffee, coir, cordage, &c., owing to the low state of the money market at Bombay. Tellicherry—In the import trade there was an increase compared with the past year's figures, while in exports there was a slight falling off. Cannanore—The trade of the port was fair, the value of both import and export cargo having increased to a small extent. Mangalore—There was an increase in the value of imports, which is attributed to excise duty paid on salt at port of exportation being now included in the reputed value of this article. In exports there was an almost inappreciable falling off.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1889-90.)

Numbers killed.

The annexed table compares the results for the official year with those of the two years preceding:—

Animals.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	No.	No.	No.
Elephants	1	2	...
Tigers	165	202	150
Panthers	1,083	1,236	1,025
Bears	278	248	178
Wolves	129	52	84
Hyænas	261	258	168
Total ...	1,917	1,998	1,605

From the above, it will be seen that the number of wild animals killed in 1889-90 shows a decrease under all heads, except wolves. In Vizagapatam especially the decrease was most marked.

Rewards.

The total amount of rewards disbursed during the year was Rs. 37,345 or Rs. 10,099 less than in last year—a result immediately due to the fewer number of wild animals killed, as also to the withdrawal of the order requiring the maximum rate of reward to be paid in all cases without regard to the special circumstances of each case. As in the previous year, the bulk of the rewards were disbursed in the three northernmost districts and the two west coast districts, the amount disbursed in these alone being Rs. 26,927. The loss of human life from wild animals rose from 248 to 290 in 1889-90. Nearly one-half of the total number lost appertained to Vizagapatam. The number of deaths from snake-bites declined from 2,024 to 1,846 in the year under report. Deaths occurred from this cause in every district, except the Nílgiris. The total mortality among cattle amounted to 17,813 against 15,136 in 1888-89. The increase was conspicuous in the districts of Kistna, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Malabar. The value of crops destroyed by wild animals amounted to Rs. 1,213 against Rs. 3,978 in the previous year. Losses were reported from Ganjam, Godávari and Malabar districts only.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1889-90.)

Season and rainfall.

THE season of 1889-90 was favorable in the northern districts of the Presidency, in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, in the West Coast districts and in Coimbatore, but was characterised by a serious failure of the north-east monsoon in parts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly. The total rainfall registered for the Presidency amounted to 47·04 inches against 40·70 inches in the previous year and 45·42 inches, the average of the five years ending 1888-89. It was greater than that of the previous year in all the districts, except Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar, and also greater than the average of the five years ending 1888-89, except in the first six districts named above and in North Arcot and Nellore. In portions of North Arcot hardly any rain fell from the middle of October to the middle of December; prices began to rise and general scarcity was apprehended. Fortunately, however, rain fell in the latter fortnight of December and removed all cause for anxiety. In Ganjam the pressure of the famine, brought on by the failure of crops in 1888-89, continued to be felt until November 1889, though the season of the year under report was favorable. There was a copious rainfall throughout the district during the last four months of the south-west monsoon, and the crops, both wet and dry, promised to be bumpers; but the north-east monsoon followed with excessive rain, culminating in a cyclone, which burst over the northern part of the district on the 19th of November, causing considerable damage to the standing crops. There were heavy floods in the Rushikulya river, which rose two feet higher than the highest recorded flood-level and completely submerged the low-lying paddy lands along its banks, which lay under water for two whole days. The cyclone and the floods caused about 2,000 deaths among cattle and some slight loss of human life. Several irrigation works both in this district and in Anantapur were breached. The coffee crop in the Nílgiris was not good, but tea did well. The Godávari river began to rise in June and attained its maximum height of 16′ 8″ on the 19th August 1889. No damage to crops was caused by floods. The tanks as well as the canals received a good supply of water. The Kistna had good freshes and was 8·30 feet over the crest of the anicut on the 30th September.

Cultivation.

Excluding permanently-settled estates for which statistics are not available, the extent of ryotwar and inam lands (minor inams and whole inam villages) cultivated during the year both under first and second crop amounted to more than 26 millions of acres (26,118,779), being an increase of 784,000 or 3·09 per cent. on the area cultivated in the preceding year as shown below :—

—		1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ryotwar.	First crop ...	18,417,424	18,937,098*	+ 519,674	+ 2·82
	Second crop ...	1,920,975	2,033,799	+ 112,824	+ 5·87
	Total ...	20,338,899	20,970,897	+ 632,498	+ 3·11
Inams...	First crop ...	4,739,845	4,859,784	+ 119,939	+ 2·53
	Second crop ...	255,748	288,098	+ 32,350	+ 12·65
	Total ...	4,995,593	5,147,882	+ 152,289	+ 3·05
Total of ryotwar and inams ...		*25,333,992	26,118,779	+ 784,787	+ 3·09

* The difference between this extent and that given in the report of the previous year is due to the adoption of correct figures from the statistical return for that year.

The increase, which appears both under first and second crop, was due generally to the favorable season in the northern, central and western districts of the Presidency. Under first crop it occurred in all the districts except Chingleput, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Nílgiris and Salem, where there was a decrease, ranging from ·32 to 2·56 per cent., caused chiefly by the failure of the north-east monsoon. Compared with the average of five years before the famine, the total extent cultivated in 1889-90, excluding South Canara and Malabar, for which figures are not available, exhibited an increase of 906,898 acres or 5·40 per cent. as shown below :—

Districts.	Average of five years ending 1875-76.	1889-90.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the average in column 2.	Percentage of increase or decrease of population as per census of 1881 compared with that of 1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
1. Ganjam	267,078	344,127	+ 77,049	+ 28·85	+ 15·10
2. Vizagapatam	79,182	108,732	+ 29,550	+ 37·32	+ 8·22
3. Godávari	539,437	644,842	+ 105,405	+ 19·54	+ 10·54
4. Kistna	1,508,399	1,583,327	+ 74,928	+ 4·97	+ 6·62
5. Nellore	738,512	775,776	+ 37,264	+ 5·05	− 11·37
6. Cuddapah	1,179,972	1,179,205	− 767	− 0·07	− 17·03
7. Anantapur	2,414,574	977,584	+ 13,794	+ 0·56	− 19·77
8. Bellary		1,450,784			
9. Kurnool	1,212,801	1,112,533	− 100,268	− 8·27	− 25·79
10. Chingleput	412,497	518,047	+ 105,550	+ 25·60	+ 4·60
11. North Arcot	558,255	734,482	+ 176,227	+ 31·56	− 9·80
12. South Arcot	1,036,998	1,304,403	+ 267,405	+ 25·79	+ 3·36
13. Tanjore	937,877	978,168	+ 40,291	+ 4·29	+ 7·94
14. Trichinopoly	845,434	839,575	− 5,859	− 0·69	+ 1·22
15. Madura	784,166	908,595	+ 124,429	+ 15·86	− 4·32
16. Tinnevelly	1,029,247	1,044,825	+ 15,578	+ 1·51	+ 0·34
17. Coimbatore	2,071,192	1,982,869	− 88,323	− 4·26	− 5·99
18. Nílgiris	54,885	69,633	+ 14,748	+ 26·87	+ 21·83
19. Salem	1,116,695	1,136,592	+ 19,897	+ 1·78	− 18·68
Total ...	16,787,201	17,694,099	+ 906,898	+ 5·40	− 2·65

Only 4 districts showed a decrease, viz., Cuddapah, Kurnool, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, and in Cuddapah and Trichinopoly the decrease was very trifling. On the other hand Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Ganjam and South Arcot showed a very large increase.

Special products.

The following abstract shows the cultivated area under cotton, indigo and sugarcane :—

Articles.	Average of the five years ending 1888-89.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or decrease compared with 1888-89.	Percentage.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Cotton	1,428,600	1,507,556	1,640,583	+ 133,027	+ 8·82
Indigo	409,900	509,290	447,343	− 61,947	− 12·16
Sugarcane	49,400	59,358	60,061	+ 703	+ 1·42
Total ...	1,887,900	2,076,204	2,147,987	+ 71,783	+ 3·46

Cotton.

The increase under cotton resulted from an increase of 151,934 acres in 8 districts and a decrease of 18,907 acres in 10 others. The largest increase occurred in Kistna and Kurnool, where it amounted to 85,910 acres or nearly 65 per cent. of the total net increase. The increase in Kistna was due partly to the correction of errors in the area given for 1888-89 and partly to the favorable season. In Kurnool it was due to the large demand and high prices for this commodity in the market. Bellary and Cuddapah also exhibited an increase of 22,600 and 18,000 acres respectively. The largest decrease occurred in Trichinopoly and Godávari, due in the former district to the unfavorable season and in the latter to the rains having been more favorable for wet crops.

Indigo. There was a heavy decrease in the cultivation of indigo, viz., 61,947 acres, or 12·16 per cent. as compared with the previous year. More than two-thirds of this decrease (44,258 acres) occurred in the Kistna district and is attributed to the fall in the price of this dye during the year under report.

Sugarcane. The cultivation of sugarcane showed a small increase of 703 acres. In 13 districts there was an increase and in 6 others a decrease. The largest increase occurred in the Vizagapatam district (1,780 acres) and is ascribed to seasonable rains.

Prices. There was a general rise in the prices of the principal food-grains and of horse-gram as compared with the prices in the preceding two years and in the year before the famine, as shown below:—

	Imperial seers per Rupee.			
	1875-76.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.*
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Rice, second sort	16·0	15·5	14·8	13·4
Paddy, do.	28·6	27·0	25·7	23·2
Cholam	26·6	28·4	26·6	24·6
Cumbu	26·4	26·5	24·5	23·7
Ragi	27·9	30·4	28·6	27·7
Varagu	39·6	35·6	35·5	34·0
Horse-gram	24·1	27·1	25·2	20·8
Salt	15·8	13·3	11·8	12·1

Compared with the previous year the price of second-sort rice exhibited an increase in all the districts. Under cholum, cumbu and ragi the increase appears in all except 4 districts. This general rise in prices is attributed chiefly to the failure of the north-east monsoon in the southern districts of the Presidency and partly to the effect of the unfavorable season in 1888-89 in some places. In Ganjam, the price of rice, the staple grain of the district, continued to be very high until the beginning of December, when the new harvest came into the market. The same may be said of Vizagapatam. In North Arcot and Trichinopoly the failure of rain in October and November caused prices to go up rapidly towards the end of the year. A similar rise occurred also in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, but it was checked to some extent by a timely fall of rain about the third week of December. The price of horse-gram rose considerably in all parts of the Presidency except Tinnevelly, where there was a slight fall. There was a decrease in the price of salt in several districts as compared with 1888-89 when the duty was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ a maund. The falling off is ascribed to the existence of ample stocks and also to the efforts made by Government to keep down prices at the excise factories by opening salt pans at intermediate stations to be worked under the monopoly system.

Wages. Compared with the previous year the wages of laborers remained almost stationary in several of the districts. The average for the Presidency for different classes of male adult laborers was as under:—

	Rates current in	
	Towns.	Rural tracts.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Agricultural laborers	5 8 7	4 7 2
Syce or horsekeeper	6 4 6	5 1 11
Common mason, carpenter or smith	15 3 4	12 6 9

The average wages of agricultural laborers in rural tracts generally ranged from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 5 per mensem. In Kistna and North Arcot they were slightly higher than Rs. 5, and in the Nilgiris and South Canara they were over Rs. 6. Salem shows the lowest wages, nearly Rs. 2-14-0 against Rs. 3-6-0 quoted in the previous year. In North Arcot and in the sub-division of the Cuddapah district there was an increase in the wages of all classes of laborers, due to the

progress of the Villupuram and Guntakal railway works. In the Kistna district the rise in the wages of agricultural laborers was due to the rise in the price of rice, in which grain wages are to a great extent paid.

Health of cattle.

Pasture and fodder were generally sufficient, and the condition of cattle was on the whole fair except in the Kistna, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts. Cattle disease, more especially anthrax, prevailed to a greater or less extent in all parts of the Presidency. The following table compares the statistics of cattle mortality during 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

Causes of death.	During the year ending the 31st March					
	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.
Diseases.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Rinderpest	95,795	4,075	...	38,252	4,492	...
Diarrhœa and dysentery	47,946	4,363	5	30,368	5,040	6
Anthrax	19,893	3,253	5	22,502	5,654	9
Foot-and-mouth disease	5,260	989	...	7,811	2,836	...
Variola	2,841	7,387	1	3,290	7,962	4
All other causes	24,529	9,212	88	26,243	13,615	134
Total deaths from disease . .	196,264	29,279	99	128,466	39,599	153
Other causes.						
Natural decay	129,471	30,174	256	163,848	40,699	484
Accidents	9,009	11,585	68	22,114	11,815	66
Snake-bite	2,587	241	11	2,895	329	10
Poisoning	85	23	...	15	2	..
Wild animals	9,520	7,364	96	10,517	9,050	130
Total . .	150,672	49,387	431	199,389	61,895	690
Total deaths from all causes..	346,936	78,666	530	327,855	101,494	843

The total number of deaths from all causes during the year amounted to 430,192 against 426,132 in the previous year. Much of the increase was doubtless due to more correct registration of live-stock. The districts of Kistna, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, North Arcot and South Arcot accounted for nearly 47 per cent. of the total mortality. The total loss to the agricultural community, taking the value of cattle at the very low estimate of Rs. 10 a head and of sheep and goats at one rupee each, was thus nearly 13¼ lakhs of rupees or 6¾ lakhs less than in the previous year. It is clear, however, that, as stated in last year's report, the mortality is still greatly under-registered.

Manufactures.

The most widespread industry in the Presidency is weaving. It is largely affected by the competition of the cheap machine-made foreign goods which are now largely used by the people, but recent inquiries have shown that the number of indigenous looms has not diminished to any serious extent during the past twenty years or more. The manufacture of fine goods has to a great extent disappeared, but the manufacture of ordinary coarse cloth in the village hand-looms still continues to give employment to large numbers of the population. There were also about eight large mills at work where spinning and sometimes also weaving was carried on. The manufacture of indigo continued to thrive fairly, as also the curing of hides and skins. The demand for machine-made tiles and bricks turned out by the Basel Mission establishment in South Canara increased considerably.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE. (1889-90.)

General. Mr. Wilson remained in charge of the Agricultural Department until the end of September, when he resigned the service, and was succeeded by Mr. Clogstoun. The Committee alluded to in last year's report submitted their proposals to Government in May 1889; final orders on them were not received until July 1890. In addition to his ordinary duties, the Assistant Director was engaged during the year in preparing a statistical atlas of the Presidency, somewhat on the lines of the Bombay one.

Village records. Village accounts were fairly well kept and were carefully scrutinized at the period of the annual settlement. The revision of village establishments in South Arcot and Madura was sanctioned. The proposals relating to the Ganjam district have recently been submitted to Government and those for Cuddapah and Anantapur returned to the Collectors for revision. Since the close of the year the sanction of the Secretary of State was received to the increase which had been repeatedly sought by the Local Government in the strength of the staff of Revenue Inspectors. The question of appointing a special officer as a Personal Assistant to the Director in order to supervise the work of the taluk and village establishments as far as they are concerned with the maintenance of land records and survey marks was discussed, during the year, with the result that the Government decided to recommend the appointment for the sanction of the Government of India.

Analysis of districts. Famine analysis was completed in 7 out of the 19 districts for which it is required. In 4 the registers were nearly finished, and in 4 more their preparation was far advanced. Progress was slow in Ganjam, owing to famine, and also in Kurnool, where the preparation of the registers was delayed under a misapprehension.

System of collection. The revised kistbandi (instalments of revenue) was found to work satisfactorily on the whole. Slight modifications were made in 4 districts—Anantapur, Nellore, Tanjore and Malabar. A scheme enabling land-holders to pay the Government dues by means of post office money orders was introduced into 5 districts as an experiment.

Measures of protection. The portion of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway from Bezváda to Cumbum was opened during the year and progress was made with the intervening part connecting that portion with the main line at Nandyál. Work on the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway was vigorously prosecuted and sanction granted for its extension to Guntakal. A detailed survey for the East Coast Railway from Bezváda northwards was undertaken during the year, and a reconnaissance made for a railway from Nellore northwards. The Rushikulya works in Ganjam and the Periyár Project in Madura were in progress during the year. The repair of Minor Irrigation works has been entrusted to Revenue officers since 1882, and during this period about 24½ lakhs of rupees have been expended on their improvement. In the year under review, the outlay amounted to Rs. 3,58,400 or 95 per cent. of the allotment. The budget allotment for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 1,50,000, of which Rs. 1,38,690 were actually lent against Rs. 1,30,622 in the preceding year; under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 80,000 were sanctioned in the budget and Rs. 44,950 actually lent against Rs. 36,772 in 1888-89. Mr. Bosworth Smith's report on the Kolar Gold Fields was published during the year. Of the samples of *Soapstone* alluded to in last year's report, one obtained from Maddavaram in Kurnool was reported to be suitable for manufacturing purposes, and an indent for some was received from the Secretary of State during the year. An inquiry as to the possibility of successfully manufacturing carbonate of soda from dhobie's earth showed that the experiment was not worth trying on a large scale. An investigation into the causes of the increase in the bone trade was made during the year, in obedience to the orders of the Government of India. It appeared that the trade was greatest in Tinnevelly and Malabar, most of the bones being exported to Ceylon. Some experiments were made with bones as manure, mixed with other ingredients. These were generally satisfactory.

Agricultural experiments.

The Madura experimental farm still continues to exist, but no longer receives any aid from the department. No direct farming operations of any sort were carried on during the year. The reports on the tobacco cured by Mr. Caine, professional tobacco curer, in 1888-89, were generally unfavorable, but the results were so far better than usual as to encourage further efforts being made. The results of the last experiments conducted at Vedasandur were most disappointing. About 2 acres were planted with the Sumatra, Havanna, and two of the indigenous varieties and the tobacco after being cut was cured under Mr. Caine's personal supervision. Samples of the cured leaf were sent to local firms, whose opinion was almost uniformly unfavorable. An inquiry was set on foot during the year to determine why the outturn of cotton in Tinnevelly was so much lower than that in America. The results of the inquiry showed that the industry was an exceedingly profitable one, that the yield was very satisfactory, the quality of the cotton superior, and that there had been no falling off in the outturn of late years, but rather the contrary. It seems, however, that sufficient attention is not paid to the selection of seed and that improvements might be made in the direction of sowing and weeding. The *Erythroxylon coca* plants did well, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, but it is, as yet, too early to judge what the value of the leaf will be. Inquiries instituted during the year with reference to the Australian salt bush, which it was once hoped might be usefully introduced as a fodder plant into the marshy saline lands of the coast districts, revealed the fact that its natural habitat is an arid desert country and there are no plants of a similar nature to be found here. Inquiries made into the sugar industry showed that much of the inferiority of the jaggery at present turned out is due either to the ryots growing poor varieties of sugarcane, or from their cutting the cane when it is not fully ripe. There was a marked absence of serious insect attacks. Locusts, however, appeared to a small extent in Godávari and Vizagapatam and did some damage there. Those which appeared in Vizagapatam were identified as *Acridium peregrinum*. Specimens of those which appeared in 1878-79 were sent to the Indian Museum for identification and were reported to belong to six different species, mostly non-migratory. The report submitted by the special officer appointed to make experiments in sericulture contained much useful information concerning the habits of the tassah silk worm and its various natural enemies, but did not arrive at any conclusion respecting the cost of collecting cocoons. Further experiments are being conducted by the Forest department. Specimens of the silk cotton obtained from the *Bombax malabaricum* were forwarded from nineteen districts to the Indian Museum during the year at the requisition of the Government of India, as well as samples of cocoanut coir, and of the materials made from it from three districts and from Travancore; samples of grass and sedge mats and the fibres used for making them from four districts; of Sunn hemp (the fibre of the *Crotalaria juncea*) from three districts; and single specimens of fibres prepared from the *Calatropis gigantea*, the *Yucca gloriosa* and of khaskas (*Andropogon muricata*). Some varieties of cholum seeds were also sent to the United States for experimental purposes.

Exhibitions.

The fourth annual exhibition was held at Bellary in December 1889. It was organized on much the same lines as those of previous years, but the prize list was recast. As a whole, the Show was not successful; there was a falling off in the number of exhibits, and there was a decrease in the amount granted as prizes. The total cost of the Show was Rs. 4,038, of which sum nearly 67 per cent. was awarded in prizes. A similar Show was held at Salem in February last, which, though more successful, was not altogether satisfactory, there being a decrease in the number of live stock exhibited. It cost Rs. 5,934-6-0, of which 66 per cent. was allotted in prizes. The system of mofussil Shows has now been practically abandoned owing to the absence of any genuine interest in them on the part of the ryots.

Agricultural implements.

During the year the department sent out no parties to exhibit implements in the mofussil, but Messrs. Massey and Company organized a party which visited South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, exhibiting ploughs and sugarcane mills at work and repairing and renewing the wearing parts of previously sold implements when produced. It is believed that a good number of improved ploughs

are now in actual work. A new steel share tip, whereby the cost of shares is considerably reduced, has been invented and is said to be appreciated by the ryots. Inquiries made in the Bellary district showed that the new ploughs were on the whole a success and were becoming more and more popular. The deferred trial for the award of the prize of Rs. 200 offered by the Government in 1888 for the best water-lift was held at Vellore in August last, when only two lifts competed, and one of these was submitted to a prolonged test, but was not found to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Government. At the Bellary exhibition some cream separators were shown by a party sent out by the Dairy Supply Company, London, but were not found suited to the conditions of the country. An Agricultural Society for the collection of information and for carrying out experiments was formed during the year at Sátúr in Tinnevelly.

Cattle breeding and Veterinary Establishment.

An inquiry was made by the Assistant Director and the Inspector of Cattle Diseases during the year to determine the chief cattle-breeding grounds in the Presidency. The results have been published. A very useful series of analyses of South Indian fodders made by Dr. VanGeyzel, Chemical Examiner, was also published during the year, together with a note on the results shown therein. Experiments in making ensilage were carried out in the Kistna, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts during 1889, and were fairly successful, except in Tanjore. At the beginning of the year 6 stallions were stationed in Coimbatore, 1 on the Nílgiris and 3 in Salem. One was sold during the year, whilst that at first stationed on the Nílgiris was transferred to Coimbatore and replaced by a smaller one. 434 mares were covered against 375 in 1888. The results of the coverings made in 1888 were reported during the year and showed that only 86 or 26·6 per cent. were successful. The average number of foals per stallion was 8. Castration of country ponies was carried on in Salem, Coimbatore and the Nílgiris, the total number castrated being 254.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1889-90.)

Gardens.

The rainfall for the year in the Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, Nílgiris, was 60·93 inches, or 13·92 inches more than in the preceding year. Some additional flower beds were constructed in the Ootacamund gardens and some of the rock works increased in size. Many of the walks were made more narrow, re-gravelled, and put into a state of proper repair. The nurseries, enlarged last year, were stocked with ornamental trees and shrubs, the demand for which is found to be considerable. The work in the gardens was much impeded by the influenza epidemic, which caused most of the laborers to fly to their homes in Mysore. The trees and shrubs, planted last year in the Government House gardens, throve well and the lawns and flower gardens are getting into better order. The blue-gums to the north of Government House were felled and replaced by more ornamental trees. Cattle did much damage to the young trees in Stonehouse park, and a good many of the blue-gums therein were uprooted and the wood handed over to the Military department for the purpose of constructing the new saluting battery. The Melanoxylons in the Crewe and Ottley Hall estates have at last got above the reach of frost and will, no doubt, before long make handsome trees. The Cypresses throve exceedingly well, but the Deodars were not successful. Sim's park, Coonoor, was kept in excellent order. The trees in the Bárliyár experimental gardens were all in a flourishing condition; the single specimen of the Durian, which is ten years old, is now 30 feet high and is expected before many years to produce fruit. Most of the plants put out last year in the Gúdalúr gardens throve very well, but a few were washed away by a heavy flood in October 1889.

Herbarium.

To the herbarium considerable additions were made during the past year, two large collections being made by the Government Botanist while on tour in the Wynaad. The collection of seeds and fruits, too large for preservation in the herbarium, was also added to.

A sum of Rs. 712 was spent during the year on botanical books and on binding for the library, &c. Some volumes of Hooker's Icones Plantarum and the Kew Bulletin of miscellaneous information were presented to the library. Library.

Two plants of Jamaica sarsaparilla were received from Kew, one, which survived the journey, is doing well. Some cuttings of pepper were received from the Collector of Malabar and did very well. A small plant of Chinese ginger received last year from Kew, has been increased to 8 plants, which are thriving. Some seeds of *Sechinum edule*, a Darjeeling vegetable, were planted and turned out well, as did those of the Shungtung cabbage. Plants of the Muscat grape-vine were planted in Sim's park some time ago and show every sign of yielding good grapes. There was an increase in the demand for Liberian coffee seed. The jalap laid down 3 years ago was dug up and yielded 250 lbs. of dried tubers. Experiments were made with blue-gum oil and extract. The seeds of several new conifers, new to Southern India, were imported. Plants of economic interest.

The budget estimate of receipts for the year was Rs. 3,000 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,500. The actual sum realized was Rs. 4,063, or Rs. 160 more than the figure for 1888-89. Besides this, seeds to the value of Rs. 551 were distributed gratis in exchange for gifts made to the gardens; trees to the value of Rs. 761 were planted on Mountstuart hill and round the margin of the lake; blue-gum timber supplied to the Military department in Stonehouse park; and seedlings of *Cupressus macrocarpa* issued to the Forest department from Sim's park, Coonoor, making a total value of Rs. 1,500. The budget estimate of expenditure was Rs. 22,600 and the revised estimate, Rs. 22,500, while the actual expenditure was Rs. 22,495 against Rs. 22,645 in the previous year. Financial.

Some varieties of tobacco seeds were sent to the Botanical gardens with a view to experiments being tried and some were distributed to private gentlemen in the Nílgiris and Wynaad for the same purpose. Of the seed sown in the gardens, the Batavian germinated badly and the Bornean variety did much better. Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1889-90.)

The rainfall for the year on all of the estates was unusually good and there was very little frost. Some damage was done by severe gales at the time of the bursting of the monsoon. (*a*) *Dodabetta.*—The rainfall registered on this estate was 57 inches against 44·84 inches in the preceding year. On the 14th March 1890 there was a violent storm, accompanied by hail, which did a great deal of harm to the trees and especially to the nurseries. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—The total rainfall was 108·03 inches or 28·98 more than in 1888-89. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—103·47 inches of rain were registered against 74·38 in the preceding year. (2) *Wood.*—The rainfall here was 83·70 inches against 55·69 in 1888-89. Season and rainfall.

The revised estimate of receipts was Rs. 13,000. The actual sum realized during the year was Rs. 5,441, or Rs. 7,559 less than the budget. But the above sum does not include the value of 202 lbs. of sulphate of quinine manufactured and supplied to the Medical Stores department, Bombay, but not taken credit for, as the order was not received till April, nor does it include the value of 350 lbs. of solid febrifuge in stock at the close of the year. These items amount to Rs. 8,393 and bring up the total receipts to Rs. 13,834. The revised estimate of expenditure was Rs. 73,400 and the actual expenditure Rs. 68,181, or Rs. 5,219 less than the revised estimate and Rs. 1,313 less than the expenditure in the preceding year. The Quinologist's charges amounted to Rs. 14,605, so that the ordinary expenditure was Rs. 53,576 against Rs. 55,156 in the preceding year. Financial.

(*a*) *Dodabetta.*—Plot 9 was uprooted during the year and plot 8 replanted during the monsoon. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—Four plots were thinned out, plot 7 was thinned out for the second time, plot 11 and a portion of plot 3 were uprooted. There was a hailstorm in April, which did a good deal of damage to the *Succirubras*, but had little effect on the tougher-leaved *Magnifolias* and hybrids. The two *Santa Fé* plants put out on plot 14 both died and those on plot 22 did only fairly Permanent plantations.

well. The *Remijias* made no progress whatever, and it is clear that the climate does not suit them. The hybrid *Carthagena* grew remarkably well. (c) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—Plot 4 and a portion of plot 8 were uprooted, as the trees were long past their prime. The plants put out during the last seven years are doing well. The *Cinchona morada* and *verdes*, however, made but little progress. (2) *Wood.*—The portion of this estate retained was in good order.

Upkeep. All the buildings, roads, drains, bridges, &c., on the several estates were kept in a good condition.

Manure. 1,064 cart-loads of stable manure and 300 cart-loads of cattle manure were put into the Dodabetta estate during the year. On the Naduvatam estate 1,000 cart-loads and on the Pykara estate 100 cart-loads of cattle manure were made.

Silos. The silos have been increased in size and are now sufficient to provide all the cattle on the estates with fodder for four months.

Nurseries. At Naduvatam 38,000 hybrid plants and 8,000 Sikkim ledgers were balled in moss during the year. They all took root and throve very well. At Pykara 15,000 *Cinchona officinalis* and 18,000 *Cinchona magnifolia* plants were balled for the requirements of the current year's planting. At Dodabetta 24,500 plants were balled. About 48 lbs. of seed were sold, including 26 lbs. of *succirubra*, nearly all of which was exported to Ceylon.

Crop. The crop taken during the year was 160,226 lbs. of dry bark and at the end of the preceding year there were 335,780 lbs. of bark in stock, making a total of 496,006 lbs. Of this, 18,262 lbs. were disposed of, 15,250 being used for making quinine and solid febrifuge, 1,800 lbs. sold to the Medical Stores and the rest to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Bombay. There remained, therefore, at the end of the year 477,744 lbs. in store. The estimated crop was 105,000 lbs., so that the crop taken was 55,226 lbs. in excess of the estimate, being the largest crop for the last six years.

Buildings. The necessary annual repairs to all the buildings on the several estates were executed at a total cost of Rs. 1,216.

Manufacture of liquid and solid febrifuges. 357 lbs. of solid febrifuge and 663 lbs. of liquid febrifuge were manufactured during the year. 350 lbs. of the former remained in stock at the close of the year, there being no demand. The whole of the latter, together with 182 lbs. left in stock at the beginning of the year, was sent down to the Medical Stores, Madras, and sold at Rs. 1¼ per lbs. The manufacture has since been discontinued.

Manufacture of quinine at Naduvatam. Operations were commenced in June last, but, owing to the necessity of educating the workmen and the want of sufficient fusel oil, not much could be done during the year under report. Work was suspended until February, when a still for the recovery of the fusel oil from the refuse bark had been constructed, and shortly after this the workmen took fright at the approach of the influenza epidemic and deserted in a body to Mysore. Fresh men had to be drilled and work was only recommenced on a large scale after the close of the year under report. The process employed is known as the oil process and depends on the absorption of the alkaloids by a mixture of paraffin and fusel oil. The quinine is then recovered from the oils by the addition of water acidulated with sulphuric acid, in which it dissolves and is crystallized out in the form of sulphate of quinin . The acidulated water also contains the other alkaloids, which are recovered from it by the addition of caustic soda.

Quinologist department. Experiments made with various manures showed that, in every case, much richer barks were produced by the trees so treated than by those growing on natural soil. The *Carthagena* plants were again analysed and found to contain no quinine whatever. A number of native fish poisons and tanning barks were also analysed and reported on by Mr. Hooper, the Government Quinologist.

FORESTS. (1889-90.)

Area. The following statement shows the changes in areas made in the various classes of forests under the control of the Forest department during the year 1889-90:—

—	Area on 31st March 1889.	Added.	Excluded.	Area on 31st March 1890.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forest under Act V of 1882	8,431	314	6	8,739
Reserved forests under other orders	23	...	...	23
Forest reserved under previous rules	194	12½	194	12½
Leased forests	135½	...	...	135½
Reserved lands	11,722	887½	417½	12,192
Other forests, Northern Circle, unreserved lands	12,474	...	...	12,474
Do. Southern Circle	1,452	292	303	1,441
Total ...	29,431½	1,506	920½	30,017

The 194 square miles, formerly exhibited as "reserved forests under previous rules," in the Southern Circle, having really been regarded as reserved with a view to future notification under the Act, have been transferred to the heading "other forests," whilst 12½ square miles in the Northern Circle were formerly omitted owing to an oversight.

The areas under each class of forest in the two circles at the close of the year appear below:—

—	Reserved forests.	Reserved lands.	Leased and other forests.	Total.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern Circle	838½	6,671	158½	7,668
Southern do.	2,913	5,521	1,441	9,875

The area of reserved forests and lands in each district is shown below:—

Northern Circle.	Reserved forests including leased forests.	Reserved lands.	Total.	Southern Circle.	Reserved forests including leased forests.	Reserved lands.	Total.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Ganjam	18	527	545	Chingleput	120	84	204
Vizagapatam ...	37	10½	47½	North Arcot	377	576	953
Godâvari	103½	917	1,020½	South Arcot	638	430	1,068
Kistna	69	616	685	Salem	965	541	1,506
Kurnool	...	1,715½	1,715½	Trichinopoly ...	179	99	278
Nellore	54½	543½	598	Tanjore	50	16	66
Cuddapah	363½	1,668	2,031½	Coimbatôre	687	1,848	2,535
Bellary	65½	315	380½	Madura	484	215	699
Anantapur	13½	262½	276	Tinnevelly	312	295	607
Nilgiris	272½	96	368½	Malabar	492	443	935
				South Canara ...	50	974	1,024
Total ...	997	6,671	7,668	Total ...	4,354	5,521	9,875

195 square miles were added to the area of reserved forests in the Northern Circle and 113 square miles in the Southern Circle: besides this, the settlement of 4,022½ square miles has been completed in the Northern and of 1,260 square miles in the Southern Circle; but notifications under section 16 of the Forest Act have not been issued. The area of reserved lands was increased by 397 square miles in the Northern Circle and by 223 square miles in the Southern.

Settlement. The following statement exhibits the progress made in settlement up to the close of the year:—

		Total under settlement.		Total finally notified.		Total settled and reported, but not notified.		Total settled, but not reported.		Settlement proceeding.	
		BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern Circle.	Ganjam	35	529	3	18	16	271	3	16	13	224
	Vizagapatam ...	6	24½	1	14	...	...	...	...	5	10½
	Godávari	76	1,020½	6	103½	29	241	2	20	39	656
	Kistna	55	685	23	69	24	271½	1	78	7	266½
	Nellore	120	579	37	54½	38	146½	13	32½	32	345½
	Cuddapah	109	1,838	19	351	55	1,027	...	...	35	460
	Kurnool	14	1,715½	...	...	10	1,680	...	...	4	35½
	Bellary	55	318	2	3	23	82	1	5	29	228
	Anantapur	44	276	5	13½	15	91½	2	28½	22	142½
	Nilgiris	108	295½	51	199½	54	30½	2	1½	1	64
	Total ...	622	7,281	147	826	264	3,841	24	181½	187	2,432½
Southern Circle.	Chingleput ...	79	156	20	93	38	44	16	14	5	5
	North Arcot ...	92	858	44	377	40	326	1	30	7	125
	South Arcot ...	85	413	26	119	36	160	8	53	15	81
	Salem	108	982	70	643	22	170	13	153	3	16
	Trichinopoly ...	74	197	33	137	40	60	1	...	...	...
	Tanjore	24	19	17	9	6	10	...	...	1	...
	Coimbatore ...	21	1,445	16	685	...	...	4	657	1	103
	Madura	94	500	76	348	16	140	2	12	...	...
	Tinnevelly	39	589	21	295	18	294	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	34	560	12	157	1	...	16	162	5	241
	South Canara ...	27	152	14	50	5	56	4	37	4	9
	Total ...	677	5,871	349	2,913	222	1,260	65	1,118	41	580
	Grand Total ...	1,299	13,152	496	3,739	486	5,101	89	1,299½	228	3,012½

The work done in the Southern Circle was very good, as there was only one special Forest Settlement officer during eight months of the year under report. In the Northern Circle it was not very satisfactory, owing, probably, to the unhealthiness of the season.

Demarcation. 1,380½ miles of forest were demarcated during the year in the Northern Circle at a cost varying from Rs. 20 per mile in Vizagapatam to Rs. 9¼ in Anantapur. In the Southern Circle Rs. 13,297 were spent and 1,290 miles demarcated. The largest expenditure was in Salem. In all, about 2,670 miles were added, bringing the total length demarcated up to 15,759 miles.

Survey and working plans. The only surveys of any importance in the Northern Circle were carried out by the Revenue Survey department in Bellary and Anantapur. Departmental surveys were made of some reserves in Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, Nellore and Bellary. Maps of 7 reserves in Bellary were completed. In Kistna, annual plans of operations were made out for all the reserved forests as they stood in 1888-89, but these require revision. The Nellore casuarina plantations, on the old working plans, brought in Rs. 7,532, the market rates being very low. Several working plans for reserves in the Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and Nilgiri districts were made out. Those already in force in the latter district worked well. Surveys in the Southern Circle cost Rs. 75,168 during the year, of which Rs. 69,085 were spent on the survey of India party. The outturn was 1,182 square miles of triangulation in Salem and Madura, 628 miles of traversing and 211 square miles of topography, chiefly in Tinnevelly. The cost, therefore, by the Survey of India party has been about Rs. 226 per square mile of topographical survey during the last two years. Departmental surveys of 75 square miles were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,484, besides Rs. 4,599 spent on line-clearing for survey by the Government of India. Working plans in Coimbatore and Chingleput required to be revised during the year: those in the other districts worked well on the whole.

Fire protection. 2,700 square miles in the Northern Circle were attempted to be protected against fire, of which about 9·5 per cent. was burnt. The average cost of protection, per square mile was Rs. 6½. In the Southern Circle fire-tracings were completed around 1,910 square miles at a cost of Rs. 10 per square mile; of this

extent 99 per cent. was saved. There were no large fires in any of the protected areas, the special precautions taken in North Malabar having been eminently successful.

Grazing. The receipts from grazing in the Northern Circle amounted to Rs. 79,470 against Rs. 77,459 in 1888-89, and in the Southern to Rs. 64,375 against Rs. 52,396.

Forest offences. 1,355 cases of forest offences were reported during the year in the Northern Circle and 2,679 in the Southern, showing a slight decrease in the former and a corresponding increase in the latter. A larger proportion of cases were compounded in both circles. The percentage of convictions to total cases disposed of was 81 in both circles. The offences of unauthorized felling of wood and grazing without permission increased considerably, especially in the Southern Circle. 524 cases were compounded in the Northern Circle for Rs. 2,744; in the Southern Circle 1,187 cases were so disposed of.

Natural reproduction. The progress of natural reproduction in enclosed areas was best in Godávari, Bellary, Anantapur and parts of Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar. In the Southern Circle, however, it was observed that the progress of reproduction in most places was distinctly bad.

Artificial reproduction. The amount spent on plantations, topes and cultural operations is given below :—

—		Area.	Cost during the year.	—		Area.	Cost during the year.
		ACS.	RS.			ACS.	RS.
Northern Circle	Plantations	7,519¾	13,979	Southern Circle		12,044	25,613
	Topes	6,855	2,125			18,888	4,741
	Cultural operations ...	1,171½	2,941			4,203	2,302
	Total ...	15,546¼	19,045		Total ...	35,135	32,656

The total amount expended was thus Rs. 953 more than in the preceding year, due to the heavy expenditure on cultural operations in the Northern Circle. The total area under all classes of cultivation aggregated 50,681¼ acres compared with 49,319½ acres in 1888-89. The increase was chiefly due to new plantations in Ganjam. The work in the Northern Circle was satisfactory on the whole. The mahogany plantations on the Nílgiris and the red sanders plantation in Cuddapah did especially well. Extensive casuarina plantations were made in Chingleput, South Arcot and Trichinopoly. Palmyras were planted in Tinnevelly, cashewnuts in Tanjore, and teak in South Coimbatore and Malabar. All these did well, and operations in the Southern Circle were much more successful than last year. Experiments with the large-leaved variety of mahogany in South Malabar were fairly successful.

Exotics. Of the carob trees planted in 1878 in North Coimbatore, 2 trees are now alive and in full bearing. The experiments with various varieties of the date palm continued fairly satisfactory, especially in the Southern districts. In North Arcot a nursery of two varieties of Eucalyptus has been formed at Palmanér, where they thrive well. Experiments elsewhere with these plants were not satisfactory, except on the hills. The giant bamboos planted in the Wynaad throve exceedingly well, and some experiments were also made with success in Nellore. The ipecacuanha plants in South Malabar throve well. Mahogany was tried in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar, and was everywhere successful, but in Malabar the borer is still very destructive to the shoots of the young trees. The mahogany plantations in the Nílgiris were eminently successful. The tree has been tried in Nellore and Cuddapah, but proved a complete failure. *Pithecolobium saman* flourishes in North Arcot and Malabar. Experiments with rubber plants in the Wynaad proved exceedingly successful, but no attempt has yet been made to manufacture the rubber. A number of species of *Coniferae* were planted with success on the Nílgiris. Some Erythroxylon plants in Cuddapah throve fairly well.

Buildings and roads.

The amounts spent on buildings and roads were as follows:—

—	Northern Circle.	Southern Circle.	Total.
	Actual expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	9,752	17,839	27,591
Buildings	13,422	17,652	31,074
Other works	826	446	1,272
Total ...	24,000	35,937	59,937

Road work was begun in Ganjam during the year. In Godávari 7½ miles of new road were completed and 10 miles marked: 20 miles were constructed in Kistna, about 5 in Cuddapah, 4 in Kurnool, 8 in Bellary, 7 in the Nílgiris, 2¼ in South Arcot, 1¼ in Trichinopoly, 14 in Coimbatore, 8 in Tinnevelly, and 7½ in Malabar. The tramway in Nellore continued to work exceedingly well, although the amount of wood carried over it was much less. Those in South Coimbatore and North Arcot were also successful and the expenditure on them was very little. The construction of rest-houses in Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, Cuddapah, Kurnool and the Nílgiris made steady progress. A few were also completed in Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar.

Yield and working.

In the Northern Circle 26,567 trees were felled departmentally against 19,023 in the previous year. In the Southern Circle the number was 7,068 against 4,438 in 1888-89. These figures do not include bamboos. The trees were, on the whole, smaller than those of last year. The total yield of the year in both circles is given below:—

—	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboo.	Minor produce, maunds of 25 lbs. each.
	C. FT.	C. FT.	No.	
By Government agency—				
Northern Circle	120,681	851,707	108,366	25,306
Southern do.	182,315	867,532	23,759	30,100
By purchasers—				
Northern Circle	1,547,912	4,459,179	7,056,288	1,960,315
Southern do.	1,668,868	7,039,783	5,470,344	216,950
By free grants—				
Northern Circle	15,630	230	13,989	5,820
Southern do.	6,523	800	21,415	37
Total ... Northern Circle.	1,684,223	5,311,116	7,178,643	1,991,441
Total ... Southern do.	1,852,706	7,908,115	5,515,518	247,087
Grand Total ...	3,536,929	13,219,231	12,694,161	2,238,528

Rs. 1,13,896 were realized on the Northern Circle from sales of forest produce. Prices were exceedingly bad, especially for casuarina and red sanders wood in Cuddapah. Fuel receipts aggregated Rs. 59,474. The total revenue from bamboos was Rs. 2,745 and from sandalwood Rs. 5,616. In the Southern Circle Rs. 94,622 were realized from timber collected and disposed of by the department, Rs. 78,864 from fuel, Rs. 1,968 from bamboos, Rs. 14,115 from sandalwood and Rs. 30,100 from minor produce. The expense of collection was satisfactorily reduced and prices continued about the same as in former years. 354,168 cubic feet of fuel and 2,000 bamboos were supplied to the South Indian Railway. The revenue from produce removed by purchasers was, as usual, considerable—in the Northern Circle Rs. 4,69,363 and in the Southern Rs. 6,96,965. There was a slight increase in the receipts from Godávari, Nellore, Cuddapah and the Southern Circle generally, but in the Northern districts the demand was slack. 349,180 cubic feet of fuel were supplied to railways in this manner. The decrease in revenue, in the Northern Circle, was Rs. 25,826 and the increase, in the Southern Circle, Rs. 66,535.

The following statement shows the financial results of the year :— Financial.

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy and Works.	Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	6,06,610	2,18,513	2,39,817	4,58,330	1,48,280
Southern do.	9,51,017	3,85,586	3,21,442	7,07,028	2,43,989
Total ...	15,57,627	6,04,099	5,61,259	11,65,358	3,92,269
Compare 1888-89	15,15,006	6,62,567	5,54,107	12,16,674	2,98,332

In the Northern Circle there was a falling off in the revenue owing to some sleepers supplied in the Ganjam district not having been paid for and to the serious fall in the price of red sanders wood in Cuddapah. The total decrease was Rs. 10,310, and the revenue was Rs. 33,390, less than the revised estimate. The deficit, however, was more than made up for by the decrease in expenditure which fell from Rs. 4,74,542 to Rs. 4,58,330, and was Rs. 41,670 less than the estimate. In the Southern Circle there was an increase of Rs. 52,931 in the revenue and a decrease of Rs. 35,104 in the expenditure as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The large expenditure on forest surveys served to swell the total. The revenue was about 7 per cent. more and the expenditure nearly 6 per cent. less than the revised estimate. North Arcot, Salem and South Arcot contributed about 95 per cent. of the surplus. The only districts which showed a deficit were South Malabar and South Canara, but the amount was trifling. The conduct of subordinates, during the year, appears to have been fairly satisfactory; punishments were inflicted on rangers, &c., in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur in the Northern Circle. In the Southern 2 foresters were suspended and 5 cases of misappropriation of Government funds came to light. The offenders were convicted. 4 elephants were captured in South Malabar.

TRADE. (1889-90.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1889-90, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 27 crores and 16½ lakhs or 201¾ lakhs more than in the preceding year. The trade during the year under report was the largest on record and showed an increase of 121 lakhs as compared with 1877-78, the next highest year, when imports were abnormally large owing to the famine. The figures for the last fifteen years are given below :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	1,066,65,088	766,34,543	1,832,99,631
1876-77	1,114,11,247	1,243,12,100	2,357,23,347
1877-78	1,012,79,905	1,582,25,102	2,595,05,007
1878-79	960,69,257	839,95,257	1,800,64,514
1879-80	1,101,85,939	693,76,528	1,795,62,467
1880-81	1,070,66,233	750,92,550	1,821,58,783
1881-82	1,101,94,743	733,24,262	1,835,19,005
1882-83	1,186,93,014	821,38,862	2,008,31,876
1883-84	1,326,11,353	875,15,274	2,201,26,627
1884-85	1,303,37,106	914,16,146	2,217,53,252
1885-86	1,250,78,935	884,44,996	2,135,23,931
1886-87	1,328,82,602	973,49,048	2,302,31,650
1887-88	1,417,80,929	978,85,102	2,396,66,031
1888-89	1,502,01,892	1,012,73,968	2,514,75,860
1889-90	1,611,92,908	1,104,57,422	2,716,50,330

Compared with the previous year, exports show an increase of 110 lakhs or 7·32 per cent. and imports of nearly 92 lakhs or 9·07 per cent. The subjoined statement shows the trade for the last three years (1) with foreign countries,

(2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British, and (4) with British ports within the Presidency. Of the increase of 201¾ lakhs in the total trade, 156 lakhs fall under the first head, 3¾ lakhs under the third and 42 lakhs under the fourth :—

		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Trade with foreign countries.	Exports	973,22,671	62·83	1,032,57,346	64·11	1,151,49,353	65·09
	Imports	532,70,557		579,60,571		616,63,173	
	Total	1,505,93,228	...	1,612,17,917	...	1,768,12,526	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	Exports	278,99,570	24·19	279,54,919	22·09	248,55,492	20·45
	Imports	300,76,331		276,06,559		307,04,696	
	Total	579,75,901	...	555,61,478	...	555,60,188	...
Trade with Indian ports not British.	Exports	28,94,250	1·52	35,29,916	1·70	38,03,655	1·71
	Imports	7,46,915		7,53,028		8,50,056	
	Total	36,41,165	...	42,82,944	...	46,53,711	...
Total	Exports	1,281,16,491	88·54	1,347,42,181	87·90	1,438,08,500	87·25
	Imports	840,93,803		863,20,158		932,17,925	
Total, External trade		2,122,10,294	..	2,210,62,339	...	2,370,26,425	...
Interportal trade, i.e., the trade within the Presidency.	Exports	136,64,438	11·46	154,59,711	12 10	173,84,408	12·75
	Imports	137,91,299		149,53,810		172,39,497	
	Total	274,55,737	...	304,13,521	..	346,23,905	...
Grand Total	Exports	1,417,80,929	...	1,502,01,892	...	1,611,92,908	...
	Imports	978,85,102		1,012,73,968		1,104,57,422	
	Total	2,396,66,031	100	2,514,75,860	100	2,716,50,330	100

Foreign Trade.

The following statement shows the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the last five years :—

Countries.	Exports.									
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
United Kingdom	457,94,958	55·41	487,10,046	53·34	580,20,128	59·62	581,28,422	56·30	647,51,127	56·23
France	105,64,861	12·78	129,32,297	14·16	113,43,315	11·65	134,38,338	13·00	153,45,701	13·33
Ceylon	90,85,713	11·00	105,85,940	11·59	100,90,169	10·37	106,97,927	10·36	122,64,498	10·65
United States	24,05,921	2·91	25,38,877	2·78	32,21,256	3 31	35,84,658	3·47	40,35,146	3·50
Egypt	34,05,404	4·12	43,66,039	4·78	34,91,967	3·59	38,91,553	3·77	39,13,293	3·40
Straits Settlements ...	29,35,552	3·55	32,00,903	3·51	41,74,194	4·29	36,32,444	3·52	31,26,437	2·72
Italy	23,63,426	2·86	28,99,722	3·18	15,53,554	1·60	22,07,244	2·14	19,57,263	1·70
Austria	14,43,925	1·75	18,33,767	2·01	17,77,076	1·82	20,30,551	1·97	18,89,710	1·64
Other countries	46,44,363	5·62	42,46,488	4·65	36,51,012	3·75	56,46,209	5 47	78,66,178	6·83
Total ...	826,44,123	100	913,13,579	100	973,22,671	100	1,032,57,346	100	1,151,49,353	100
	Imports.									
United Kingdom	359,39,230	84·56	450,04,724	84·62	447,40,254	83·99	488,05,195	84·20	523,04,796	84·82
Ceylon	23,08,425	5·43	28,86,660	5·43	32,65,316	6·13	32,55,55 6	5·62	30,73,766	4·98
Straits Settlements ...	15,97,726	3·76	18,00,289	3·39	22,24,507	4·17	19,03,557	3·28	18,04,170	2·93
France	10,23,544	2·41	12,47,557	2·35	12,65,135	2·37	13,81,280	2·38	15,23,600	2·47
United States	2,73,678	0·64	7,90,394	1·49	1,76,118	0·34	7,01,070	1·21	6,16,259	1·00
Italy	2,36,557	0·56	1,69,311	0·32	1,05,571	0·20	1,88,824	0·33	1,10,686	·18
Austria	59,510	0·14	87,125	0·16	1,02,383	0·19	1,25,826	0·22	2,03,456	·33
Egypt	2,138	0·01	2,550	...	847	...	118	...	29	...
Other countries	10,62,321	2·49	11,92,786	2·24	13,90,426	2·61	15,99,145	2·76	20,26,411	3·29
Total ...	425,03,129	100	531,81,396	100	532,70,557	100	579,60,571	100	616,63,173	100

There was a considerable increase both in exports (119 lakhs) and in imports (37 lakhs) during the past year, due to a largely increased trade with the United Kingdom. The exports to Straits Settlements, Italy and Austria and the imports from Straits Settlements, Ceylon, United States, Italy and Egypt fell off; the trade with other countries increased. In the year under report the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 647½ lakhs, showing an increase of 66 lakhs on the previous year, which occurred mainly under the following articles:—Raw cotton 189¾ lakhs, increase 74¼ lakhs; indigo 70¾ lakhs, increase 8½ lakhs; sugar 64¾ lakhs, increase nearly 28 lakhs; coir yarn and rope 14¾ lakhs, increase 3½ lakhs; seeds 14¼ lakhs, increase 7¼ lakhs; cotton piece-goods 8 lakhs, increase 3½ lakhs. On the other hand, hides and skins (152¾ lakhs) showed a decrease of 18¼ lakhs, coffee (72¼ lakhs) a decrease of 28¼ lakhs, oils (12½ lakhs) a decrease of ¾ lakh, Peruvian bark (11½ lakhs) a decrease of 7¾ lakhs, and spices (5½ lakhs) a decrease of 5 lakhs. The exports to France amounted to 153¼ lakhs against 134¼ lakhs in 1888-89. The principal shipments were seeds 56¾ lakhs, coffee 49½ lakhs, raw cotton 17 lakhs, spices 14½ lakhs, and indigo 6¾ lakhs. An increase of 20¼ lakhs under seeds, 8½ lakhs under raw cotton, and 2¾ lakhs under indigo is partly counter-balanced by a decrease of 5½ lakhs under coffee, 4½ lakhs under spices, and 2 lakhs under oils. The exports to Ceylon amounted to 122½ lakhs, or about 15¾ lakhs more than in 1888-89. The principal articles exported were grain and pulse 68¼ lakhs, of which rice alone contributed 62 lakhs; cotton piece-goods 17¼ lakhs; provisions 7¼ lakhs; spices 4½ lakhs; animals 4 lakhs; oil-cake 3¼ lakhs; and indigo and sugar 3 lakhs each. The bulk of the increase occurred in the exports of rice (11¾ lakhs) and indigo (2¼ lakhs). The principal exports to other countries were indigo 25¾ lakhs, seeds 9½ lakhs, and sugar 2 lakhs to Egypt; cotton piece-goods 13¾ lakhs, hides and skins 5½ lakhs, animals 2½ lakhs, and seeds 2¼ lakhs to Straits Settlements; raw cotton 11¼ lakhs and seeds 5 lakhs to Italy; hides and skins 34½ lakhs and indigo 2½ lakhs to the United States; raw cotton 7¾ lakhs, coffee 5½ lakhs, and hides and skins 2½ lakhs to Austria. The exports to other foreign countries amounted to 78½ lakhs or 6·83 per cent. of the total value. The principal articles imported from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods 220¾ lakhs, increase 9¼ lakhs; cotton twist 107½ lakhs, decrease 7¼ lakhs; railway materials 39¾ lakhs, increase 18½ lakhs; metals 32¼ lakhs, increase 3¼ lakhs; machinery and mill work 16½ lakhs, increase 1¼ lakhs; liquors 15¾ lakhs, increase 1½ lakhs; hardware and cutlery 15¼ lakhs, increase 6½ lakhs; coal and coke 11 lakhs, increase 2¾ lakhs; apparel 9 lakhs, no variation; paper and pasteboard including stationery 7¾ lakhs, increase ¾ lakh; provisions 6½ lakhs, increase ¾ lakh; arms, &c., 5½ lakhs, increase 1½ lakhs; woollen piece-goods 3 lakhs, decrease ¾ lakh. The principal imports from other countries were areca-nuts 14½ lakhs, increase ½ lakh; gunny bags 3¾ lakhs, increase ¾ lakh; and timber and wood about 2½ lakhs, decrease ¼ lakh from Ceylon; areca-nuts 3¾ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 3¼ lakhs, camphor 2¼ lakhs, and metals 2 lakhs from Straits Settlements; apparel 12¾ lakhs from France; and kerosine-oil 6 lakhs from the United States.

Coasting trade.

The following statements show the trade with other British Provinces and with Indian ports not British for the past five years:—

Countries.	Exports.					
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
					Value.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	130,60,267	120,04,844	128,04,461	135,17,393	135,15,975	47·17
Bengal	80,68,362	83,63,501	90,06,264	78,05,280	56,22,761	19 61
Burma	43,44,197	53,55,630	59,53,762	63,95,240	54,26,298	18·93
Travancore	4,52,422	4,85,346	8,74,582	8,19,089	11,60,628	4·05
Goa	7,17,472	8,38,746	8,71,556	8,58,732	6,14,637	2·15
Dutch	8,16,864	5,01,393	3,91,357	3,85,233	3,57,892	1·25
Other Indian ports	7,41,197	10,98,108	8,91,888	17,03,868	19,60,956	6·84
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade ...	282,00,781	286,47,568	307,98,820	314,84,835	286,59,147	100

Countries.	Imports.					
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
					Value.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	127,23,930	126,83,176	132,67,133	143,87,610	174,25,644	55·22
Bengal	137,33,018	149,21,959	147,07,211	112,50,806	105,93,609	33·57
Burma	41,75,505	26,66,776	20,16,653	19,54,886	25,87,163	8·20
Travancore	2,80,252	4,50,063	4,55,905	4,09,714	3,46,151	1·10
Goa	31,990	36,299	68,539	63,286	1,74,922	·56
Cutch	42,433	9,103	1,128	10	1,190	...
Other Indian ports	8,92,329	5,62,554	3,06,677	2,93,275	4,26,073	1·35
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade ...	318,79,457	313,29,930	308,23,246	283,59,587	315,54,752	100

Compared with 1888-89, the exports declined by 28¼ lakhs or 8·97 per cent., while the imports rose by 32 lakhs or 11·26 per cent. The decrease under exports was caused by the smaller exports of oil-seeds and spices to Bengal and Burma, and of sugar and tobacco to the latter province. The chief articles of export were cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 33 lakhs, spices 21¼ lakhs, oils 15½ lakhs, rice 12 lakhs, coffee 10 lakhs, timber and wood 9 lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 7¾ lakhs to Bombay; spices 12 lakhs, seeds 11¾ lakhs, sugar 3¾ lakhs, hides and skins 3¾ lakhs to Bengal; tobacco 11 lakhs, ghee 6 lakhs, oils 5¾ lakhs, sugar and cotton piece-goods 5½ lakhs each, seeds 4½ lakhs, silk piece-goods 3 lakhs to Burma; rice 5 lakhs to Goa; and oils 6 lakhs to Travancore. The chief articles of import were cotton piece-goods 33¾ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 32 lakhs, salt 26¾ lakhs, metals 16½ lakhs, grain and pulse 7¾ lakhs, kerosine oil 4 lakhs, hardware and cutlery and apparel 3½ lakhs each, woollen piece-goods 3¼ lakhs from Bombay; paddy, rice and other grains about 40 lakhs, gunny bags 12 lakhs, raw silk 11½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 8 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 6¾ lakhs, hides and skins 4¾ lakhs and metals 4¼ lakhs from Bengal; and timber and wood 15 lakhs from Burma.

External Trade—Exports.

The subjoined statement shows the extent of the trade in the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the past official year compared with that in the preceding year:—

Articles.	1888-89.		1889-90.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton, raw ... ... Cwts.	617,809	167,27,904	877,904	253,77,570	12·53	17·79
Hides and skins ... ... ,,	246,503	217,62,532	228,102	206,83,453	16·30	14·51
Coffee ... ... ,,	355,651	185,75,378	239,005	150,68,426	13·92	10·56
Indigo ... ... ,,	49,038	109,01,883	54,517	119,40,063	8·17	8·37
Seeds ... ... ,,	1,742,638	96,82,427	1,921,380	119,00,229	7·25	8·34
Grain and pulse—						
Rice ... ... ,,	1,972,910	73,62,826	2,120,596	83,55,665	6·64	6·76
Paddy ... ... ,,	358,931	·7,03,775	300,379	6,25,631		
Other grains and pulse ... ,,	261,310	7,92,673	203,427	6,62,364		
Sugar ... ... ,,	1,028,937	60,40,622	1,351,256	86,20,087	4·53	6·04
Spices ... ... Lbs.	41,471,869	86,08,564	37,834,899	70,87,619	6·45	4·97
Oils ... ... Gals.	4,973,102	50,38,681	4,878,401	51,56,515	3·77	3·62
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	13,338,744	44,13,999	13,638,070	45,09,671	3·30	3·16
Cotton piece-goods ... ... No.	952,073		1,100,165			
Cocoanut kernel ... ... Cwts.	298,417	25,60,655	226,926	21,03,866	3·29	2·60
Cocoanuts ... ... No.	78,989,435	18,35,729	69,350,025	16,01,247		
Coir yarn and rope ... ... Cwts.	355,904	26,41,475	431,724	33,29,073	1·98	2·33
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	16,29,425	...	19,00,188	1·22	1·33
Tobacco ... ... Lbs.	10,518,486	20,59,087	7,933,878	17,46,871	1·54	1·23
Animals, living ... ... No.	80,357	7,41,516	86,684	6,74,612	0·56	0·47
Tea ... ... Lbs.	523,112	4,79,297	582,862	4,87,547	0·36	0·34
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	109,30,642	...	108,05,444	8·19	7·58
Total merchandise ...	...	1,334,89,090	..	1,426,35,641	100	100
Re-exports	...	12,53,091	...	11,72,859	...	...
Total ...	...	1,347,42,181	...	1,438,08,500	...	...

Compared with 1888-89, the trade in the past official year shows an increase in both quantity and value under (1) cotton, raw, (2) indigo, (3) seeds, (4) grain and pulse, (5) sugar, (6) cotton piece-goods, (7) coir, yarn and rope and (8) tea; a decrease in both under (1) hides and skins, (2) coffee, (3) spices, (4) cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel and (5) tobacco; a decrease in value only under animals, and an increase in value only under (1) oils and (2) timber and wood. Of the total exports the value of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to 14 crores and 26¼ lakhs and the value of foreign articles re-exported to over 11½ lakhs. The trade in each principal article will now be noticed.

Cotton, raw.

The trade in raw cotton reached a higher figure than in any previous year except 1865-66, and now occupies the first place in the export trade. In the year under report there was an increase of 260,095 cwts. or 42·09 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 86,49,666 or 51·70 per cent. in value, which was chiefly due to good crops and to fair prices at the foreign markets. As usual the United Kingdom took the largest quantity, 73·9 per cent.; France, 7·8 per cent.; Italy, 4·5 per cent.; Spain, 3·6 per cent.; Austria, 3·2 per cent.; and other countries 7 per cent. The principal ports from which cotton was exported were Tuticorin, Madras and Cocanada.

Hides and Skins.

The trade in hides and skins declined in the year under review. Since 1881-82 this article had occupied the first place among the articles of export, but in the year under report it fell to the second, owing to diminished exports to the United Kingdom, which took 77·09 per cent. of the total quantity. The decrease of 18¼ lakhs in the value of the exports to the United Kingdom was partly covered by an increase of 9 lakhs in the value of the shipments to the United States, which took 12·35 per cent. of the total quantity exported. Bengal received 4·18 per cent., the Straits Settlements 2·63 per cent., and other countries 3·75 per cent. The large falling off in the exports to the United Kingdom was probably due to the unusually heavy shipments thither in the two previous years. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 95·06 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

Coffee.

The exports of coffee in the past year showed a decrease of 116,646 cwts. or 32·79 per cent. in quantity and 35 lakhs or 18·88 per cent. in value. The falling off occurred almost entirely in the exports to the United Kingdom and France, and appears to be partly due to greater consumption within the Presidency and to higher prices in the local market. Of the total quantity exported, the United Kingdom took 47·46 per cent., France 33·17 per cent., and Bombay 6·66 per cent., leaving 12·71 per cent. for other countries. The principal ports from which coffee was exported were Tellicherry, Mangalore, Calicut, Beypore and Madras.

Indigo.

The trade in indigo during the past year showed an increase of 5,479 cwts. in quantity and of 10⅓ lakhs in value. The increase was due to larger exports to the United Kingdom, which took 59·85 per cent. of the total quantity. The other countries which took this commodity largely were Egypt 21·31 per cent., France 5·68 per cent., Turkey in Asia 4·18 per cent., and the United States 2·33 per cent. The chief centre of this trade was Madras, from which 95·33 per cent. of the exports were shipped.

Seeds.

The principal kinds of seeds exported were ground-nut, gingelly and castor. Compared with 1888-89 there was an increase of 178,742 cwts. or 10·26 per cent. in quantity and a little over 22 lakhs or 22·91 per cent. in value. The increase occurred mainly in the exports of ground-nut to France, Egypt, Italy and the United Kingdom, especially to the first named country. About 91·88 per cent. of the total quantity of ground-nut seeds exported were shipped from Cuddalore and Madras.

Rice and Paddy.

The trade in rice and paddy in the past year showed an increase of 89,134 cwts. in quantity and of over 9 lakhs in value, chiefly owing to the brisk demand from Ceylon and Bombay. Of the total quantity, 74·53 per cent. (against 70·07 per cent. in 1888-89) went to Ceylon, 14·20 per cent. (against 11·82 per cent.) to Bombay, 5·38 per cent. (against 8·27 per cent.) to Goa, and 1·14 per cent. (against 4·91 per cent.) to the United Kingdom.

Other grains.

The principal articles included under the head of "Other grains" are gram and pulse, which formed 93·09 per cent. of the total quantity and 93·76 per

cent. of the total value. The trade was carried on chiefly with Ceylon, Bengal and Mauritius.

Sugar. The trade in sugar showed a very considerable increase both in quantity and value as compared with 1888-89, and the value in the year under review is the highest on record, though the quantity is exceeded by that of 1883-84. Of the total quantity exported, 81·66 per cent. (against 73·64 per cent. in 1888-89) went to the United Kingdom, 3·45 per cent. (against 11·24 per cent.) to Egypt and 3·10 per cent. (against 6·39 per cent.) to British Burma. The total value of exports of refined sugar amounted to 19¼ lakhs and that of unrefined sugar to 66¾ lakhs. The former was taken chiefly by British Burma, the United Kingdom and Bengal, and the latter by the United Kingdom and Egypt. The increase was many due to the great demand for jaggery and brown sugar. The principal ports from which sugar was exported were Cocanada, Tuticorin, Vizagapatam and Madras.

Spices. The exports of spices during the past year, which showed a decrease of 3,636,970 lbs. in quantity and of about 15¼ lakhs in value, were distributed as follows:—

Countries	Pepper.	Ginger.	Areca-nuts.	Cardamoms.	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage of value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay .. .	10,25,077	2,49,228	4,84,355	2,32,037	1,51,191	21,41,888	30·22
France .	14,52,455	...	..		..	14,52,455	20·49
Bengal	7,28,121		33,298	78,134	3,52,961	11,92,514	16·83
United Kingdom	2,29,462	2,87,405	...	37,597	7,991	5,62,455	7·94
Ceylon	26,451	8,337	1,001	1,780	4,25,172	4,62,741	6·53
Other places .	7,80,448	59,185	2,17,533	27,018	1,91,382	12,75,566	17·99
Total	42,42,014	6,04,155	7,36,187	3,76,566	11,28,697	70,87,619	100

Oils. The total exports of oils amounted to 4,878,401 gallons, valued at Rs. 51,56,515. The most important oils are cocoanut and castor. The trade in the former article showed a decrease of Rs. 31,560 on last year's figures. The largest customers were, as usual, Bombay and the United Kingdom. The trade in castor-oil, which was chiefly carried on with the United Kingdom, Ceylon, British Burma and Bombay, showed an increase of one lakh under Ceylon. There has been a steady increase in this trade during the past five years.

Cotton piece-goods. There was an increase of Rs. 95,672 in the value of cotton piece-goods exported during the year. Of the total value of 33¾ lakhs of colored goods exported, Ceylon took 15¼ lakhs, the Straits Settlements 12½ lakhs, the United Kingdom 2¾ lakhs and Burma 1¼ lakh. Handkerchiefs were chiefly shipped to the United Kingdom, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, and grey goods to Bengal and Burma.

Cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts. The exports of cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts in the past year amounted to 37 lakhs against 44 lakhs in 1888-89. The decrease under kernel is owing to a smaller demand from foreign countries, while that under cocoanuts is due to Bengal, Bombay and Burma having taken less than in 1888-89.

Coir, yarn and rope. The exports of coir, yarn and rope showed an increase of 6⅞ lakhs in value owing to a larger demand from the United Kingdom and Bombay.

Timber and wood. The exports of timber and wood rose from 16¼ lakhs to 19 lakhs in the year under report as shown below:—

—	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Teak	3,60,568	2,89,261
Other timber	5,97,587	7,01,019
Sandalwood	5,57,720	7,61,372
Other kinds of wood	6,866	10,808
Manufactures	1,06,684	1,87,638
Total ...	16,29,425	19,00,188

Teak was chiefly exported to Bombay and Kattywar; other timber to Bombay, Cutch, Scinde and Kattywar; and sandalwood to Bombay.

Tobacco.

The trade in tobacco, which had improved steadily since 1885-86, declined in the year under report by over 3 lakhs as compared with 1888-89. Burma took 5,932,459 lbs. valued at Rs. 17,46,871, showing a considerable decrease from 1888-89, while the trade to the Straits Settlements likewise declined. The total exported (7,933,878 lbs.) was made up of unmanufactured tobacco 7,296,218 lbs., cigars 609,636 lbs. and other sorts 28,024 lbs. The trade with British Burma, which took 10¼ lakhs' worth of the leaf, shows a decrease of 2¾ lakhs as compared with 1888-89. Under cigars, Bengal took 1½ lakhs, the United Kingdom 1¼ lakhs, and British Burma about ¾ lakh's worth.

Animals, living.

The animals exported were cattle and sheep. The trade was mostly confined to Ceylon and Straits Settlements.

Tea.

The trade in tea continued to increase: the quantity exported has risen from 348,884 lbs. in 1885-86 to 582,862 lbs. in 1889-90. Of the total quantity 92·34 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom.

Other articles.

The trade in the more important other articles as compared with 1888-89 is shown below:—

Articles.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn	10,06,293	12,17,743
Drugs—		
Peruvian bark	19,95,074	11,86,669
Other drugs	5,65,955	7,61,243
Horns	4,82,311	5,09,224
Myrabolams	3,16,596	3,53,101
Oil-cake	5,95,228	4,96,170
Provisions—		
Ghee	8,20,451	8,00,803
Salted fish	5,57,360	5,29,881
Other provisions	8,77,444	8,43,669
Turmeric	3,04,182	2,53,284
Gums	2,53,345	1,34,844

External Trade—Imports.

The value of external imports since 1876-77 is given below:—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	433,23,891	514,62,510	947,86,404
1877-78	407,75,707	865,60,790	1,273,36,497
1878-79	366,35,449	338,98,755	705,34,204
1879-80	397,66,037	172,77,298	570,43,335
1880-81	478,24,554	147,82,042	626,06,596
1881-82	471,69,573	158,32,800	630,02,373
1882-83	549,71,138	148,92,233	698,63,371
1883-84	557,34,903	183,94,261	741,29,164
1884-85	604,59,882	163,19,519	767,79,401
1885-86	547,08,331	196,74,255	743,82,586
1886-87	656,58,300	188,53,026	845,11,326
1887-88	655,22,096	185,71,707	840,93,803
1888-89	705,98,627	157,21,531	863,20,158
1889-90	740,69,684	191,48,241	932,17,925

The imports during the year under report are the largest since the famine, and showed an increase of 69 lakhs as compared with 1888-89. The increase occurred equally under foreign and Indian produce. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 56·1 per cent., Bombay 18·7 per cent., and Bengal 11·4 per cent. The following statement shows the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1888-89 and 1889-90:—

Articles.	1888-89.		1889-90.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds	172,995,333	264,42,226	169,113,314	267,61,953	30·63	28·71
Cotton piece-goods ... ... No.	1,451,591		1,267,990			
Cotton twist and yarn ... Lbs.	23,289,727	153,85,931	21,523,445	147,07,073	17·83	15·77
Metals ... ... Cwts.	588,820	47,20,165	499,610	57,83,205	5·47	6·21
Grain and pulse ... ... „	1,620,413	51,88,979	1,683,517	57,47,067	6·01	6·14
Railway materials ... ... Val.	..	21,43,928	...	39,89,951	2·48	4·28
Apparel ... ... „	..	26,50,628		28,52,541	3·07	3·06
Liquors .. .. .. Gals.	735,542	20,00,334	820,435	21,40,451	2·32	2·29
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	..	19,25,478	..	21,05,948	2·23	2·26
All other articles ... ... „	..	258,62,489	...	291,29,736	29·96	31·27
Total ..	...	863,20,158		932,17,925	100	100

Of the total imports, 44·5 per cent. consisted of cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn. The trade in each of the principal articles will now be noticed.

Cotton piece-goods.

The imports of piece-goods showed an increase of 3 lakhs over those of 1888-89, and are the largest on record. The following statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods:—

		Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grey ...	1888-89 ... Yds.	106,494,061	147,40,146	1,480,948	2,71,095	107,975,009	150,11,241
	1889-90 „	98,881,033	139,57,690	1,509,250	2,80,629	100,390,283	142,38,319
White ...	1888-89 „	26,368,017	46,86,430	15,621	3,529	26,383,638	46,89,959
	1889-90 „	22,516,090	40,66,778	17,076	4,171	22,533,166	40,70,949
Colored ...	1888-89 „	37,736,427	62,62,313	881,634	2,05,857	38,618,061	64,68,170
	1889-90 „	45,378,055	80,61,404	793,285	1,90,469	46,171,340	82,51,873
Other sorts ..	1888-89 „	16,206	3,067	2,419	923	18,625	3,990
	1889-90 „	9,175	1,372	9,350	2,611	18,525	3,983
Handkerchiefs	1888-89 ... No.	1,441,924	266,111	9,667	2,755	1,451,591	2,68,866
	1889-90 ... „	1,261,360	195,628	6,630	1,201	1,267,990	1,96,829
Total ...	1888-89 Yds.	170,614,711	239,58,067	2,380,622	4,84,159	172,995,333	264,42,226
	1888-89 No.	1,441,924		9,667		1,451,591	
	1889-90 Yds	166,784,353	262,82,872	2,328,961	4,79,081	169,113,314	267,61,953
	1889-90 No.	1,261,360		6,630		1,267,990	

The trade in colored goods showed a large increase, while that in grey and white goods and handkerchiefs declined. Of the total value of 262¾ lakhs of foreign merchandise, the United Kingdom contributed 220¾ lakhs, Bombay 29¾ lakhs, Bengal 8 lakhs, Straits Settlements 3½ lakhs, and other countries ¾ lakh. Of the goods manufactured in India amounting to 4¾ lakhs, 4 lakhs' worth came from Bombay.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The trade in twist in the year under report declined both in quantity and value owing, in a great measure, to large importations during the preceding year. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 63·23 per cent. in quantity and 73·20 per cent. in value. The total value of the foreign twist and yarn amounted to 126½ lakhs, and of the Indian article to 20½ lakhs.

Metals.

The following statement shows the imports of metals for the last five years :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Brass ... ... Cwts.	6,945	8,463	7,519	5,566	11,813
Brass ... ... Rs.	2,44,594	2,78,231	2,54,161	1,84,934	4,55,277
Copper ... ... Cwts.	62,290	72,663	53,480	19,341	58,683
Copper ... ... Rs.	22,44,104	24,06,699	19,59,499	10,79,284	24,03,099
Iron .. .. Cwts.	5,18,008	3,39,965	5,34,683	5,20,122	3,87,796
Iron .. .. Rs.	25,20,209	17,26,152	25,95,398	27,39,948	21,32,232
Other metals ... ... Cwts.	38,850	39,558	42,859	43,791	41,818
Other metals ... ... Rs.	6,06,430	6,87,157	6,08,856	7,15,999	7,92,597
Total ... Cwts.	6,21,093	4,60,649	6,38,541	5,88,820	4,99,610
Total ... Rs.	56,15,337	50,98,239	54,17,914	47,20,165	57,83,205

There was an increase of 10½ lakhs under this head, which is the net result of the increases of 13¼ lakhs under copper, 2½ lakhs under brass and ¾ lakh under other metals and a decrease of 6 lakhs under iron. The large increase under copper is due to the small importations in 1888-89, owing to the operations of the French Copper Syndicate. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 55·8 per cent. in value, Bombay 28·6 per cent. and Bengal 7·3 per cent.

Grain and pulse.

The imports of grain and pulse rose by 63,104 cwts. in quantity and 5½ lakhs in value as compared with 1888-89. The increase is due to larger imports from British Indian ports to meet local requirements. Of the total value, Bengal, as usual, contributed the largest share, nearly 40 lakhs or 69·8 per cent., Burma about 8¼ lakhs or 14·3 per cent., and Bombay nearly 8 lakhs or 13·7 per cent.

Railway materials.

The imports of railway materials amounted to Rs. 39,89,951 against Rs. 21,43,928 in 1888-89. There was thus an increase of 18¼ lakhs, which was chiefly due to special importations during the year by the several Railway Companies to replace old stock and to carry out extensions. Almost the whole (99·96 per cent.) of this trade was with the United Kingdom.

Apparel.

The trade in apparel includes boots and shoes and military uniforms. There was an increase of two lakhs as compared with 1888-89. France contributed 44·7 per cent., the United Kingdom 32·3 per cent., Bombay 12·5 per cent., and Bengal 6·3 per cent.

Liquors.

The subjoined statement shows the trade in the principal kinds of liquors during the past six years :—

		1884-85	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Spirits	Gals.	92,869	94,776	134,387	194,825	222,929	218,037
	Rs.	10,08,275	9,89,250	12,54,514	10,29,308	9,84,155	9,58,215
Wines	Gals.	74,263	67,395	64,581	65,638	61,922	62,629
	Rs.	5,49,547	5,08,803	5,36,054	4,33,801	4,33,685	4,36,419
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	170,651	200,008	325,378	418,768	450,042	538,767
	Rs.	3,85,345	4,35,876	5,22,842	6,09,452	5,79,521	7,41,461
Other sorts	Gals.	1,160	1,221	505	457	649	1,002
	Rs.	4,308	4,640	1,640	2,207	2,973	4,356
Total ...	Gals.	338,943	363,400	524,851	679,688	735,542	820,435
	Rs	19,47,475	19,38,569	23,15,050	20,74,768	20,00,334	21,40,451

The decrease in the value of spirits and wines concomitant with an increase in quantity was due to the private importation of Colombo arrack for the town of Madras and to the importation of cheap spirit from the Continent. Under wines there was an increase of 707 gallons in quantity and Rs. 2,734 in value. There was an increase of 88,725 gallons under "ale, beer and porter," a decrease of 4,892 gallons under spirits and minor variations under other liquors, resulting in a net total increase of 84,893 gallons in quantity and 1¼ lakhs in value. The imports of the several kinds of spirits are compared below with those of 1888-89 :—

Spirits.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.
Brandy	47,198	3,49,405	40,222	2,97,600
Rum	2,118	8,733	1,753	8,352
Gin	12,343	58,577	12,211	58,150
Whisky	44,243	3,14,369	45,394	3,29,566
Other sorts	113,443	2,20,045	115,284	2,33,307
	3,584	33,026	3,173	31,240
Total ...	222,929	9,84,155	218,037	9,58,215

Particulars for gin and whisky are not separately recorded in the trade returns. 41·48 per cent. of the total quantity of spirits and 67·09 per cent. of the value were imported from the United Kingdom; the rest came, chiefly, from Ceylon. Of the total quantity of wine imported, 57·5 per cent. came from the United Kingdom and 17·7 per cent. from France.

Timber and wood.

The trade in timber and wood showed an increase of 1¾ lakhs. The value of teak imported increased from Rs. 10,94,532 to Rs. 11,75,356, whilst other timber fell from Rs. 1,76,190 to Rs. 1,55,183, and of manufactures rose from Rs. 5,09,328 to Rs. 6,39,551. The imports from British Burma amounted to 71·8 per cent., from Ceylon to 11·8 per cent., and from Bombay to 8·8 per cent.

Other articles.

The trade in the more important other articles is shown below :—

Articles.	Value.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Books	2¾	2½
Corals	3¼	1⅛
Drugs and medicines	9¼	9¼
Gunny bags	13¼	17¼
Hardware and cutlery	12	19½
Horses	3	2½
Matches	5½	2¾
Coal, machinery and mill work	27	34½
Oils { Kerosine	17	17
Oils { Other oils	3	3
Provisions	12¼	13½
Salt	7	28
Seeds	5	4⅛
Silk, raw	12¾	11⅛
Spices, areca-nuts	20½	18½
Other spices	3¾	4
Stationery including paper and pasteboard	12	13¾
Sugar	6½	5¼
Woollen manufactures	8¼	7½

The apparent increase of 21 lakhs in the value of salt is due to the inclusion of excise duty in the market value from the commencement of the past official year.

Private Treasure.

The imports and exports of gold and silver for the last fifteen years are compared in the following statement :—

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76 ...	30,96,839	1,83,263	29,13,576	57,68,240	29,81,969	27,86,271	88,65,079	31,65,232	56,99,847
1876-77 ...	18,20,815	3,35,676	14,85,139	63,67,800	62,15,401	1,52,399	81,88,615	65,51,077	16,37,538
1877-78 ...	23,61,124	5,09,465	18,51,659	22,27,011	57,75,753	– 35,48,742	45,88,135	62,85,218	–16,97,083
1878-79 ...	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	– 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879-80 ...	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	– 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880-81 ...	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	– 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,36,761	15,94,855
1881-82 ...	24,04,985	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	– 18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882-83 ...	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,36,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956
1883-84 ...	25,78,703	35,320	25,43,383	24,91,905	11,50,942	13,40,963	50,70,608	11,86,262	38,84,346
1884-85 ...	23,29,262	1,28,811	22,00,451	19,61,689	29,28,525	– 9,66,836	42,90,951	30,57,336	12,33,615
1885-86 ...	11,61,550	4,01,480	7,60,070	23,30,003	1,11,942	22,18,061	34,91,553	5,13,422	29,78,131
1886-87 ...	12,65,518	9,84,919	2,80,594	24,44,741	13,19,231	11,25,510	37,10,254	23,04,150	14,06,104
1887-88 ..	12,98,986	10,78,324	2,20,662	11,28,861	12,82,251	– 1,53,390	24,27,847	23,60,575	67,272
1888-89 ...	8,21,632	1,59,838	6,61,794	11,26,973	10,56,596	70,377	19,48,605	12,16,434	7,32,171
1889-90 ...	13,63,011	1,03,241	12,59,770	19,67,473	8,36,499	11,30,974	33,30,484	9,39,740	23,90,744

The net imports of gold and silver were Rs. 12,59,770 and Rs. 11,30,974 against Rs. 6,61,794, and Rs. 70,377 respectively in 1888-89 and Rs. 14,37,177 and Rs. 2,76,475, the respective averages for the last ten years.

Government Stores.

The values of the imports and exports of Government stores from and to ports outside the Presidency were Rs. 25,87,370 and Rs. 7,28,501 respectively, showing increases of Rs. 9,92,305 and Rs. 2,38,605 respectively when compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase under imports is partly due to an increase of 4 lakhs under boots and shoes and 1 lakh under woollen piece-

goods. Of the total imports, 17¾ lakhs were from the United Kingdom, and of the total exports, 5½ lakhs' worth went to British Burma.

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 3,95,967 sent to Calcutta. The imports amounted to Rs. 51,25,000, of which 50 lakhs were received from Bombay and the remainder from Calcutta.

External Trade—Total Exports and Imports.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandize and treasure, both private and Government :—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
United Kingdom	648,54,949	547,33,573	1,195,88,522	44·46	52·50	47·81
Ceylon	130,96,498	44,62,171	175,58,669	8·98	4·28	7·02
France	153,45,701	15,23,810	168,69,511	10·52	1·46	6·75
Egypt	39,13,293	6,58,609	45,71,902	2·68	0·63	1·83
Straits Settlements	31,26,437	18,22,037	49,48,474	2·14	1·75	1·98
United States	40,35,146	6,16,259	46,51,405	2·77	0·59	1·86
Austria	18,89,710	2,03,456	20,93,166	1·29	0·20	0·83
Italy	19,57,263	1,10,686	20,67,949	1·34	0·10	0·83
Bourbon	1,63,780	...	1,63,780	0·11	...	0·07
Mauritius	2,38,239	16,859	2,55,098	0·16	0·02	0·10
Turkey in Asia	8,08,357	92,651	9,01,008	0·56	0·09	0·36
Victoria	57,565	2,65,020	3,22,585	0·04	0·25	0·13
Germany	6,07,718	1,44,835	7,52,553	0·42	0·14	0·30
Malta	73,245	1,602	74,847	0·05	...	0·03
Arabia	2,67,272	10,553	2,77,825	0·18	0 01	0·11
China	8,77,252	13,927	8,91,179	0·60	0·02	0·36
Persia	1,63,375	4,306	1,67,681	0·11	...	0·07
New South Wales	39,379	2,67,075	3,06,454	0·03	0·26	0·13
Aden	80,340	...	80,340	0·06	...	0·03
Holland	24,717	3,545	28,262	0·02	...	0.01
Belgium	17,84,314	3,24,180	21,08,494	1·22	0·31	0·84
Russia	9,91,956	6,86,840	16,78,796	0·68	0·66	0·68
Spain	12,43,943	2,220	12,46,163	0·86	...	0·49
Java	66,179	...	66,179	0·05	...	0·02
Mekran and Sonmiani	10,415	53,727	64,142	...	0·05	0·02
South Australia	5,274	60,605	65,879	...	0·06	0·02
All other foreign countries ...	3,83,244	80,800	4,64,044	0·27	0·08	0·18
Total of foreign countries ...	1,161,05,561	661,59,346	1,822,64,907	79·60	63·46	72·86
Bombay	135,21,728	231,58,628	366,80,356	9·27	22·21	14·67
Bengal	61,62,863	112,34,738	173,97,601	4·23	10·78	6·95
British Burma	59,70,972	27,26,959	86,97,931	4·09	2·61	3·48
Scinde	3,01,536	98,280	3,99,816	0·20	0·09	0·16
Total of British ports in other Presidencies	259,57,099	372,18,605	631,75,704	17·79	35·69	25·26
Cutch	3,57,892	1,190	3,59,082	0·25	...	0·14
Goa	6,14,637	2,02,084	8,16,721	0·42	0·19	0·33
Pondicherry	1,85,723	1,20,798	3,06,521	0·13	0·12	0·13
Travancore	11,65,996	3,46,761	15,12,757	0·79	0·34	0·60
Other Indian ports not British ...	14,85,800	2,11,995	16,97,795	1·02	0·20	0·68
Total of Indian ports not British	38,10,048	8,82,828	46,92,876	2·61	0·85	1·88
Grand Total ...	1,458,72,708	1,042,60,779	2,501,33,487	100	100	100

Internal Trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the different ports of this presidency for the last two years:—

Articles.	Exports.				Imports.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and pulse ... Cwts.	1,179,292	32,26,692	1,461,722	42,01,462	1,116,120	30,59,280	1,363,099	40,82,010
Cotton manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... Yds.	7,143,173	15,82,377	7,089,282	14,44,641	5,470,293	13,39,711	5,515,885	13,25,756
Piece-goods ... No.	42,657	30,170	30,934	20,547	40,466	27,876	29,299	20,600
Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	863,472	5,44,861	1,150,311	6,99,870	803,896	4,93,436	865,086	5,28,788
Seeds ... ... Cwts.	67,745	3,54,428	80,597	4,43,599	65,125	3,46,950	76,949	4,45,651
Oils ... ... Gals.	547,845	4,27,330	505,025	4,41,035	441,802	3,62,975	498,633	4,38,370
Spices ... ... Lbs.	5,649,197	10,36,220	5,344,301	9,29,207	5,838,447	10,56,412	5,538,685	9,26,368
Provisions ... ... Val.	..	3,79,834		3,97,835		3,83,752		4,40,765
Metals ... ... Cwts.	25,316	1,84,485	11,782	1,03,622	24,018	1,85,164	27,185	1,30,880
Sugar ... ... „	147,605	6,46,050	112,021	5,83,544	141,001	6,68,323	110,986	6,12,681
Jute, raw and manufactured ... ... Val.	...	4,35,038	...	4,99,822	...	4,26,785	...	5,02,451
Tobacco ... ... Lbs.	2,189,486	2,51,356	2,114,789	2,32,338	2,001,688	2,45,844	2,211,400	2,64,573
Fruits and vegetables. Val.	...	3,85,448	..	1,59,192	..	4,72,129	..	2,83,549
Hides and skins ... Cwts.	30,992	11,91,441	40,039	17,53,246	25,528	11,65,305	29,746	17,56,408
Hides and skins ... No.	630,025		930,498		646,583		929,435	
Timber and other wood and manufactures ... Val.	...	3,68,564	..	4,90,641	...	3,68,526	...	5,05,458
Dyeing and coloring materials ... ... „	...	1,59,223	...	1,95,888	...	1,59,180	...	1,98,083
Coffee ... ... Cwts.	47,908	22,81,455	49,394	28,10,910	47,298	22,53,979	48,542	27,43,898
Liquors—Spirits ... Gals.	117,071	5,57,204	74,645	3,30,841	98,337	4,46,229	71,370	3,10,994
Coir and rope ... Cwts.	10,278	56,767	10,962	63,340	19,300	1,19,173	18,750	1,17,733
Woollen manufactures. Val.	...	1,11,564	...	1,45,548	...	1,17,520	...	1,39,115
All other articles ... „	...	12,49,204	...	14,37,620	...	12,55,261	...	14,65,871
Total ...	...	154,59,711	...	173,84,408	...	149,53,810	...	172,39,497
Government Stores	...	4,51,217	...	6,19,663	...	5,07,272	...	8,64,786

Treasure.

The exports and imports of gold and silver, both private and Government, between the ports within the Presidency were Rs. 15,43,949 and Rs. 19,66,645 respectively, private; and Rs. 31,24,500 and Rs. 30,84,500 respectively, Government. Rs. 600 worth of gold was imported privately; otherwise there was no trade in that article.

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade, including Government transactions, is shown below:—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.		Trade with foreign ports in India.		Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize.	Treasure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,051,98,047	21,18,909	1,40,308	...	133,52,866	54,66,064
Ganjam	6,97,450	...	16,345	...	13,79,506	50,000
Vizagapatam	28,93,699	...	14,424	...	19,66,945	...
Godâvari	104,08,457	...	2,02,184	...	55,51,056	100
Kistna	2,18,779	...	42,372	5,000	15,44,358	4,803
Nellore	33,144	...	...	...	80,677	...
South Arcot	44,28,807	29,950	1,84,645	...	14,41,793	...
Tanjore	99,23,351	8,80,353	2,572	...	20,93,676	...
Madura	5,64,594	...	12,288	...	4,10,964	...
Tinnevelly	227,96,980	5,95,287	1,63,601	..	22,85,729	27,562
South Canara	86,44,648	...	10,46,036	27,162	51,86,524	4,81,513
Malabar	178,10,679	22,323	28,35,939	...	217,69,353	82,215
Total ...	1,786,18,135	36,46,772	46,60,714	32,162	570,63,447	61,06,257

	Trade between ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize.	Treasure.		
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	55,12,500	29,38,000	1,242,03,721	105,22,973	1,347,26,694	45·52
Ganjam	15,75,996	13,83,000	36,69,297	14,33,000	51,02,297	1 73
Vizagapatam	31,67,249	7,80,000	80,42,317	7,80,000	88,22,317	2·98
Godávari	24,51,164	15,57,000	186,12,861	15,57,100	201,69,961	6·82
Kistna ..r ...	16,50,537	12,28,640	34,56,046	12,38,443	46,94,489	1·59
Nellore	41,564	5,540	1,55,385	5,540	1,60,925	0·05
South Arcot	9,06,951	7,000	69,61,696	36,950	69,98,646	2·37
Tanjore	9,51,643	77,000	129,71,242	9,57,353	139,28,595	4·70
Madura	5,36,109	7,000	15,23,955	7,000	15,30,955	0·52
Tinnevelly	15,28,426	25,330	267,74,736	6,48,129	274,22,865	9·27
South Canara	62,16,154	8,58,900	160,93,362	13,67,575	174,60,937	5·89
Malabar	115,70,061	8,52,175	539,86,032	9,56,713	549,42,745	18 56
Total	361,08,354	97,19,585	2,764,50,650	195,10,776	2,959,61,426	100

Customs Revenue.

Including the customs duty on salt, the collections on imports amounted to Rs. 11,52,073, showing an improvement of Rs. 9,885 over the receipts for 1888-89. The increase occurred chiefly under mineral oil and ale, beer and porter, and was partly counterbalanced by decreases under spirits and wines and liqueurs. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 47,553, showing an increase of Rs. 20,444 over those for 1888-89. Excluding them, the net duties on imports amounted to Rs. 11,04,520 against Rs. 11,15,079 in 1888-89, showing a falling off of Rs. 10,559. The gross collections on the exports of rice and paddy amounted to Rs. 4,86,057 and the net collections to Rs. 4,84,113. The increase of Rs. 25,443 in the net collections of the year under review was due to larger exportation of rice to Ceylon.

Shipping.

Foreign shipping.

The total number and the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last eight years is given below :—

Years.	Including steamers.							Steamers.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1882-83 ...	2,629	604,712	2,643	556,616	5,272	1,161,328	220	248	319,051	217	288,932
1883-84 ...	2,809	662,694	2,914	666,333	5,723	1,329,027	232	259	375,113	240	358,453
1884-85 ...	2,490	629,447	2,516	624,400	5,006	1,253,847	250	258	382,783	238	366,327
1885-86 ...	2,364	671,744	2,435	698,279	4,799	1,370,023	285	293	448,279	262	421,251
1886-87 ...	2,382	656,959	2,659	688,164	5,041	1,345,123	266	288	437,547	291	444,513
1887-88 ...	2,607	671,954	2,801	705,382	5,408	1,377,336	255	292	449,989	303	469,705
1888-89 ...	2,631	639,019	2,776	679,375	5,407	1,318,394	244	257	407,083	283	441,353
1889-90 ...	2,554	689,363	2,757	729,314	5,311	1,418,677	267	295	462,851	327	510,998

The nationalities of the vessels, both steamers and sailing vessels, are classified below :—

	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Steamers		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	479	776,849	57	53,653	562	903,602	43	44,722
British Indian ...	2	512	2,174	306,591	..	...	2,140	301,123
Foreign	59	71,075	37	12,199	60	70,247	41	8,035
Native craft .. .	..	..	2,599	97,515	..	..	2,465	90,948
Total ...	540	848,436	4,867	469,958	622	973,849	4,689	444,828

The majority of the vessels were French, Arabian and Austrian. The number and the tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India were as follows :—Entered 6,143, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,027,497 ; cleared 6,541, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,347,824. Compared with last year there was a decrease in the number and the tonnage of vessels entered and a decrease in the number and an increase in the tonnage of vessels cleared. The nationalities of the vessels mentioned above are shown below :—

Nationalities.	1888-89		1889-90.	
	NO	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	1,096	1,734,556	1,037	1,706,537
British Indian	371	163,103	445	208,571
Foreign	1,206	107,552	884	95,001
Native craft	10,143	374,858	10,318	371,212

Of the 12,684 vessels entered and cleared, 7,256 arrived from or were bound to Bombay. The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below :—

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1888-89	10,364	4,009,273	4,738	189,754	9,894	3,567,649	4,821	293,428
1889-90	10,763	4,096,693	5,056	202,837	10,155	3,639,555	5,218	315,320

20 vessels of 727 tons burthen were built during the year and 25 vessels of 980 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Presidency, showing a considerable decrease on the figures for 1888-89.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1889-90.)

Statements 67 and 68 in chapter IV of the Appendix show the expenditure on and income derived from protective public works.

The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund, distributed by divisions, and the total outlay under establishment under each division :—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.				Civil department.		Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil.		Court of Wards.		Civil.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs	Works.	Repairs.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Circle.	Ganjam	654	2,041	...	366	35,510	23,288	39,717	1,886
	Rushikulya	.	...	..	..	...	...	56	...
	Godávari, Eastern.	...	1,340	...	2,503	..	...	10,507	15,974
	Do. Central.		...	...	..	...	..	2,942	7
	Do. Western.	...		.	.	201	925	18,061	191
	Vizagapatam	..	3,139	...	1,018	1,528	...	75,953	14,061
	Workshops (Dowlaishweram)	..	...	...		...	...	...	...
II do.	Buckingham Canal	...	.	...		..	..	164	...
	Kistna, Eastern	...	...	.	657	..	..	2,724	2,879
	Do. Western	...	...	...	16	...	..	11,610	131
	Gudiváda	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	23
	Nellore	...	..	...	37	...	...	24,502	1,121
III do.	Bellary	29,886	45,383	144	413	..	...	36,373	8,093
	Cuddapah	...	780	1	788	...	...	50,714	1,079
	Kurnool	...	240	...	120	...	..	14,851	4,970
IV do.	Coimbatore	2,302	5,239	466	514	...	1,768	27,294	4,405
	Nílgiri	4,206	24,864	587	217	...	...	1,53,388	75,352
	West Coast	30,568	28,404	292	852	...	...	1,29,139	48,639
V do.	Chingleput	29,157	31,079	...	5,794	...	...	28,962	15,193
	North Arcot	4,221	3,163	66	222	...	...	4,301	3,723
	South Arcot	...	180	65	186	...	...	2,46,912	6,014
	Presidency	1,72,785	1,61,219	1,057	1,376	...	...	...	...
	Stores(Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,977	458
	Workshops (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,635	2,542
VI do.	Madura	. .	420	...	251	...	...	21,346	2,826
	Negapatam	2			159	...	.	11,382	1,395
	Periyár No. I	...	.	...	...	. ...	...	...	...
	Do. No. II	...	...	...	...	...	..	131	...
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	16,686	10,600	...	...
	Tanjore	...	575	...	397	...	...	13,197	7,449
	Tinnevelly	...	555	137	264	...	...	21,989	2,983
	Trichinopoly	2,212	4,674	...	93	...	...	10,366	1,866
	Presidency Architect	20,221	...	740	3,037	...	...	4,12,169	1,05,227
Special	Vizagapatam	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Restoration.	Godávari, Eastern.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
	North Arcot	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...
	Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	2,96,214	3,13,295	3,555	19,280	53,925	36,573	13,73,362	3,28,487

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works.				Irrigation.		Grand total—Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand total.
		Incorporated.		Excluded.		Works.	Repairs.			
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Circle.	Ganjam	...	...	332	11	57,083	34,056	1,94,944	63,179	2,58,123
	Rushikulya ...	...	615	.	.	2,47,539	1,235	2,49,445	52,194	3,01,639
	Godávari, Eastern.	4,185	2,241	370	133	43,227	1,21,493	2,01,973	97,120	2,99,093
	Do. Central.	3,203	...	...	13	40,621	76,046	1,22,832	46,469	1,69,301
	Do. Western	...	...	...	...	25,655	1,04,169	1,49,202	57,738	2,06,940
	Vizagapatam ..	...	. .	66	..	4,175	12,766	1,12,706	50,451	1,63,157
	Workshops (Dowlaishweram) ..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	7,463	7,463
II do.	Buckingham Canal	...	.	1,336	820	1,63,066	1,06,408	2,71,794	51,960	3,23,754
	Kistna, Eastern...	...	...	718	301	1,29,119	1,16,112	2,52,510	84,920	3,37,430
	Do. Western.	−51	1,378	...	..	1,84,367	81,166	2,78,617	51,195	3,29,812
	Gudivada ...	..	..	.	...	1,16,312	31,451	1,47,786	29,796	1,77,582
	Nellore	...	606	.	. .	1,20,816	1,21,664	2,68,746	66,700	3,35,446
III do.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	5,462	57,374	1,83,128	78,210	2,61,338
	Cuddapah ...	198	.	...	..	11,822	56,360	1,21,742	32,289	1,54,031
	Kurnool	...	...	...	..	11,807	84,002	1,15,990	69,102	1,85,092
IV do.	Coimbatore ...	31,609	...	...	. .	40,175	59,659	1,73,423	1,00,725	2,74,148
	Nilgiri	...	...	...	.	...	..	2,58,614	48,114	3,06,728
	West Coast ...	232	...	5,889	901	...	2,293	2,47,209	58,676	3,05,885
V do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	592	..	33,440	1,28,998	2,73,215	49,892	3,23,107
	North Arcot ...	...	384	...	...	65,643	1,32,595	2,14,318	56,410	2,70,728
	South Arcot ..	...	4,817	...	...	43,584	1,60,125	4,61,883	82,180	5,44,063
	Presidency . .	...	...		...	...	157	3,36,594	3,56,111	6,92,705
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	. .	...	...	...	2,435	16,925	19,360
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	. .	. .	...	...	5,177	23,598	28,775
VI do.	Madura	13,063	1,496	276	...	13,915	34,175	87,768	54,538	1,42,306
	Negapatam ...	...	5,206	10,816	912	24,846	72,222	1,26,940	42,261	1,69,201
	Periyár No. I .	...	..	...	...	2,45,537	...	2,45,537	1,05,483	3,51,020
	Do. No. II ...	...	...	...		3,09,091	...	3,09,222	53,678	3,62,900
	Ramnad .	...	..	...	1,213		.	28,499	12,402	40,901
	Tanjore	754	6,429	..	.	63,661	1,01,200	1,93,662	66,641	2,60,303
	Tinnevelly ...	1,455	141	1,925	...	75,533	96,689	2,01,671	50,145	2,51,816
	Trichinopoly .	...	1,017	.	...	28,533	56,776	1,05,537	67,611	1,73,148
	Presidency Architect	..	.	..	2,331		...	5,43,725	54,750	5,98,475
Special ..	Vizagapatam ...	...	..	..	.	2,650	2,901	5,551		
Tank Restoration.	Godávari, Eastern.	...	...	.	...	2,623	72	2,695		
	Do Western.	...	..		...	2,424	4,062	6,486		
	Bellary . ..	...	...	...	.	6,192	298	6,490		
	Kurnool	...	.	...	...	4,990	33,463	38,453		
	Cuddapah ...	.	...	..	...	936	5,440	6,376	74,950	5,07,275
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	43,129	34,801	77,930		
	North Arcot ...	...	..	...	...	16,650	32,917	49,567		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	. .	...	51,693	75,904	1,27,597		
	Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	1,545	.	1,545		
	South Arcot ...	...	..	.	...	615	..	615		
	Madura	...	...	...	...	46,510	62,510	1,09,020		
	Examiner's division	...	. .	...	...	184	...	184	26,593	26,777
	Total ...	54,648	24,330	22,320	6,635	22,85,170	21,01,559	69,19,353	22,40,469	91,59,822

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1889-90.)

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The charge of the General, Buildings and Roads Branch continued in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R.E., as Acting Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, while the Irrigation Branch continued to be administered by Mr. G. T. Walch, M.I.C.E., as Chief Engineer and Acting Secretary to Government. Colonel H. R. Mead, R.E., the permanent Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who had proceeded on leave in March 1889, retired from the service on the 29th September 1889, and Mr. Walch was confirmed in his appointment as Chief Engineer from that date, but continued to act as Secretary to Government *vice* Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., on leave.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure under the different service heads :— Grants and expenditure.

—	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military works ...	6,84,700	7,71,600	7,66,499
Do. Civil works	21,100	32,500	28,430
Provincial do. ...	23,00,000	22,83,000	22,70,211
Local Incorporated funds	70,000	1,11,000	87,134
Do. Excluded funds	...	37,549	36,046
Estate works ...	2,50,348	1,16,161	1,11,352
Total ...	33,26,148	33,51,810	32,99,672

Accounts Branch. The committee appointed by the Government of India to make inquiry into the system of divisional accounts in this Presidency assembled at Madras in March 1889, and, after examining witnesses, made their report in July 1889. They were of opinion that the accounts were on the whole unnecessarily elaborate and made several recommendations in the direction of simplifying them, orders on which were passed by the Government of India towards the close of the year under report. The amendment of the Madras Public Works Code in accordance with these orders was under consideration when the year closed. The question of reducing the work and establishment in the Examiner's office was also dealt with and the correspondence on the subject forwarded for consideration to the Government of India towards the close of the year.

Madras Harbour Works. The year was marked by the visit of Sir Alexander Rendel, K.C.I.E., Consulting Engineer to the Secretary of State, who made a thorough inspection of the Madras Harbour works so far as they had gone and expressed his approval of the plans and arrangements hitherto adopted. The work on the north pier was suspended at different times during the year in order to settle certain questions which arose in the course of operations, but, on the whole, considerable progress was made. 266 of the large wave-breaker blocks, which, in accordance with the sanctioned design, had been dropped in at random were now removed and placed in orderly rows. This was a difficult and dangerous undertaking, but it was accomplished successfully and resulted in materially strengthening the work. 726 large blocks were set in the superstructure by divers, advancing the work by 454 feet, so that the whole length from the commencement of the blockwork was 3,279 feet at the close of the year. 523 large blocks were added to the wave-breaker screen; the Titan crane used for the purpose not having a sufficient overhang, a new and improved one has been indented for, which, besides doing the work at present required of it, can afterwards be utilized for wharf purposes. 4,204 tons of rubble were deposited into the north pier foundations so as to complete the required section of base. 3,035 concrete blocks were made during the year, of which 1,751 were for the superstructure. The locomotive used for this purpose then broke down, and work had in consequence to be suspended, pending the arrival of a new and more powerful engine from England. The total quantity of materials supplied by the Pallávaram quarries amounted to 61,083½ tons. 307 blocks were set in the superstructure of the south pier, advancing this arm by 187⅓ feet, or to a total length of 3,706⅓ feet. An enormous steel caisson required to terminate this pier head is now being supplied through the India Office. 493 blocks were deposited in the wave-breaker screen, completing it to a width of 40 feet from the superstructure so far as the latter has been extended. 3,390¾ tons of rubble were deposited in the base and fore-shore of the works; part of the former was also consolidated with Portland cement according to a proposal made by the Engineer and approved of by Sir Alexander Rendel. A marine survey of the roadstead was made in July, August and September on the same lines as those previously conducted. The general depth of water was found to have undergone no material change since 1886, but some defects were found in the old blockwork set in 1877, which have now been remedied. The total expenditure on the works during the year amounted to Rs. 7,83,392 against Rs. 6,17,226 in 1888 and the total outlay from the commencement to Rs. 37,74,230 against the

estimate of Rs. 45,90,051. The iron screwpile pier was put under thorough repair throughout.

Bangalore water-supply.

A number of schemes for the supply of water to the troops in Bangalore were investigated by Mr. J. C. Larminie under the orders of Government and a final report was made to the Government of India on the subject. All the schemes propose the construction of storage reservoirs, whence the water is to be pumped to a service reservoir on the Mantapam hill and distributed by gravitation to the cantonment and barracks. It was decided that the best source of supply was to be found in the Rachanhalli valley, lying to the north of the Hebbal valley, which was originally proposed. The cost of the scheme was worked out by Mr. Larminie and estimated at about 7 lakhs for an eighteen months' supply. In January 1890 the Government of India decided to place the matter in the hands of the Inspector-General of Military Works in communication with the Resident in Mysore, and the further disposal of the question thus no longer rests with the Madras Government.

Ootacamund water-supply.

The water-supply scheme for the northern side of Ootacamund was finally completed during the year, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,575 for connecting private houses with the system, was sanctioned; the work being undertaken for the municipality by the Public Works department at the cost of owners of houses. The maintenance of the water-supply system was transferred to the municipality at the close of the official year. A new scheme for the improvement of the Lawrence Asylum water-supply was undertaken during the year, the estimated cost (Rs. 12,350) being met from the Asylum funds.

Artesian boring in the Kortalayár valley.

Boring operations in the Kortalayár valley, which had been suspended on the report of the Director of the Geological department, were resumed at the earnest request of the contractor and the work carried to a depth of 441 feet. A bed of limestone of unknown thickness was then struck, and, as there appeared to be no use in carrying the work further, it was ordered to be abandoned and the plant removed.

Artesian boring at Tuticorin.

The plant removed from the Kortalayár valley was transferred to Tuticorin, where the water-supply is under consideration, and an estimate for Rs. 7,980 was, after consulting the Geological department, sanctioned for the conduct of boring operations in that town.

Arsenal workshops.

An estimate for Rs. 84,830 for constructing new workshops in lieu of those existing at the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, was sanctioned and Rs. 60,000 spent during the year. The walls of the workshops building at Bellary, which was commenced in 1888 and had been nearly completed, cracked in October 1889 owing to the slipping away of the foundations; the building was ordered to be reconstructed and utilized as harness and saddlery rooms, the sides being enclosed with corrugated iron sheeting. A committee was appointed to select a new site for the workshops and the question has now been transferred to the Military Works department for disposal.

New Law Courts, Madras.

In April 1889 detailed plans and estimates for the construction of new Law Courts at Madras were sanctioned, the latter amounting to Rs. 9,45,000. The brick work of the first and second floors was completed during the year as also the out-buildings, the basement having been completed in the preceding year. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 4,52,159.

Mahal at Gurramkonda.

Rs. 3,277 were sanctioned during the year for the repair and restoration of the Mahal at Gurramkonda. The upper floor will continue to be used as a public bungalow under the control of the District Board and the ground floor will be utilized by the Public Works department for the storage of famine tools.

Inspection of lighthouses.

The following lighthouses were inspected by superior officers of the Public Works department:—Calingapatam, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Mangalore. In May 1889 the Government of India intimated that Mr. Douglass, an expert from England, would inspect and report on the various lighthouses during the ensuing cold weather, and the work of inspection was accordingly deferred pending his arrival.

In sixteen estates under the management of the Court of Wards, the construction of public works was supervised by the department. The following statement shows the amount sanctioned and expended during the year :— Work in estates under the Court of Wards.

—	Original grant.	Revised grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam district—11 estates	2,12,544	72,177	72,363
Vizagapatam district—Chidikada, Jaganathapuram estate	6,513	6,513	1,878
Godávari district—Lakkavaram estate ...	729	975	1,385
Salem district—2 estates	2,528	2,533	2,164
Madura district—Ramnad estate	28,034	33,693	33,562
Total ...	2,50,348	1,15,891	1,11,352

The Ramnad and Urlam estates were handed over to their proprietors during the year and the supervision of the Public Works department in these estates was accordingly withdrawn. The short expenditure on works in the Ganjam district was again the subject of unfavorable comment and due notice was taken of the want of vigor on the part of the officers responsible.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, first grade, continued in charge of the Public Works Stores and Workshops; the stock was checked by him during the year and found to agree with the books. The opening balance was Rs. 1,46,291, the receipts amounted to Rs. 35,413, and the issues to Rs. 22,738, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,58,966, or Rs. 12,675 more than the opening balance at the commencement of the year. 28 consignments of stores were received from England and 50 shipments were made by steamers—47 to the northern ports, 1 to London, and 2 to Tuticorin. Presidency Public Works Stores.

Work to the value of Rs. 1,24,752 was done during the year in the Presidency Workshops against Rs. 1,17,630 in 1888-89. The value of machinery and plant in the shops at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,07,908; deducting 4 per cent. for depreciation and adding certain receipts, amounting to Rs. 3,261, the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,06,348. Rs. 7,298 were spent on repairs and new plant. Presidency Public Works Workshops.

Consequent on the transfer of the Government Lithographic press to the Madras Survey department, a drawing office, costing Rs. 437 per mensem, was added to the Chief Engineer's office, in order to prepare enlarged drawings for photo-lithography. As the establishment entertained was found to be in excess of requirements, it has now been reduced to four draftsmen and one lascar, costing Rs. 326 per mensem. Drawing Branch, Chief Engineer's office.

The small printing presses at Dowlaishweram and Bezváda being found to be unnecessary, have been ordered to be abolished at the end of the year under report. They cost about Rs. 1,700 per annum and were employed only for printing departmental forms and circulars, which could not be printed locally with sufficient despatch and accuracy. Local printing presses.

The designs for iron bridges forwarded by the Secretary of State last year came under further consideration in the year under report. The Chief Engineer recommended that the list should be made more complete by the addition of rivetted designs, the former ones having been for pinned bridges only. Mr. G. Anderson, the Malabar District Board Engineer, who has made the construction of iron bridges a special study, further pointed out that the designs provided for enormous loads which would never come on the bridges and would, therefore, be unnecessarily expensive. These remarks were approved of and forwarded to the Secretary of State, who replied that the matter would be disposed of when the despatches of the Governments of India and Bombay had been received. Type-designs for iron bridges.

The famine relief works in the Ganjam district set on foot in the previous year were continued as such till November 1889, when the pressure of famine ceased. The Rushikulya project was then continued as an ordinary protective work and the Boppayapuram gedda, which had been nearly finished, was ordered to be completed by the Public Works department. The Ganjam-Gopálpur canal, on which about Famine relief works.

Rs. 1,30,000 had been spent, was not considered worth completing, as the expenditure to be incurred would be heavy and the work itself running parallel with the proposed East Coast Railway would be of no special advantage. Some four roads, which had been undertaken as professional agency works, were transferred to the District Board for completion.

Practical training of students of the Madras College of Engineering.

The first batch of students of the Madras Engineering college, who had completed their theoretical course under the new scheme sanctioned in 1886, were trained during the year in practical mechanical engineering at the Public Works Workshops, Madras. They consisted of four students of the Engineer class and thirteen of the Engineer subordinate class. At the end of 1889 the students were drafted to various large works in progress to undergo their second year of practical training.

Military Works department.

In 1886 proposals were made to transfer military works in this Presidency to the direct control of the Inspector-General of Military Works, but were not approved of by this Government on the score of expense. In September 1889, the Government of India decided to introduce the new system in a modified form, the works in certain large stations only being entrusted to special Military Executive Engineer, under the orders of a Superintending Engineer for the whole Presidency. The stations so transferred to the new department were Madras, Poonamallee, Vellore Fort, Wellington, Bangalore, and Bellary. The Superintending Engineer took over charge in the course of the year under report. The contribution from Imperial Military to Provincial funds on account of establishment being lost by this transfer, the Provincial establishment had to be reduced by two Engineers and six upper subordinates and two divisions of the Public Works department were closed.

II.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

I.—Imperial, Military Works.

Ganjam.—The expenditure under minor original works and repairs was Rs. 653 and Rs. 2,040 respectively. The number of original works was 3, of which 1 was completed. The repair works in progress during the year were 6 in number, all of which were completed. A regimental school for the Native Infantry at Berhampore was completed; the revised estimate was Rs. 1,680.

Vizagapatam.—Rs. 3,139 were spent in repairing the roads, drains and military buildings of the Vizianagrum and Vizagapatam cantonments.

Godávari (Eastern).—The annual repairs to the military buildings at Sámalkóta were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,098. An estimate for Rs. 670 was sanctioned for sanitary repairs to the military lines at Sámalkóta, but the work was not put in hand for want of funds.

Bellary.—The arsenal workshop was nearly completed, but had to be abandoned owing to the walls cracking. The station hospital was roofed with Mangalore tiles; foundations for the Ordnance Staff Sergeant's quarters completed; and the verandahs of the European Infantry married quarters re-roofed in part. 26 minor original works were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 8,564. The total outlay under repairs, military, was Rs. 45,382.

West Coast.—The third new block of barracks for 50 men at Malapuram was completed and occupied, this work completing the scheme of additional barrack accommodation at Malapuram. The total cost has been Rs. 1,78,758 against an estimate of Rs. 1,78,319. The conversion of the contagious disease ward into Commissariat Sergeants' quarters at Malapuram was almost completed. At Calicut, the sheds for transport animals, the new bakery and the new slaughter-house were under construction and nearly finished. A soldiers' institute at Cannanore was completed and another at Malapuram in progress.

Nilgiris.—Rs. 2,527 were spent on minor works. The works in Wellington and Wynaad sub-division were handed over to the Military Works department and West Coast division, respectively, during the year. Repairs to military buildings cost Rs. 23,693.

Coimbatore.—4 minor works were completed and 2 in progress during the year; the outlay was Rs. 1,055. The outlay under repairs amounted to Rs. 5,239.

Madras.—The new workshops for the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, were put in hand; Rs. 60,000 out of an estimate of Rs. 84,830 were spent. The Gun Carriage Factory water-supply improvement works were almost completed and Rs. 3,500 spent in rebuilding the south and east walls of the factory. The re-roofing of half of the Ordnance Lines was completed and materials for the remainder collected at a total cost of Rs. 32,766 out of an estimate for Rs. 51,598. A new shed was built for the Camp Equipage Depôt and alterations to the rifle butts at Veyasarpady were in progress. The extension of shed No. 1 in the Army Clothing office was commenced and improvements to the final blending house at the Gun Powder Factory were in progress. Minor original works cost Rs. 11,254.

Bangalore.—Public buildings for a Native Cavalry regiment at Byadarhally were commenced and Rs. 14,645 expended against a grant of Rs. 20,000. The additions to the public buildings for a regiment of Native Infantry at the Arab lines made good progress. The drainage of the Pioneer lines was about a third completed. A Sergeant Instructor's quarters for the Kolar Gold Fields Company of Volunteers was commenced by the Mysore Public Works department. The proposals sanctioned by Government for the introduction of regimental institutes were carried out. 25 minor original works were undertaken during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,957. Rs. 1,200 and 6,300, respectively, were paid to the municipality for conservancy and repairs to roads.

Chingleput.—Work on the new barracks at Poonamallee was continued. 9 minor original works were completed and repairs to 63 buildings and several minor repairs were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 18,649. The maintenance of roads cost Rs. 4,952. The works were handed over to the Military Works department towards the close of the year.

North Arcot.—Accommodation for two companies of Native Infantry in Vellore Fort was in progress. The execution of the works in progress remained with the Executive Engineer, North Arcot, after their transfer to the Military Works department, the outlay incurred being debited by transfer to the Military Works division.

South Arcot.—Rs. 180 were spent as rent of quarters for the Sergeant Instructor of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Trichinopoly.—4 minor works were in progress during the year. Rs. 4,674 were spent in repairing buildings and maintaining cantonment roads.

Consulting Architect.—Three sheds for the Army Clothing department were completed at a cost of Rs. 20,221.

II.—IMPERIAL, CIVIL WORKS.

Ganjam.—Repairs to the post offices at Sómpet and Ichápur were executed at a cost of Rs. 366.

Vizagapatam.—Repairs to the post offices at Koraput, Párvatipur, Narsapatam and Bimlipatam cost Rs. 635 and to the telegraph office at Vizagapatam cost Rs. 383.

Godávari (Eastern).—The post offices at Sámalkót and Peddápuram were repaired at a cost of Rs. 413 and the telegraph offices at Cocanada and Rajahmundry at a cost of Rs. 2,090.

Kistna (Eastern).—The post office building at Bezváda was repaired at a cost of Rs. 98 and the telegraph offices at Masulipatam and Bezváda at a cost of Rs. 192 and 367, respectively.

Kistna (Western).—The telegraph office repairs at Guntúr were completed at a cost of Rs. 16.

Nellore.—The post office at Kávali cost Rs. 37 in repairs.

Bellary.—The Ádóni post office was re-floored with granite slabs at a cost of Rs. 144.

Coimbatore.—Three minor original works were executed in the post offices at Mettupálaiyam, Salem and Jálárpet at a cost of Rs. 466. A sum of Rs. 514 was spent on post office repairs.

Nílgiris.—Rs. 227 were spent on new postal buildings and Rs. 117 on repairs. Rs. 360 were spent on new telegraph buildings and Rs. 100 on repairs.

West Coast.—The well at the post office, Malapuram, was completed at a cost of Rs. 275. Repairs to post offices cost Rs. 852.

Bangalore.—Two minor original works were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 1,056. A sum of Rs. 791 was spent in repairs.

North Arcot.—An iron gate for the Punganúr post office cost Rs. 66. The post offices at Rénigunta and Venkatagirikóta and the combined post and telegraph office at Vellore were repaired at a cost of Rs. 222.

Chingleput.—A sum of Rs. 5,793 was spent on the repair of the Váyalúr salt factory bund.

South Arcot.—A latrine was added to the Manjakuppam post office at a cost of Rs. 65. Repairs to the same post office cost Rs. 186.

Tanjore.—Repairs to the Tanjore and Kumbakónam post offices amounted to Rs. 497.

Negapatam.—The post office at Meimpesal and telegraph office at Negapatam were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 159.

Madura.—The cost of repairs to post offices at Batlagundu, Vadasendoor, Peermede and Periyakulam was Rs. 251.

Tinnevelly.—The post office at Nagercoil was repaired at a cost of Rs. 64 and a well sunk in the Kóttayam post office at an outlay of Rs. 137: both works were undertaken by the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

Trichinopoly.—Rs. 93 were spent in repairing the Theppakulam and Kothavalchavady post offices in Trichinopoly.

Consulting Architect.—Improving signallers' water closets and urinals at the Telegraph office, Madras, cost Rs. 505. An additional shed was constructed at the Government Telegraph stores.

III.—Provincial, Civil Buildings.

Ganjam.—Additions and alterations to the Police Superintendent's office at Chatrapúr were completed. Police huts at Parlákimedi were under construction as also District Munsif's courts at Sómpet, Berhampore, and Aska.

Vizagapatam.—Considerable progress was made with the new police buildings at Koraput. Rs. 2,290 were spent on the construction of a Deputy Tahsildar's office and sub-jail at Potinghi; Rs. 2,594 on a third-class taluk cutcherry at Sálúr; Rs. 2,195 on the reconstruction of the compound wall of the Vizagapatam district jail; and Rs. 2,856 on the erection of Sub-Registrars' offices at Párvatipur and Chódavaram. Minor original works cost Rs. 2,406. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 4,425.

Godávari (Eastern).—Additional buildings to the Rajahmundry college were commenced and cost Rs. 5,820. Rs. 858 were expended on repairs to Public works buildings at Dowlaishweram. Repairs to the church at Rajahmundry were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,763. A lightning-conductor to the central tower of Rajahmundry central jail cost Rs. 291. The Custom-house, Cocanada, was roofed with corrugated iron at an outlay of Rs. 1,104. The Sub-Registrar's office room at Tuni was commenced and additions to the Sub-Magistrates' office buildings at Pithápuram and Tuni undertaken.

Godávari (Central).—Materials for constructing a District Munsif's court at Amalápuram were collected and a tiled verandah erected on the west side of the divisional office at a cost of Rs. 283.

Godávari (Western).—The following works were completed during the year:—

—		Estimate.	Outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.
Taluk cutcherry	at Bhímavaram	25,670	24,632
	at Narsápur	23,770	24,253
Sub-Registrar's office	at Narsápur	3,480	2,748
	at Ellore	3,380	3,615
	at Tanuku	3,090	3,294

and the following were in progress :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sub-Registrar's office at Bhímavaram	3,420	2,919
District Munsif's court at Ellore	17,110	4,396
Divisional office building at Chettipet	13,900	6,801

Kistna (Eastern).—A corrugated iron goods shed was constructed in the Masulipatam Fort at an outlay of Rs. 5,168. Alterations to the Collector's cutcherry, Masulipatam, were completed. The Sub-Registrar's office, Bezváda, was extended. A large number of buildings were repaired.

Gudiváda.—Rs. 23 were spent in repairs to the divisional office.

Kistna (Western).—The taluk cutcherry at Sattenapalle made good progress; the expenditure up to date was Rs. 16,816 against an estimate of Rs. 21,880. The Répalle taluk cutcherry alterations were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,984. Repairs were executed to the divisional office and to the hospital buildings at Duggirala.

Nellore.—The Sub-Registrar's office, Atmakúr, was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,191 against an estimate of Rs. 3,185. The work of converting the old subjail into a town police station was completed, the expenditure being Rs. 2,327 against an estimate of Rs. 2,588. The Collector's office, Nellore, was proceeded with and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,443 out of an estimate of Rs. 48,455. Various minor works were completed and buildings repaired.

Bellary.—The Collector's residence at Anantapur was nearly completed. Alterations and additions to the Collector's cutcherry at Bellary cost Rs. 10,326, the outlay up to date being Rs. 54,524. Some police huts were constructed at Vanavole. The foundations of the first-class taluk cutcherry at Kúdligi were completed and the superstructure raised 8 feet. The expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 14,650.

Cuddapah.—The Collector's cutcherry at Cuddapah was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 1,40,690. The following works were also completed :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tahsildar's cutcherry at Rájampet	24,838	23,535
New divisional office at Cuddapah	8,508	8,513
Improvements to Christ Church at Cuddapah	3,176	3,126

The taluk cutcherry at Badvél was nearly completed.

Kurnool.—The taluk cutcherry at Nandyál was completed for Rs. 36,310, the estimate being Rs. 34,676. The Head Assistant Collector's cutcherry at Nandyál was almost finished at a total cost of Rs. 16,780. The Assistant Superintendent of Police's residence at Nandyál was commenced.

Coimbatore.—The following works were completed :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sub-jail at Mettupálaiyam	3,220	3,035
Sub-Registrar's office at Kollegál	2,630	2,545
Additions to the Salem central jail	6,340	5,579
Alterations to the Námakal taluk school	4,300	4,425
Iron rail gates, &c., to the Salem central jail	4,918	4,918

The following works were in progress :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
First-class police station-house at Salem	2,556	1,760
District Munsif's court at Karúr	17,420	15,053
Sub-Registrar's office at Súlúr	2,750	1,016
Improving Collector's office at Coimbatore	15,840	4,620

Rs. 3,751 were spent on minor original works, 4 of which were completed, and Rs. 4,406 on miscellaneous repairs.

Nílgiris.—Rs. 8,230 were spent on additions and improvements to Government House, Ootacamund. Improvements to peons' quarters on Mountstuart were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,577. Repairs to Mountstuart property at Ootacamund cost Rs. 20,959 against an estimate of Rs. 22,330. Rs. 2,871 were expended on the police station and huts at Masnigudi ; the estimate was Rs. 3,020. The outlay on minor original works during the year was Rs. 8,374. A sum of Rs. 18,718 was spent on repairs.

West Coast.—The police hospital at Mangalore was completed at an outlay of Rs. 11,892 against an estimate of Rs. 11,745. The Deputy Collector's cutcherry at Putúr was also completed for Rs. 12,679, the estimate being Rs. 10,960. Rs. 70,356 were expended on wire fencing around the public offices at Ponáni. The Law Courts at Calicut were finally completed and handed over to the Judicial department; total outlay Rs. 1,24,880, estimate Rs. 1,24,439. Solitary and condemned cells in the district jail, Calicut, were completed ; outlay Rs. 9,764, estimate Rs. 9,280. The Sub-Judge's court at Tellicherry was completed at a total cost of Rs. 13,906, the estimate being Rs. 14,440. The Manjeshwar Sub-Registrar's office, police huts at Putúr, Tashildar's office at Coondapoor, Sub-Registrar's office at Malapuram, Kondotti Sub-Registrar's office and District Munsif's court at Chowghat were under construction. Improvements to the Mangalore Collector's office cost Rs. 12,000. Improvements to the District Munsifs' courts at Kásaragód and Udipi cost Rs. 3,629 and Rs. 1,264, respectively, and were not completed. The new Collector's cutcherry at Calicut was in progress ; the total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 55,855 against an estimate of Rs. 1,89,970. Rs. 22,912 were spent on the new Sub-Judge's and District Munsif's court, Pálghat. Materials for the construction of a new taluk cutcherry at Mangalore were collected. A sum of Rs. 9,159 was spent on repairs.

Bangalore.—4 minor original works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,427 and repairs cost Rs. 3,384.

North Arcot.—Rs. 472 were spent on sites for the construction of a Sub-Registrar's office at Kuppam and District Munsif's court at Tirupati. 6 minor new works were in progress, of which 3 were completed. The expenditure on these was Rs. 3,637. Rs. 3,723 were spent in repairs.

Chingleput.—Additions and improvements to the Saidápet college were completed on an outlay of Rs. 14,484 against an estimate of Rs. 14,460. The laboratory of the Agricultural college was amended at a cost of Rs. 11,303. The Sub-Registrar's office at Utramallúr was put in hand during the year and nearly completed. 8 minor new works were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,220. Rs. 7,189 were spent on repairs to the Government House, Guindy, and the total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 15,192.

South Arcot.—The new Munsif's court at Chidambaram was built up to basement level. The new taluk office at Villupuram was also put in hand. A new treasury room for the Collector's cutcherry at Manjakuppam was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,671 against an estimate of Rs. 5,310. Minor original works were executed in the Public Works Stores and Workshops.

Trichinopoly.—The district jail was completed at an outlay of Rs. 74,663; the estimate was Rs. 85,244. Alterations to the Royal Artillery barracks at Trichinopoly cost Rs. 6,989. The construction of police huts at Voithalay was more than half finished; estimate Rs. 1,300, outlay Rs. 1,038. The flooring of the District Munsif's court at Ariyalúr was repaired at a cost of Rs. 847. Other minor repairs cost Rs. 1,865 in all.

Tanjore.—Improvements were executed to the District Press office at a cost of Rs. 2,515 against an estimate of Rs. 2,920. The taluk cutcherry at Kumbakónam was partly rebuilt. Repairs to the Sub-Magistrate's court at Porayar cost Rs. 1,012. The police station-house at Vallam was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,463. Repairs to the Tanjore palace were partly carried out at an outlay of Rs. 4,349. Rs. 3,100 were spent in minor repairs.

Negapatam.—The District Munsif's court at Tiruválúr was fully completed at a total cost of Rs. 14,061; the estimate was Rs. 14,230. The sub-divisional office at Tiruturaipúndi was nearly completed at an outlay of Rs. 6,053. Improvements to the sub-jail, &c., in St. Joseph's college cost Rs. 3,195. Repairs amounted to Rs. 1,395.

Madura.—Constructing a Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Shivaganga cost Rs. 3,500; the work was only half finished. A new court room for the Tahsildar of Madura was commenced. The taluk cutcherry at Tirumangalam was put in hand and Rs. 9,491 spent during the year. Materials for the Sub-Registrar's offices at Sholavandán and Nellakóta were collected. The addition of a room to the Sub-Registrar's office at Periyakulam was in progress, as also the construction of a window to the record-room in Tirumál Naik's palace. Rs. 2,827 were spent in repairs.

Tinnevelly.—The taluk cutcherry at Srívaikuntam was nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 17,509. The sub-jail at Kulasekharapatnam was completed at an outlay of Rs. 3,887. The reconstruction of the Puthukudi sub-divisional office cost Rs. 2,447. Sub-Registrars' offices at Velathikulam; Alvár Tirunagari and Sivakási were commenced. A police station-house at Masarapatti cost Rs. 1,232. Rs. 505 were spent in repairing 13 other works.

Consulting Architect.—The construction of new Law Courts at Madras was actively carried on. Rs. 2,73,646 were spent during the year, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 4,52,159 out of Rs. 9,45,000, the sanctioned estimate. The Presidency Magistrates' court-house was completed at a total cost of Rs. 48,850. The additions proposed to the Medical college were completed at a further outlay of Rs. 7,327. Improvements to the Examination hall, Presidency college, cost Rs. 4,512 out of Rs. 5,135 and were nearly completed. Additions to the Lying-in hospital, Madras, cost Rs. 15,583. An additional ward at the Ophthalmic hospital for Native Military patients was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,162, or Rs. 344 less than the estimate. Other additions to the Ophthalmic hospital were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,412. Alterations to the Madras Observatory cost Rs. 2,293 and were not quite completed. Attendants' quarters at the Lunatic asylum were constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,322; estimate Rs. 12,445. The construction of 4 cottages at the Lunatic asylum for isolating male and female patients was commenced. Rs. 9,412 were spent in making improvements to the strong rooms of the Paper Currency office. Improvements to the cemetery of St. George's cathedral were almost completed; the outlay was Rs. 1,212 and the estimate Rs. 3,674. Additions and improvements to the Training School for Mistresses cost Rs. 25,788 out of an estimate for Rs. 26,370. The work was almost finished. Alterations and additions to the Civil Orphan asylum were nearly completed. Preparations were made for the construction of 12 stables for the Mounted Police at the Egmore Magistrates' court. A new operating room for the General hospital was practically finished at a cost of Rs. 10,935, or Rs. 655 less than the estimate. A new police-station and fire-engine shed in the Government House grounds, Madras, were commenced; Rs. 15,845 were sanctioned for this purpose, of which Rs. 2,166 were spent. Rs. 12,744 were spent on 72 provincial minor original works and Rs. 42,576 on repairs.

IV.—PROVINCIAL—COMMUNICATIONS.

Ganjam.—The following works were executed during the year as famine relief works :—

	Estimate Rs
(1) Ganjam-Gopálpur canal	3,38,423
(2) Strengthening the course of Boppayapuram gedda	3,500
(3) Constructing Tekkáli-Anantagiri road	23,500
(4) Making 10 miles of road on Battili-Hiramandalam road	10,980
(5) Constructing Kullikót and Boyarani road	8,300
(6) Do. Ichápur-Jarada road	22,500

Vizagapatam.—The road from Potinghi to Koraput made fair progress; Rs. 48,689, being the full amount of the allotment, were spent. Up to date this has cost Rs. 1,85,591 against an estimate of Rs. 2,79,230. Rs. 4,726 were spent on the new Potinghi ghât road. The girders for the bridge across the Sunki were fixed on the abutments and piers, and the abutments and piers for the Rallagedda bridge constructed. Rs. 9,636 were also spent in maintaining the two above-mentioned roads.

Godávari (Eastern).—The navigation works at Dumagudem were maintained at a cost of Rs. 11,346 during the year. The stone bund placed across the ruined scouring sluices, Dumagudem, at a cost of Rs. 4,188, stood during the freshes. The canal was closed for repairs from 15th March to 15th June 1889. 988 boats passed through it during the year against 685 in the previous year.

West Coast.—The Calicut-Vayitri road was maintained in good order and kept open for traffic during the year at a cost of Rs. 15,005. Rs. 1,05,737 were spent on the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road, which was completed for 6 miles beyond Vayitri. All the earthwork up to end of Bolkaras (about 34 miles) new trace was completed, and a great deal of metal collected at Meppadi and Baderi (18 miles) to mango tree (30th mile). The Sholadi bridge was completed and opened for traffic. The road was repaired and kept open for traffic at a cost of Rs. 6,938. The main section of the line of communication which commences at Mettupálaiyam and joins the roads in Wynaad, including the Coonoor and Gúdalúr ghât roads, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 45,387.

Nílgiris.—Metalling 2 miles of roadway to a width of 12 feet on the Ootacamund-Gúdalúr road cost Rs. 4,305 and the construction of 8 cart-stands on the Kullar-Ootacamund road Rs. 1,036. Rs. 2,608 were spent on minor works and Rs. 6,286 on repairs to the Coonoor ghât road.

South Arcot.—All the iron work for the Gadilam bridge was landed and stacked at Cuddalore. Rs. 1,43,550 have been sanctioned for this work and Rs. 1,43,175 were spent on the abutments and in bolting and rivetting the girders. The Ponniár bridge also made considerable progress.

Madura.—The road from Cumbum to the foot of the Gúdalúr-Peermede ghât was completed; estimate Rs. 90,507, outlay during the year Rs. 4,295, total expenditure Rs. 90,785.

V.—PROVINCIAL MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Buckingham canal.—Turfing the Adyar training bank at west end was completed.

Kistna (Eastern).—Repairs to the sea dyke at Masulipatam were carried out.

Nílgiris.—Fencing and improving the margin of Ootacamund lake was in progress. A sum of Rs. 121 was spent on minor works against an allotment of Rs. 131. Rs. 389 were spent in repairs.

West Coast.—The ruined revetment wall opposite the public offices at Ponáni was repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,015.

South Arcot.—Rs. 1,013 were spent on repairs to the Gadilam embankment to protect the town of Tirupápuliyúr from floods; the estimate was Rs. 1,160.

Madura.—A sum of Rs. 446 was spent towards cutting a rough trace from Kodaikánal to Pillar Rocks out of an estimate of Rs. 1,700.

Consulting Architect.—Self-acting shutters were put to the Munro, Anderson and Commander-in-Chief's bridges over the Cooum at a cost of Rs. 14,719, or Rs. 24,641 less than the estimate. Rs. 9,611 were expended in maintaining Chepák park, South Beach marina, and the conservancy of the Cooum river.

Rushikulya.—The Aska and Suradá road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 615. VI.—LOCAL, INCORPORATED.

Godávari (Eastern).—The construction of an aqueduct over Chollungy salt-creak, Kovur-Munjair junction canal, made fair progress. The ordinary repairs to the canal cost Rs. 3,160.

Godávari (Central).—An iron girder bridge over the Gunnaram canal near Mattam was nearly completed for Rs. 5,378. Other minor works were in progress.

Kistna (Western).—Rs. 1,327 were spent in repairs to the river and canal banks.

Nellore.—The Pennér anicut roadway was gravelled at a cost of Rs. 606.

Coimbatore.—The Talavasal bridge in the Atúr taluk, Salem district, was nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 36,272. The girders had not been placed in position by the end of the year.

South Arcot.—Repairs to the banks of certain channels cost Rs. 4,818. The abutment and piers of the Shatiatope anicut bridge were built up to nearly full height.

Madura.—The Vaigai bridge near Madura was opened for traffic on the 6th December 1889. The total expenditure on this work has been Rs. 2,76,777 and the estimate Rs. 3,21,460. Rs. 1,496 were spent in repairs to the Cumbum-Gúdalúr road.

Tinnevelly.—Raising Perunkulam surplus channel and road cost Rs. 2,663; the work is about half finished. Some anicut channels were also repaired.

Ganjam.—Improvements to the lighthouse at Calingapatam were completed during the year. VII.—LOCAL, EXCLUDED.

Vizagapatam.—A cook-house was constructed for the Assistant Superintendent's house at Santapalli.

Godávari (Eastern).—The Vakalapudi lighthouse was repaired and handed over to the Marine department.

Kistna (Eastern).—Rs. 664 were spent in additions and improvements to the lighthouse, Point Divi, and Rs. 301 spent on ordinary repairs.

Buckingham canal.—An obelisk at Kottapatam was completed at an outlay of Rs. 302 against an estimate of Rs. 335.

Saidápet.—Providing verandahs to the Superintendent's quarters of Pulicat lighthouse cost Rs. 883. The construction of a wall round the well at the lighthouse, Mahabalipuram, was completed and the lighthouse at Pulicat repaired for Rs. 971.

West Coast.—The flagstaff of the Tellicherry lighthouse was renewed and another erected at Badagara; total cost Rs. 2,334 and Rs. 886, respectively. Revetting the sea frontage in front of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie's gate at Cochin cost Rs. 677.

Chingleput.—A well and lightning-conductor were provided to the lighthouse at Seven Pagodas completed last year.

Negapatam.—The extension of the jetty wall at Negapatam was completed for Rs. 17,208. Improvements were effected to the Negapatam lighthouse at a cost of Rs. 1,595. The lighthouse-keeper's quarters at Point Calimere were nearly completed. Filling in the boat basin and diverting the main town drain at Negapatam were fully completed at a cost of Rs. 3,124 and Rs. 3,047, respectively.

Madura.—A sum of Rs. 1,489 was spent on repairs to the Port officer's bungalow and the Pamban lighthouse.

Tinnevelly.—Lighthouse-keeper's quarters at Manapad were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,666.

Consulting Architect.—Rs. 2,331 were expended on general repairs to the Presidency Port office and Senate-house, Madras.

Consulting Architect.—The construction of the Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha women made rapid progress. VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSIT CONTRIBUTIONS.

Madura.—Rs. 418 were spent on repairs to the Thamukam bungalow at Madura.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1889-90.)

General Remarks.

Percentage of grants unutilized.

The final grant for the year from "Imperial" funds was Rs. 28,38,500 and the expenditure Rs. 27,94,746; from "Provincial" the grant was Rs. 33,31,000 and the expenditure Rs. 32,39,078. Under "Imperial" 1·54 per cent. of the grant lapsed and under "Provincial" 2·76 per cent., the total lapse being 2·20 per cent. on the whole grant against 2·59 per cent. in the previous year.

Contributions

In addition to the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 3,699 was spent out of a grant of Rs. 16,000 under Local Irrigation Cess fund, "Minor Works and Navigation," and a sum of Rs. 50,314 was spent from "Contributions," viz., Rs. 42,782 on "Major Works (working expenses)" and the balance on "Minor Works and Navigation." During the year a sum of Rs. 1,816 was contributed by the District Local Fund Board, Tanjore, and Rs. 1,618 by the Tinnevelly District Board. Of these amounts, Rs. 1,618 were spent in the former division and Rs. 1,596 in the latter.

Direct receipts.

The total of direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department was (exclusive of refunds of revenue) Rs. 3,01,644, or Rs. 24,091 more than in the previous year, and Rs. 2,894 more than the amount anticipated.

Total area irrigated.

The total area charged as irrigated for both first and second crops was 5,960,717 acres against 5,945,362 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated 2,311,357 acres were under "Major Works," 125,000 acres under "Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept," and the remainder under works for which such accounts are not kept.

Total revenue derived.

The total revenue assessed on irrigated lands was Rs. 236,53,003 as against Rs. 234,91,826 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 59,84,380 were due to land and Rs. 176,68,623 to irrigation. The total deductions and remissions amounted to Rs. 10,01,647 or Rs. 53,530 more than in the previous year, the increase being due to the unfavorable character of the season. The net revenue was Rs. 166,66,976, of which Rs. 75,801 represent the revenue assessed on lands irrigated under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the accounts of which are based on the revenue actually collected and brought to account as direct receipts in the Public Works Department; Rs. 72,13,459 were derived from other "Major Works," Rs. 3,14,976 from "Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept," and the remainder from works for which such accounts are not kept.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

Under Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue, Irrigation Works, the estimates, grants and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as shown below :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimates.	Budget grant for 1889-90.	Revised estimate for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1889-90.
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	471,78,667	12,24,180	11,29,109	10,88,010	41,099	398,95,476
Establishment	68,87,810	2,67,874	2,44,438	2,39,080	5,358	52,54,620
Tools and plant	22,67,274	57,946	57,453	69,391	— 11,938	18,79,116
Loss by exchange	41,09,686	...	...	...	...	40,97,779
Suspense	...	...	...	— 70	70	— 769
Total ..	604,43,437	15,50,000	14,31,000	13,96,411	34,589	511,22,223
Deduct receipts on Capital account	2,27,907	30,000	...	2,477	— 2,477	2,33,698
Net Total ..	602,15,530	15,20,000	14,31,000	13,93,934	37,066	508,88,529
Indirect Charges.						
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	32,23,313	...	...	32,635	...	27,87,932
Leave and pension allowances	12,19,521	...	...	33,471	...	9,88,457
Total ...	44,42,834	...	...	66,106	...	37,26,389
Grand Total ...	646,58,364	...	...	14,60,040	...	546,14,918

The Capital expenditure was Rs. 17,160 more than in the previous year, owing to the vigorous prosecution of the Periyár project works.

Revenue Account (Working Expenses).

The charges under Major Works (working expenses) were as shown below :— Charges on Revenue Account.

—	Grant		Outlay
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	1,14,541	1,06,705	1,02,790
Maintenance and repairs	4,68,910	4,74,618	4,80,110
Establishment	4,09,834	4,18,913	4,27,265
Tools and plant	81,715	82,264	76,432
Total	10,75,000	10,82,500	10,86,597
Indirect Charges.			
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	7,215
Leave and pension allowances	...	...	60,174
Total	...	...	67,389
Grand Total	...	...	11,53,986

The expenditure during the year was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 20,509.

The total area irrigated under "Major works" and the revenue derived therefrom as compared with the previous year are given below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop 1889-90	2,137,097	2,127,039	68,44,949	3·21
First crop 1888-89	2,114,966	2,102,305	66,84,423	3·19
Second crop 1889-90	184,871	184,318	4,44,311	2·41
Second crop 1888-89	165,117	165,009	4,08,837	2·47

The Revenue account compared with the previous year was as follows :— Financial results.

—	1889-90.	1888-89.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	72,80,573	70,79,085
Add share of enhanced land revenue	4,88,633	4,67,112
Add revenue earned in previous years, but brought to account this year	74,074	2,48,590
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	1,81,570	1,68,286
Total	80,24,850	79,63,073
Deduct working expenses and collection charges in the Civil Department	17,79,000	17,96,773
True net revenue	62,45,850	61,66,300
Deduct old irrigation revenue *minus* old maintenance charges.	25,10,750	24,94,810
Net Revenue	37,35,100	36,71,490
Deduct interest charges	19,58,265	19,29,527
Surplus revenue	17,76,835	17,41,963

The net revenue amounted to 7·05 per cent. on the Capital outlay of the works in operation, and this percentage would be 12·08 were it not that the Capital outlay is weighted with the great cost of the unremunerative Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which had to be purchased in 1882-83.

GODÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant, and the outlay of, and up to the end of, the year on the Godávari delta system :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Total outlay to end of 1889-90.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	110,89,332	77,551	72,308	108,33,062
Indirect do.	19,31,864		6,189	18,86,183
Total ...	130,24,196	...	78,497	127,19,245

The sanction accorded by the Secretary of State to the delta completion estimates having expired in August 1887, the Government of India in June 1889 extended the sanction until 31st March 1890. The budget grant for works was reduced from Rs. 85,520 to Rs. 60,657 during the year. The outlay fell short of the reduced grant by Rs. 4,033 ; this occurred in the Central division, and is attributed to difficulty in obtaining boats for carriage of materials and to want of labor.

Revenue Account.

The outlay under Extensions and Improvements fell short of the grant by Rs. 3,509 and that under Maintenance and Repairs by Rs. 4,525. The lapse under the latter head occurred in the Central division. The receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,14,912 and were principally derived from navigation, the revenue from which amounted to Rs. 94,253 against Rs. 93,271 in the previous year. The charges (which are chiefly arbitrary) amounted to Rs. 67,036 against Rs. 74,788 in 1888-89. The value of work executed during the year in the Dowlaishweram workshops amounted to Rs. 62,591.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1889-90	620,279	618,649	19,49,377	3·15
	1888-89	613,636	612,452	19,15,890	3·13
Second crop ...	1889-90	53,637	53,590	1,28,178	2·39
	1888-89	39,183	39,167	1,00,698	2·57

The area now irrigated is considerably in excess of the anticipated maximum viz., 612,000 acres of "first" crop.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	20,77,555	454,83,083	Direct charges	4,75,360	114,43,627
Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,55,620	48,15,678	Indirect do.	33,574	7,50,771
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	1,14,912	16,92,654	Collection charges in the Civil Department	1,05,459	31,12,072
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	1,15,500	33,17,524
			Interest charges	4,31,876	99,82,397
			Surplus revenue ...	11,86,318	233,85,024
Total ...	23,48,087	519,91,415	Total ...	23,48,087	519,91,415

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 9·33 per cent. on the Capital outlay, "Direct" and "Indirect," against 8·54 per cent. in the previous year. The anticipated ultimate return was 9·3 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The Godávari river rose above the crest of the anicut on the 14th June 1889, and did not fall below it till 3rd March 1890. The number of days the water stood at or over 3 feet above anicut crest was 154 against an average of 72 days for the previous 29 years, and at or above 4 feet, 91 days against an average of 46 days for the same period. The maximum flood of the year was 12·3 feet on the anicut crest. The state of the river was favorable for irrigation. The highest flood previously recorded was 16·9 feet above the anicut crest.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The subjoined statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on Capital account of the Kistna delta system :— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (revised estimate) for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Total outlay to end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	139,19,784	5,10,969	4,95,241	88,37,758
Indirect do.	9,81,160	...	29,657	6,59,084
Total ...	149,00,944	...	5,24,898	94,96,842

Revised estimates were sanctioned by Government during the year for the Polráz canal and its distributaries, Pedakommileru drain, Bantumilli canal main distributary with its masonry works, in the Eastern section, and for constructing a bridge over the Répalle main drain at Pudivada in the Western section.

Revenue Accounts.

The navigation charges amounted to Rs. 58,837 against Rs. 52,829 during the previous year. The outturn of work at the Bezváda workshops amounted to Rs. 91,783 against Rs. 96,580 in the preceding year, and the net profit was Rs. 1,669 against Rs. 2,245.

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1889-90 ...	436,762	433,922	14,90,428	3·43
	1888-89 ...	417,778	416,084	14,12,443	3·39
Second crop ...	1889-90 ...	53	53	160	3·02
	1888-89 ...	121	121	252	2·08

The increase both in the area irrigated and revenue derived in 1889-90 was due partly to a favorable season, but chiefly to the improvements that have been carried out during the past few years.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	14,90,588	243,36,652	Direct charges	3,69,691	66,70,136
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,65,863	32,49,606	Indirect do.	20,013	4,17,146
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department	44,931	5,90,662	Collection charges in the Civil Department	79,273	16,05,607
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	66,100	26,73,910
			Interest charges	3,43,606	62,43,938
			Surplus revenue	8,22,699	105,66,183
Total ...	17,01,382	281,76,920	Total ...	17,01,382	281,76,920

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 8·66 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against 8·96 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

State of river. The season was favorable. The river rose over the crest of the anicut on the 11th June 1889. It attained its maximum height of 14·20 feet on anicut on the 23rd October 1889. The highest flood recorded was 20·04 feet in July 1882. In the beginning of October the Commamur canal breached in several places and damaged many of the irrigation channels; the damage done was, however, not of a serious nature.

PENNÉR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Pennér anicut system was as follows:—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate	Final grant for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Total outlay to end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	16,50,290	13,199	12,097	16,23,663
Indirect do.	2,44,544	. .	1,131	2,43,278
Total ...	18,94,834		13,228	18,66,941

The short outlay is due to savings on works in progress.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs
First crop .	1889-90 .	64,658	63,858	2,40,102	3 76
	1888-89 .	63,061	58 268	2.09,171	3 59
Second crop ..	1889-90 .	2,345	2,313	6,630	2 87
	1888-89 ..	1,385	1,385	3,680	2 66

Financial results. The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	2,46,732	50,89,861	Direct charges	40,299	1,04,647
Share of enhanced land revenue	17,149	3,72,800	Indirect do.	2,740	94,922
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department	498	4,399	Collection charges in the Civil Department .	7,344	1,61,894
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges .	87,000	20,79,592
			Interest charges	64,705	13,68,574
			Surplus revenue	62,291	7,15,608
Total ..	2,64,379	54,67,060	Total ...	2,64,379	54,67,060

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 3·34 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against 1·68 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The highest flood in the Pennér came down on the 17th October 1889. The greatest depth of water in the year on the Nellore anicut was 15 feet. The highest flood on record was 19·3 feet on the 30th November 1882.

SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant, and the outlay of, and up to the end of, the year :— Grant and outlay.

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Outlay to end of 1889-90.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	30,65,000	47,129	43,000	29,60,881
Indirect do.	7,60,000	.	6,020	6,60,025
Total ..	38,25,000	...	49,020	36,20,906

In May 1889 the Government of India sanctioned the revised estimates for this project, amounting to Rs. 37,60,000, *plus* a sum of Rs. 65,000 on account of sale proceeds of land which had previously been deducted from the Capital charges of the project, or in all to a sum of Rs. 38,25,000.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated	Irrigation revenue	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ..	1889-90	62,881	60,638	2,36,818	3 90
	1888-89	55,191	52,789	2,08,820	3·96
Second crop ..	1889-90 ...	4,288	4,288	12,573	2 93
	1888-89 .	3,149	3,149	8,130	2 58

The increase both in the area irrigated and the revenue derived in 1889-90 is the result of the gradual extension of irrigation since the construction of the works.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	RS	RS		RS.	RS
Irrigation revenue	2,49,391	10,71,184	Direct charges	71,310	2,34,972
Share of enhanced land revenue . ..	6,930	19,086	Indirect do ..	3,571	13,504
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department .	914	3,195	Collection charges in the Civil Department . .	6,316	20,005
			Deduct old irrigation revenue less old maintenance		
Total ...	2,57,235	...	charges	1,05,500	6,12,734
Net deficit	47,037	4,57,973	Interest charges	1,17,575	6,70,223
Total ..	3,04,272	15,51,438	Total ...	3,04,272	15,51,438

The deficit, after paying interest charges, was 1·30 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water on the Sangam anicut was 8·7 feet. A cyclone on the 26th December did considerable damage to the revetment of the Kanigiri reservoir. The estimated cost of repairing this was Rs. 7,500. Damages.

KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

Capital Account.

The cost of the purchase of the canal up to the end of the previous year was Rs. 216,42,645. Owing to receipts on Capital account to the extent of Rs. 966 by sale of stores, this amount was reduced during the year to Rs. 216,41,679.

Revenue Account.

The Kurnool town water-supply receipt was Rs. 7,000. The navigation receipts were Rs. 293 more than those realized during the previous year. The navigation charges amounted to Rs. 14,794.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue assessed compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

		Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	Rs	Rs.
Kurnool ...	1889-90	10,070	36,760	3·65
	1888-89	23,817	54,762	2·29
Cuddapah ..	1889-90	11,781	39,041	3·31
	1888-89	11,182	35,790	3 20
Total ..	1889-90	21,851	75,801	3·47
	1888-89	34,999	90,552	2·59

The decrease in the area irrigated in 1889-90 is ascribed to the favorable character of the season, in consequence of which canal water was not used so largely for dry crops as in the previous year, and to only half the prescribed water-rate having in that year been charged for dry crops irrigated.

Financial results.

The following statement exhibits the financial results of the canal based on the actual collections of irrigation revenue :—

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue collected in Public Works Department	11,845	89,589	Direct charges	1,19,566	12,95,478
			Indirect do.	4,863	40,605
Revenue collected in the Civil department	67,114	5,28,480	Collection charges in the Civil department	3,356	21,424
Net deficit	9,14,512	72,36,756	Interest charges	8,65,686	64,97,318
Total ..	9,93,471	78,54,825	Total ...	9,93,471	78,54,825

General Remarks.

On the 17th October 1889 the Tungabhadra attained its greatest height during the year, viz., $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the crest of the Sunkesala anicut. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the canal, proposals for effecting a reduction of Rs. 3,188 in the cost of the navigation establishment and of Rs. 9,000 by the abandonment of the telegraph line along the canal from Kurnool to Cuddapah were sanctioned during the year. Owing to the heavy floods in the Pennér and Kundar in October, the canal was breached near Rajoli and Adimmayapalli. The estimated cost of repairing the damage amounted to Rs. 6,692.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The following statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on Capital account of the Barur tank project :—

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Revised estimate for 1889-90.	Expenditure during 1889-90.	Total expenditure to end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	4,00,000	32,152	30,263	3,78,466
Indirect do.	25,300	...	2,656	20,089
Total ...	4,25,300	...	32,919	3,98,555

The outlay fell short of the grant by Rs. 1,046 owing partly to presence of water in the Agram channel which delayed work and partly to defective arrangements made by the contractor. Short outlay.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the preceding year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop	1889-90 ...	1,051	1,051	3,789	3·60
	1888-89 ..	729	729	2,503	3·43
Second crop ...	1889-90 ...	661	661	769	1·16
	1888-89	615	615	589	0·96

The increase both in the area irrigated and in the revenue derived in 1889-90 was the result of the gradual extension of irrigation.

The following statement shows the financial results:— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	4,558	9,752	Direct charges	3,150	4,581
Share of enhanced land revenue	4	6	Indirect do.	128	189
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department .	101	157	Collection charges in the Civil Department	128	175
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ..	1,850	5,830
Total .	4,663	...	Interest charges	14,533	64,801
Net deficit	15,126	65,661			
Total ...	19,789	75,576	Total ...	19,789	75,576

The deficit, after paying interest charges, was 3·79 per cent. on the total Capital outlay:—

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was a recovery of Rs. 21 under Receipts on Capital account of the Cauvery delta system and the total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year now stands at Rs. 17,79,453 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,29,692. All work is finished.

Revenue Account.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 7,217 against a budget estimate of Rs. 6,860 and a revised estimate of Rs. 7,000. The collections consist of the sale proceeds of plantations and other canal produce.

The area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1889-90 ...	909,712	908,385	27,31,275	3·00
	1888-89 ...	908,513	907,368	27,29,821	3·00
Second crop ...	1889-90 ...	102,313	102,313	2,32,788	2·27
	1888-89 ...	99,768	99,768	2,28,100	2·29

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	29,64,063	1,457,89,444	Direct charges	3,25,565	150,48,577
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,41,229	41,78,429	Indirect do	29,327	14,47,188
Revenue of previous years accounted for this year .	74,074	...	Collection charges in the Civil Department . ..	40,718	13,24,021
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department ...	7,217	1,11,717	Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	20,68,300	1,138,78,898
			Interest charges	66,243	14,04,008
			Surplus revenue	6,56,430	169,76,898
Total ..	31,86,583	1,500,79,590	Total	31,86,583	1,500,79,590

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 36·88 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 45·98 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The supply in the Cauvery was fair up to the end of October, but after that scanty. The highest flood of the year occurred on the 11th October 1889, when the river rose to 10 feet in front of the Cauvery dam gauge at the Upper anicut. The highest flood on record rose to 13·25 in 1858. In the Tanjore division the average rainfall of the south-west monsoon, as registered at 7 stations, was 20·77 inches against 18·12 inches in the previous year, but the fall in the north-east monsoon was only 12·94 inches against 21·68 inches in the previous year. In the Negapatam division the average fall of the south-west monsoon was 22·64 inches against 14·63 inches in the previous year, while the fall in the north-east monsoon was 20·13 inches against 35·79 inches in the previous year.

SRÍVAIKUNTAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges has been Rs. 14,51,541 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,76,806.

Revenue Account.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from canal produce, rents of buildings, fresh water-supply to the town of Tuticorin and from miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 1,152 against a budget and revised estimate of Rs. 1,600.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the preceding year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ..	1889-90	23,033	21,815	1,24,365	5·70
	1888-89	22,949	21,506	1,24,702	5·79
Second crop.	1889-90	18,444	17,970	56,207	3·13
	1888-89	19,006	18,914	57,909	3·06

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Gross irrigation revenue ...	1,80,572	30,27,471	Direct charges	30,046	5,98,824
			Indirect do.	2,033	42,519
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,838	30,529	Collection charges in the Civil Department	5,170	85,731
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department ...	1,152	21,237	Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ..	66,500	14,13,875
			Interest charges	54,041	9,21,868
			Surplus revenue	25,772	16,420
Total ...	1,83,562	30,79,237	Total ...	1,83,562	30,79,237

The return, after paying interest charges, was 1·77 per cent. against 0·94 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

Water overtopped the anicut on 5 days during the south-west monsoon and on 19 days during the north-east monsoon, and never rose in the whole year more than 2 feet above the crest of the anicut; the highest known flood was 11·75 feet on 7th December 1877. Floods.

PERIYÁR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account of the Periyár project is shown in the subjoined statement :— Outlay.

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1889-90.	Expenditure during 1889-90.	Total expenditure to end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	54,25,000	7,50,000	7,42,012	16,05,932
Indirect do.	2,14,913	...	20,453	33,824
Total ...	56,39,913	...	7,62,465	16,39,756

The original grant for works in the No. 1, Periyár division, for the year was Rs. 2,61,200. In October, owing to continuous bad weather and consequent slow progress of work, Rs. 60,000 of the grant were surrendered to the Government of India. As the year went on, however, labor came up, work was pushed on vigorously, and it became necessary to increase the grant; Rs. 50,000 were transferred from the grant for No. 2 division, and an additional grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1890, so that the final grant for No. 1 division was the same as the original. This sum was fully expended to within a few rupees. The early part of the season was very unfavorable, the south-west monsoon being late, so that August and September were rainier than usual. The interval of fine weather which usually occurs between the two monsoons hardly existed, and much less work was done in the first four months of the season than was expected. On the other hand, there was less rain than usual in October, November and December, and progress improved proportionately. The total rainfall during the year was 93 inches, which is rather more than the estimated average. The general health of the staff at the head works was fairly good on the whole. There was a good deal of illness early in the season, but this improved, and until February there was nothing to complain of. After this the feverish season commenced.

MAJOR (PROTECTIVE) WORK.

RUSHIKULYA PROJECT.

Capital Account.

From the commencement of the official year to end of October 1889, there was great scarcity all over the Ganjam district. In consequence of this the works of this project were classed during the period referred to as "Famine Relief works" and were carried out in accordance with the Famine Code. The outlay incurred over and above the normal rates was debited to Civil department "Famine relief," through the Civil Exchange accounts, and amounted to Rs. 15,083. The budget grant of Rs. 3,50,000 was increased during the year to Rs. 3,75,000 to meet the cost of a tramway and seven iron bridges indented for from England. The Special Deputy Collector appointed for the acquisition of land not having joined his appointment till 1890, a sum of Rs. 50,000, provided as compensation for land, had to be surrendered.

Grant and outlay.

The subjoined statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant, and the outlay during, and up to the end of, the year:—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Total outlay to end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	26,05,286	3,25,000	3,14,215	13,79,700
Indirect do.	2,54,953	...	2,433	2,16,070
Total ..	28,60,239	...	3,16,648	15,95,770

General Remarks.

The Janamilli anicut work was seriously damaged by an extraordinary flood on the 20th November in the Rushikulya river. The water got round the left wing, carried it away and a length of 150 feet of the body wall as far as constructed, including the wells for foundations, and cut into the left bank for a length of 100 feet from the wing. The flood at the same time in the Mahánadi, which was higher than any on record, damaged 55 of the wells which had been sunk for the lower retaining wall of the Goomsur anicut.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows:—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Total outlay to end of 1889-90.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	108,59,817	2,47,533	2,38,065	91,77,125
Establishment	25,43,204	61,915	56,729	21,41,153
Tools and plant	2,16,164	12,720	5,594	1,98,087
Loss by exchange	2,000	...	...	...
Total ...	136,21,185	3,22,168	2,95,388	115,36,365
Less receipts on Capital Account ...	1,965	...	107	2,261
Net Total ...	136,19,220	3,22,168	2,95,281	115,34,104
Indirect charges.				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	7,65,319	...	8,309	5,95,533
Leave and pension allowances ...	4,01,272	...	7,942	3,44,040
Total ...	11,66,591	...	16,251	9,39,573
Grand Total ...	147,85,811	...	3,11 532	124,73,677

The budget grant was increased from Rs. 2,59,000 to Rs. 3,22,168 during the course of the year to admit of the Ganjam-Gopálpur canal works being proceeded with.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were as shown below:—

Departmental heads.	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	33,258	41,248	38,907
Maintenance and repairs	1,15,214	1,91,905	1,90,259
Establishment	43,228	62,625	61,917
Tools and plant	1,700	1,700	2,428
Refunds of revenue	1,600	1,580	...
Total ...	1,95,000	2,99,058	2,93,511
Indirect charges	...	...	8,668
Grand Total ...	...	...	3,02,179

The budget grant of Rs. 1,95,000 was raised to Rs. 2,99,058, chiefly owing to funds being required for repairing damages caused to the Buckingham canal, for closing breaches, &c., of tanks under the Pálár anicut system, and for providing Kávéripák tank weirs with new shutters.

Area irrigated and revenue derived and financial results.

The total area irrigated was 125,000 against 131,219 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived was Rs. 4,20,442, and deducting the working expenses, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 93,698 or 0·37 per cent. on the capital outlay against 0·46 per cent. in the previous year. Excluding the Ganjam-Gopálpur canal, the completion of which has been held in abeyance, and the Chilka lake, Buckingham and Vedarniem salt water canals, the receipts from which do not cover the working expenses, the net revenue amounted to 0·79 per cent. on the capital outlay.

CHEMBRAMBAKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital Account of this system. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 7,36,589 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,36,958.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follow with those of the previous year:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	RS.
First crop ...	1889-90	12,877	10,286	26,671	2·59
	1888-89	12,879	12,875	39,343	3·06
Second crop	1889-90	4,232	4,183	10,656	2·31
	1888-89	6,541	6,541	17,285	2·64

The decrease both in the area irrigated and revenue derived in 1889-90 was due to the failure of the north-east monsoon and to the consequent falling off in the area cultivated with second crop.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	37,327	8,54,264	Direct charges	23,430	2,08,326
Share of enhanced land revenue ..	849	10,374	Indirect do.	613	10,149
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	28	970	Collection charges in the Civil Department	1,109	36,3[illegible]
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	9,100	1,53,[illegible]
			Surplus revenue	3,952	4,57,442
Total ...	38,204	8,65,608	Total ...	38,204	8,65,608

The actual return was 0·54 per cent. on the capital outlay against 5·66 per cent. in the previous year. The reduction in the percentage of actual return is due to the cost of special improvements and repairs to the tank and its component works carried out during the year.

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grants and outlay.

The Capital expenditure on the Pálár anicut system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Outlay to end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	18,94,915	30,534	30,624	17,91,006
Indirect do.	98,978		802	94,626
Total ...	19,93,893	...	31,426	18,85,632

The budget grant for works was reduced from Rs. 39,211 to Rs. 24,918 owing to the slow progress made on account of scarcity of labor.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

Departmental heads.		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1889-90	70,480	69,414	1,86,451	2·68
	1888-89	70,321	70,244	1,91,821	2·73
Second crop	1889-90	24,551	24,434	51,549	2·11
	1888-89	26,779	26,779	57,243	2·14

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	2,38,000	52,36,519	Direct charges	1,02,484	12,38,577
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	14,884	4,17,306	Indirect do.	2,694	53,280
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department ..	979	9,132	Collection charges in the Civil Department	6,394	1,50,211
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	1,21,100	31,82,670
			Surplus revenue	21,191	10,38,219
Total ...	2,53,863	56,62,957	Total ...	2,53,863	56,62,957

The actual return was 1·12 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 3·74 per cent. in the previous year.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pelandorai anicut system was as follows :— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Outlay to end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	4,13,000	2,332	416	4,03,956
Indirect do.	43,246	...	11	41,347
Total ...	4,56,246	...	427	4,45,303

The short outlay of Rs. 1,916 was due to scarcity of labour and to the presence of water in the Konamangalam and Striputhur tanks. The outlay was incurred on improvements to the above tanks.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ... 1889-90	5,962	5,851	16,835	2·88
First crop ... 1888-89	4,458	4,458	11,951	2·68
Second crop 1889-90	143	143	318	2·22
Second crop 1888-89	71	71	150	2·11

The increase both in the area irrigated and the revenue derived in 1889-90 was due to the extension of the distributary channels of the system.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	17,153	1,29,570	Direct charges	17,836	3,50,121
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	120	1,523	Indirect do.	467	14,021
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	...	491	Collection charges in the Civil Department	714	4,983
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	2,850	45,043
Excess expenditure (deficit) ...	4,594	2,82,584			
Total ...	21,867	4,14,168	Net Total ...	21,867	4,14,168

The financial result of the year was a loss of Rs. 4,594 against Rs. 7,719 in the previous year.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital Account of this system, no allotment of funds having been sanctioned during the year for expenditure owing to unavoidable delay in the preparation of the revised estimates for distributaries. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 17,54,045 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,25,615.

Revenue Account.

The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 11,464,103 cubic yards, the charge to the Municipality being Rs. 11,463 at the rate of one rupee per 1,000 cubic yards.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follow :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ..	1889-90	7,496	7,492	17,035	2·27
	1888-89	7,310	7,278	16,777	2·35
Second crop	1889-90	3,197	3,197	5,461	1·71
	1888-89	2,973	2,003	2,996	1·50

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :—

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue ...	22,496	3,37,999	Direct charges	9,511	5,24,645
Share of enhanced land revenue.	473	7,238	Indirect do.	381	16,365
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	11,738	1,19,220	Collection charges in the Civil Department	598	10,092
Net deficit	...	1,73,669	Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	6,200	87,024
			Surplus revenue	18,017	...
Total ..	34,707	6,38,126	Total .	34,707	6,38,126

The actual return is 1·03 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 0·79 per cent. in the previous year.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Outlay to end of 1889-90.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	86,14,000	2,09,521	1,92,956	70,24,993
Indirect do.	6,77,954	...	13,081	4,46,459
Total ...	92,91,954	...	2,06,037	74,71,452

Revenue Account.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Charges.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Navigation receipts	76,184	8,37,845	Direct charges	1,47,236	21,75,753
Miscellaneous do.	2,624	14,39,031	Indirect do.	4,683	66,170
Total ...	78,808	22,76,876	Total ...	1,51,919	22,41,923
Deduct refunds of revenue ...	3,061	15,926	Balance net revenue ...	— 76,172	19,027
Net Total ...	75,747	22,60,950	Total ...	75,747	22,60,950

The financial result of the year was a loss of Rs. 76,172 against one of Rs. 55,445 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

In the Northern canal, owing to the high floods in the Pennér river in October, the stop bank across the head of the Patha Pennér was breached. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 8,410, has been sanctioned for again banking across this river spill, but on a different alignment. The left flood bank also breached for a width of 80 feet at the point where the river usually spilled before the bank was made up. This breach was forthwith closed.

GANJAM-GOPALPUR CANAL.

Capital Account.

Owing to scarcity in the Ganjam district, the Ganjam-Gopálpur tidal canal was put in hand in January 1889; it was stopped at the end of November, being no longer wanted for famine relief purposes and as the advantages to be gained from completing it were not commensurate with the probable cost.

The subjoined statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant, and the outlay of, and up to the end of, the year:—

Dopartmental heads.	Sanctioned estimates.	Final grant for 1889-90.	Outlay during 1889-90.	Outlay to end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	4,31,000	70,634	64,250	1,39,504
Indirect do.	20,145	...	1,607	5,297
Total ...	4,51,145	...	65,857	1,44,801

CHILKA LAKE CANAL.

The revised grant for this canal was Rs. 2,952 and the expenditure only Rs. 848. On its maintenance an expenditure of Rs. 1,473 was incurred against a grant of Rs. 3,240. For clearing silt in the canal bed an estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,500, was sanctioned in January 1890. The revised grant for this work was Rs. 3,000, against which there was an expenditure of only Rs. 1,112.

VEDARNIEM CANAL.

Revenue Account.

Against the budget grant of Rs. 6,220 an expenditure of Rs. 6,556 was incurred on the maintenance of the canal. The collections made during the year from license fees for boats plying on the canal at 8 annas per ton amounted to Rs. 648 against the budget estimate of Rs. 700.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follow:— Grant and outlay.

—	Grant for 1889-90.		Outlay during 1889-90.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Ordinary Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"Imperial" works—			
Original works—			
Major	85,671	1,07,907	1,12,041
Minor	1,45,000	1,19,458	1,15,626
Repairs	5,90,000	4,72,806	4,70,717
Establishment	1,90,255	1,62,541	1,67,648
Tools and plant	12,310	10,502	10,416
Total ...	10,23,236	8,73,214	8,76,448

	Grant for 1889-90.		Outlay during 1889-90.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Ordinary Works—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"Minor" works—			
Original works	...	7,080	4,139
Repairs	3,75,000	3,65,687	3,52,840
Establishment	...	2,096	1,341
Tools and plant...	..	137	87
Total ...	3,75,000	3,75,000	3,58,407
Total, Ordinary Works ...	13,98,236	12,48,214	12,34,855
Old Maintenance Charges.			
Original works	10,384	10,384	10,381
Repairs	1,42,856	1,42,856	1,42,850
Establishment	2,02,225	2,08,465	2,08,530
Tools and plant	2,299	2,299	1,983
Total ...	3,57,764	3,64,004	3,63,744
Tank Restoration Scheme.			
Investigation—			
Original works	33,062	31,778	27,705
Establishment	95,438	78,000	74,950
Tools and plant	1,500	1,500	886
Total	1,30,000	1,11,278	1,03,541
Execution—			
Original works	1,61,672	1,59,720	1,52,435
Repairs	2,56,000	2,52,830	2,52,368
Establishment	96,064	94,887	92,865
Tools and plant	6,264	6,188	6,056
Total ...	5,20,000	5,13,625	5,03,724
Total for Tank Restoration Scheme ...	6,50,000	6,24,903	6,07,265
Grand Total ...	24,06,000	22,37,121	22,05,864

Ordinary "Imperial" Works:—The budget grant for Major Original Works was increased chiefly by reducing the grant for Minor Original Works and Repairs to provide for incomplete works of the previous year and for works sanctioned, but not commenced for want of funds. The budget grant for tank restoration works was reduced by surrender at the close of the year, as the grants placed at the disposal of Superintending Engineers could not be fully utilised.

TANK RESTORATION SCHEME.

Increase of investigating establishment.

In addition to the six investigating parties which were employed during the year, temporary establishment was engaged on Tank Restoration Scheme work under the orders of the Executive Engineers of the Godávari Eastern and Western divisions and of the Vizagapatam division in the I. Circle.

Extent of operations.

The area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 15,516 square miles, of which 12,226 square miles had been completely investigated. These figures were during the year increased by 8,325 and 8,525 square miles, bringing the totals up to 23,841 square miles of area entered upon and 20,751 square miles completed.

Amount of estimates sanctioned.

The amount of estimates sanctioned during the year was Rs. 6,07,407 against a corresponding figure of Rs. 4,94,309 during the previous year, and the cost of investigation during 1889-90 was Rs. 1,03,541 or 17·04 per cent. of the amount of estimates sanctioned against 26·6 per cent. during 1888-89. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the commencement of operations to the end of the year was Rs. 21,26,112, against which the total expenditure incurred (excluding establishment and tools and plant charges) was Rs. 13,63,438, leaving Rs. 7,62,674 as the unexpended balances of estimates available for execution. As the progress of investigation was much ahead of execution, steps were taken after the close of the year to reduce the investigation staff.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay :— Grants and outlay.

—	Grant for 1889-90.					Outlay during 1889-90.					Outlay to end of 1889-90.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
Execution.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
No. I Tank division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,425
Vizagapatam division ...	400	3,000	782	51	4,233	395	2,901	768	49	4,103	4,103
Godávari Eastern division.	1,000	500	345	23	1,868	720	72	182	12	986	986
Godávari Western division.	500	4,500	1,150	75	6,225	364	4,062	1,018	66	5,510	5,510
Bellary division.	50	500	127	8	685	29	298	75	5	407	407
Cuddapah do.	1,000	7,000	1,840	120	9,960	936	5,440	1,467	96	7,939	7,939
Kurnool do.	8,000	32,295	9,268	604	50,167	4,859	33,463	8,814	575	47,711	1,78,922
Chingleput do.	50,849	73,151	28,520	1,860	1,54,380	47,346	75,904	28,348	1,849	1,53,447	5,37,747
North Arcot do.	14,640	35,032	11,425	745	61,842	16,810	32,917	11,437	745	61,909	66,024
Coimbatore do.	41,681	34,452	17,510	1,142	94,785	39,261	34,801	17,034	1,111	92,207	2,70,813
Madura do.	41,600	62,400	23,920	1,560	1,29,480	41,715	62,510	23,732	1,548	1,29,505	6,20,454
Total ...	1,59,720	2,52,830	94,887	6,188	5,13,625	1,52,435	2,52,368	92,865	6,056	5,03,724	16,89,330
Investigation.											
No. I Investigating party.	3,474	...	15,500	200	19,174	4,796	...	15,654	126	20,576	2,40,905
No. II do. ...	3,974	...	10,000	200	14,174	4,346	...	12,374	72	16,792	2,05,978
No. III do. ...	8,358	...	14,000	200	22,558	6,163	...	17,393	115	23,671	1,54,123
No. IV do. ...	3,900	...	12,500	200	16,600	3,868	...	12,591	22	16,481	1,10,718
No. V do. ...	3,714	...	5,000	200	8,914	455	...	878	...	1,333	1,493
No. VI do. ..	...	...	400	..	400	131	...	198	100	429	959
No. VII do. ..	4,092	..	4,500	500	9,092	3,963	...	3,033	451	7,447	7,447
No. VIII do. ...	2,266	...	2,000	...	4,266	2,254	...	1,185	...	3,439	3,439
Central office.	2,000	...	10,500	...	12,500	1,729	...	11,644	...	13,373	1,64,883
Total ...	31,778	...	78,000	1,500	1,11,278	27,705	...	74,950	886	1,03,541	8,89,945
Grand Total ...	1,91,498	2,52,830	1,72,887	7,688	6,24,903	1,80,140	2,52,368	1,67,815	6,942	6,07,265	25,79,275

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from Irrigation and Navigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 14,046. Receipts in the Public Works Department.

The total area charged as irrigated for first and second crops under all works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept was 3,524,360 acres, of which 2,698,799 acres were for first crop and 825,561 acres for second crop against 2,699,538 and 812,292 acres in the previous year. The total revenue dependent on these works was Rs. 1,31,30,505, of which the share due to "Land" was Rs. 31,99,590 and that due to "Irrigation" was Rs. 90,62,740 exclusive of deductions and remissions which amounted to Rs. 8,68,175. The area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, (1) Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually, (2) Other "Imperial" works under the charge of the Public Works Department, and (3) "Minor" Irrigation works under the charge of the Revenue Department compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	545,844	537,382	18,92,258	18,77,621
2. Other "Imperial" works	1,246,292	1,254,226	32,97,010	33,59,714
3. "Minor" irrigation works	1,732,224	1,720,222	38,73,472	39,30,990
Total ...	3,524,360	3,511,830	90,62,740	91,68,325

Total receipts compared with charges.

The total irrigation revenue derived from works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, together with the miscellaneous revenue collected in the Public Works Department, was Rs. 90,76,786 and the total outlay incurred on these works amounted to Rs. 18,42,120, leaving Rs. 72,34,666 as the net revenue.

Area irrigated, revenue derived and expenditure incurred in each district.

The following statement shows by districts the area irrigated, the irrigation revenue derived, and the expenditure incurred on each class of works :—

—	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1299 (1889-90).			Outlay during the official year 1889-90.
	Area irrigated.		Total irrigation revenue.	
	First crop.	Second crop.		
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	53,859	622	1,01,704	...
Vizagapatam	19,587	10,284	52,057	7,843
Kurnool	5,205	4,216	35,808	514
Chingleput	10,888	1,683	20,277	2,532
North Arcot	41,515	18,291	1,56,177	55,246
South Arcot	151,381	10,178	4,72,112	87,129
Tanjore	22,980	1,558	67,475	...
Salem	442	449	1,516	489
Coimbatore	55,724	33,211	3,81,274	22,759
Tinnevelly	54,086	49,694	6,03,858	55,077
Total ...	415,658	130,186	18,92,258	2,31,590
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept collectively.				
"Imperial" works—				
Ganjam	62,306	1,317	80,789	14,037
Vizagapatam	17,726	9,881	41,624	12,273
Godávari	43,153	2,573	74,936	46,252
Kistna	9,156	3	14,990	4,824
Nellore	77,412	4,853	2,61,793	93,770
Cuddapah	57,189	27,976	2,67,973	45,150
Anantapur	46,719	13,220	1,88,716	82,939
Bellary	31,849	10,600	1,91,116	
Kurnool	21,117	5,884	80,313	49,151
Chingleput	206,893	40,194	4,99,971	2,61,140
North Arcot	53,876	25,693	2,14,648	88,921
South Arcot	59,980	7,261	1,96,178	89,414
Tanjore	15,235	1,284	26,415	21,759
Trichinopoly	84,151	33,946	2,89,765	31,068
Madura	71,537	30,109	3,08,011	1,80,930
Tinnevelly	49,030	30,240	3,04,517	76,007
Coimbatore	28,004	17,190	1,45,544	1,12,695
Salem	24,529	24,215	99,711	25,564
Malabar	...	...	...	2,855
Head office, Tank Restoration Scheme	...	...	...	13,373
Total ...	959,862	286,430	32,97,010	12,52,128
"Minor" irrigation works—				
Ganjam	87,736	3,834	95,864	24,465
Vizagapatam	22,550	15,681	52,811	4,987
Godávari	50,700	1,084	73,852	12,887
Kistna	24,876	224	79,019	28,503
Nellore	32,958	4,314	98,810	15,538
Cuddapah	154,287	50,235	4,88,055	28,611
Anantapur	71,431	30,732	2,61,101	16,207
Bellary	22,629	8,528	71,656	
Kurnool	29,036	5,859	94,372	5,597
Chingleput	117,284	17,460	2,32,673	31,020
North Arcot	175,318	84,146	6,51,510	44,595
South Arcot	180,197	22,137	5,56,335	41,477
Tanjore	27,709	1,746	45,564	10,674
Trichinopoly	53,908	16,841	1,11,542	17,813
Madura	99,701	23,840	2,75,033	23,124
Tinnevelly	73,292	38,456	3,31,837	32,784
Coimbatore	18,161	5,824	58,539	2,001
Salem	81,506	78,004	2,94,899	17,967
Madras	...	...	...	157
Total ...	1,323,279	408,945	38,73,472	3,58,407
Grand Total ...	2,698,799	825,561	90,62,740	18,42,120

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works as compared with the grants :—

	Grant for 1889-90.		Outlay during 1889-90.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works—			
Major	1,46,010	1,49,750	1,39,188
Minor	16,100	13,825	9,816
Total ...	1,62,110	1,63,575	1,49,004
Repairs	1,90,500	2,15,261	2,09,389
Establishment	82,100	88,133	80,869
Tools and plant	5,290	5,684	5,160
Total ..	4,40,000	4,72,653	4,44,422

The budget grant was increased from Rs. 4,40,000 to Rs. 4,72,653 owing to the necessity of providing funds for incomplete works of the previous year and for closing several breaches caused to the Narainaveram and Kortalayár embankments in the Chingleput division and for restoring the Cheyér embankment with head sluices at Tungatoor in the Cuddapah division, but the expenditure fell short of the grant by Rs. 28,231. The receipts realized by the sale of plantations and produce of trees along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 16,888 against a budget and a revised estimate of Rs. 10,000.

LOCAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

In Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem districts, an irrigation cess is collected from the ryots holding land under some of the principal channels in those districts, the money so collected being expended by the Revenue Department. The objects to which it has hitherto been devoted have chiefly been the construction of banks of sand, grass, &c., thrown across the river beds at the bunds of channels when the supply in the rivers is low, the clearance of channels and the payment of an establishment for the regulation and distribution of water. In some instances the expenditure on these and similar items left considerable balances, and it was decided by Government in the Revenue Department in February 1888, on the representation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, that there was no objection to such balances being used for the construction of much needed sluices by the Public Works Department. The grants for and the expenditure during this year are shown below :—

Divisions.	Original grant, 1889-90.	Final grant, 1889-90.	Outlay, 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	13,000	13,000	...
Coimbatore { Salem district	16,000	3,000	3,059
Coimbatore district	16,000	...	640

There was no expenditure against the sum of Rs. 13,000 assigned by the Revenue Department for expenditure by the Public Works Department on the Tungabhadra channels in the Bellary division owing to estimates for improving the channels not having been submitted for sanction in time.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH.

(a) *General.* (1889-90.)

General working.

The two Guaranteed Railways continued in a prosperous condition during the year. The gross earnings of the Madras Railway exceeded those of the preceding year by $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and those of the South Indian Railway rose by more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The net profits on the Madras Railway were equivalent to 3·21 per cent. and those on the South Indian Railway to 3·41 per cent. per annum on the capital expended.

Employment of natives.

The number of natives employed as drivers, shunters, firemen and cleaners continued to increase. Among cleaners, the Madras Railway, and, among shunters, the South Indian Railway, showed a trifling decrease. The system of training native lads as engine-drivers continues in full force and a night school for giving them instruction in English has been maintained during the year by the South Indian Railway Company.

Fuel.

The Madras Railway expended Rs. 7,04,692 on fuel during the year and the South Indian, including the Nellore extension, expended Rs. 5,57,588. The Madras Railway consumed a much larger quantity of patent fuel owing to deficiency in the local wood supply. Australian coal continued to be used with success by the South Indian Railway.

Traffic on Madras and South Indian Railways—Comparison of work done by Madras and South Indian Railways.

The following statement compares the work done for the public by the Madras and South Indian Railways, respectively :—

—	Tons of goods.	Average distance.	Passengers.	Average distance.
Madras Railway carried	787,183	149·4	8,852,222	37·4
South Indian Railway carried	721,752	79·2	7,778,681	34·7
The average bookings per mile of line were—				
Madras Railway	938	...	10,555	...
South Indian Railway	1,019	...	11,894	..

Exclusive of harbour materials.

Lengths of railways in the Madras Presidency.

The following statement shows the lengths and gauges of lines, Guaranteed and State, including Provincial, in the Madras Presidency :—

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	839	. .	...	5′ 6″	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
South Indian Railway	654	.	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Do.
Villupuram-Guntakal (Nellore branch).	83	...	...	Do.	Do. (worked by South Indian Railway).	State Imperial.
Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.	...	366	...	Do.	Do. (under construction by the South Indian Railway).	Do.
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	72	...	..	Do.	Bombay Government.	Do.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway ...	279	...	...	Do.	Do. (worked by Southern Mahratta Railway).	Do.
Bezvada Extension Railway ...	21½	. .	...	5′ 6″	Madras Government (worked by H.H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company).	Do.
Máyavaram-Mutupet	...	...	55½	Metre.	Madras Government.	Guaranteed by Tanjore District Board.
East Coast Railway Survey ...	...	...	509	5′ 6″	Do. ...	State Imperial.
Nellore-Guntúr Survey	...	..	140		Do. (under survey by Madras Railway).	Provincial.

334 miles of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway are also within the jurisdiction of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, as inspecting officer.

Lines in progress.

The following works were in progress :—

Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.—This line is under construction by the South Indian Railway Company under the supervision of their Chief Engineer.

The section from Villupuram to Tirupati is so far advanced that it is anticipated that it will be open for traffic in January 1891. The Cheyár bridge is nearly completed and the three other major bridges on this line, viz., the Pálár, Poiney, and Bhímavaram bridges are in progress. About 55 miles of road have been laid in the permanent line. About half of the earthwork has now been done and in every one of the 27 divisions a good start has been made with bridge-work. The Chitrávati bridge is also well in hand. Work in the northern divisions was delayed owing to difficulty of procuring labor.

Lines under survey or projected.

East Coast Railway.—In December 1888, the Consulting Engineers to the Governments of India and Madras made a combined reconnaissance from Bezváda to Cuttack *viâ* Sámalkóta, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, with branches to Cocanada and Jagannáth. It was then determined to undertake the survey and location of the line and Mr. F. B. Walker was appointed Engineer-in-Chief and directed to join at Madras in September 1889. The Madras Government will defray the cost of so much of the survey as lies within the Presidency on the understanding that any expenditure incurred shall be refunded in the event of the construction of the line being undertaken by a company. The line has been divided into five sections, in all of which work was commenced during the year. At the close of the year under report, 506 miles had been located, 476 pegged, 474 levelled, 392 check-levelled and for 444 land plans had been prepared. The borings, surveys and other investigations in connection with the bridge over the Kistna were in progress.

Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway.—The survey of this line has now been completed, but the construction is in abeyance for want of funds. It is estimated that the whole line can be constructed for Rs. 23,94,144 and the 30 miles between Tiruválúr and Mutupet for Rs. 14,75,635.

Nílgiri Railway.—Nothing has yet been done towards the construction of this line, pending decisions on certain points recently raised. The system to be adopted has also not been considered.

Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.—Negociations regarding the construction of this railway are still in progress.

Nellore-Guntúr Railway.—The Madras Railway Company commenced the survey of this line on the 14th February 1890. The cost will be defrayed from Provincial funds.

The projects for the following lines are in abeyance, awaiting further consideration :—Salem-Porto Novo, Pálghat-Dindigul, and Madura-Pámban.

(b) *Madras Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway remained the same as last year (839 miles). From Madras to Arkónam, a distance of 42½ miles, the line is double.

New works.

The Chitrávati bridge on the North-west line was opened for traffic on the 6th March 1890. This bridge consists of 19 spans of 131 feet, affording a lineal waterway of 2,489 feet and is the finest in Southern India. The abutments are built of fine flat-bedded limestone. The new Pennér bridge, which consists of 13 openings of 131 feet clear waterway, was opened for traffic in October 1889. The cylinders of each pier are all bedded on rock at a nearly uniform depth of 50 feet below the riverbed; the construction is similar to that of the Chitrávati bridge. The new Pápaghni bridge of 15 openings of 131 feet, to replace the present bridge of twenty 70-feet openings condemned in 1874, was commenced, the plant from the Chitrávati and Pennér bridges being utilized for this purpose. The Kallai bridge, Calicut extension, was opened for traffic in May 1889. Extensive alterations and additions were in progress at the cantonment station, Bangalore. The Kolár road station being too small to cope with the recent heavy traffic, has also been considerably enlarged. The Cuddapah station being now largely used for transhipment purposes, has been improved and its accommodation increased. The work of lengthening platforms and through sidings for the accommodation of mixed trains and of building bungalows for station staff continued to make good progress.

Stations. A trial-station at Malagavali, between Nancherla and Aspari, on the North-west line, was opened during the year. The trial-station at Nagarur was closed on the 30th June 1889 and the materials transferred to Malagavali. Permanent stations were built at the following places:—Krishnapuram, Sevvápet, Tyakul, Siddhavattam, and Jackalucheruvu.

Permanent way. The permanent way continued in good order, with the exception of some defective rails, which are not, however, sufficiently worn to justify their removal.

Accidents. 20 persons were killed during the year against 24 in the previous year, and the number of persons injured was 62 against 31. The total number of accidents amounted to 176 against 186 in 1888-89. The number of derailments was still large, and on the recommendation of the committee appointed to inquire into this question the post of Inspector of Points and Crossings was revived. What might have been a serious accident occurred at Jalárpet on the 1st April 1889, when 28 wagons ran out of the station for a distance of 16 miles. The pointsman turned them on to the main line by mistake and they were eventually stopped by a reverse gradient. A severe cyclone on the 16th October 1889 crossed the northern part of the line, which was damaged in five places by the bursting of tanks. A bridge near Gooty station narrowly escaped being washed away, and another, somewhat further on, was partially wrecked. The old Pennér bridge was totally disabled a few days after the new one had been opened for traffic.

Employés. The employés numbered 13,792, of whom 218 were Europeans, 1,091 East Indians, and 12,483 natives. 463 more persons were employed during the year under report than in 1888-89 in order to meet the increased requirements of the Telegraph, Traffic, Engineering, and Locomotive departments and to provide the extra staff needed for additional stations.

Police. The police force numbered 323 constables and men and 9 subordinate officers. The cost of establishment was Rs. 44,807. Besides these men, who are not under the Police Act and are only ordinary railway servants, the Government supply about 90 regular constables.

Volunteers. The strength of the "Madras Railway Volunteers" increased by 27 men. The results of the musketry training show that the corps has greatly improved in shooting, the figure of merit for 1889-90 being 172·55 against 157·28 for 1888-89. The regiment won the Bangalore cup for the fifth time in succession and the Non-Commissioned officers' plate for the fourth time. The cadet corps, recruited from the sons of the employés at the Locomotive workshops at Perambúr, proved a decided success. Major H. L. Ansted continued in command of the regiment.

Medical department. The staff of the Medical department remained unchanged and its cost was Rs. 2,932 per mensem. Ambulance classes were started at all the important stations and were well attended.

Schools. An additional school was opened at Kátpádi during the year, bringing the number of railway schools up to 8. The net cost of these to the company was Rs. 9,993, equal to Rs. 29·3 per head on the register. There were 341 children on the rolls and the average daily attendance was 264·76. There was one local school to which a grant of Rs. 61 was paid by the railway.

Stores. During the calendar year, 8,495 tons of stores and materials, valued at £86,833, were shipped to India in 51 consignments, besides which 13,201 tons of coal and coke were forwarded from England at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £1-18-6 per ton. At the close of 1889 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 20,73,921 against Rs. 24,46,384 at the close of 1888. The large decrease of Rs. 3,72,463 was due to large issues in connection with the Chitrávati bridge and construction of wagons. The receipts and issues during the year amounted to Rs. 24,81,583 and Rs. 28,54,046, respectively.

Rolling stock. The total rolling stock on the line at the end of the year was as follows:—

——	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	151	34	117
Coaching vehicles	723	58	665
Goods do.	2,955	206	2,749

82 engines passed through the shops for repairs and an indent for 8 new engines of the K.A.$_2$ class received the sanction of Government. 4 of the B.A. class engines were converted into shunting engines, bringing the total number of this class up to 8. During the year, 356 vehicles were constructed.

Capital transactions.

The capital expenditure on the open line up to the end of 1889 was Rs. 11,42,76,811 (£10,475,374) and the value of stores in stock was Rs. 20,73,921. The total capital expenditure, including stores, was Rs. 11,63,50,732 (£10,665,484), equivalent to Rs. 1,38,678 (£12,712) per mile. The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of 1889 :—

	£
Subscribed capital { at 5 per cent.	8,757,670
Subscribed capital { at 4¾ do.	999,960
Subscribed capital { at 4½ do.	500,000
Debentures { at 4 per cent.	102,200
Debentures { at 3½ do.	237,800
Debentures { at 3¼ do.	60,000
Capital not bearing interest	12,014
Total	10,669,644

Expenditure—	£	
On way and works	9,169,459	
On rolling stock	1,305,916	
On stores and suspense	190,478	
		10,665,853
Balance available		3,791

Revenue transactions.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 37,38,421 (£342,689), giving a dividend at the rate of 3·21 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay and falling short of the guarantee by £179,554. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1889 amounted to £14,421,595 and the net profits for the same period to £6,690,439, leaving a balance of £7,731,156 to be met from the revenues of India, in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Train service.

The punctuality of trains has been still further increased and the percentage of trains late is the lowest ever recorded. There was no alteration in the passenger train service, but an extra goods train in each direction was introduced between Jálárpet and Salem.

Capital expenditure.

The gross capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,01,105, the net amount being Rs. 12,03,354. The chief works on which outlay was incurred were the following :—

	Expenditure from January to December 1889. Rs
Calicut extension	32,649
Native clerks' houses, Raichúr	5,692
Three sheds at west end of carriage shop, Perambúr	6,357
Foot-bridge at west end of Perambúr works	6,738
Tiffin room at Perambúr	5,528
Crossing station { at Siddhavattam	6,525
Crossing station { at Mulanur	11,217
Two guards' bungalows at Gooty	8,296
Upper room for staff quarters, Gooty	5,751
Station-house, &c., at Sevvápet	13,931
Alterations and additions to sidings, Kolár road	5,771
Alterations of main line, &c., Kolár road	7,884
Reconstruction of the { Pennér bridge	1,60,727
Reconstruction of the { Chitrávati do.	5,41,038
Reconstruction of the { Pápaghni do.	19,475
30-ton weigh-bridge and siding at Guntakal	5,183
Siding and cross-over road at Guntakal	58,099
Station-house, &c. { at Vanganur	5,735
Station-house, &c. { at Jackalucheruvu	7,626
Additional siding, Kámasamudram	5,154
Through siding at Tyakul	7,306
Expenditure on new minor works	19,246
200 iron covered goods wagons	2,02,529
50 iron wagons for stone traffic	92,033
12 brake vans	30,237

Capital credits.

Rs. 1,94,324 were transferred to revenue on account of the Calicut extension and other small credits aggregated Rs. 3,348.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results of the working of the Madras Railway for the last 5 calendar years are compared in the following table :—

Years.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	PER CENT.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	76,57,993	43,78,825	32,79,168	2·85	57·19	170·5
1886	79,66,098	47,36,854	32,29,244	2·78	59·46	177·6
1887	81,72,535	52,92,507	28,80,028	2·58	64·76	188·8
1888	85,31,054	50,09,409	35,21,645	3·11	58·72	194·4
1889	91,10,895	53,72,474	37,38,421	3·21	58·96	208·3

The gross earnings exceeded those of the preceding year by $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the improvement being mainly due to the development of goods traffic, the public receipts from which increased by Rs. 4,26,007 during the year under report. The working expenses show an increase of Rs. 3,63,065 over the preceding year, due to the inclusion of abnormal items amounting to Rs. 4,21,638. The percentage of expenses to receipts shows a slight increase over that of the preceding year, whilst the receipts per open mile per week continue to exhibit a marked improvement.

Receipts.

The earnings under coaching and goods were Rs. 37,17,890 and Rs. 52,04,228, respectively. The traffic under both heads showed an improvement over the previous year. The train mileage and earnings per train mile were 2,370,897 and 3·843, respectively, against 2,391,036 and 3·568 in 1888. The average profits per train mile were Rs. 1·577 against Rs. 1·473 in the preceding year. The decrease in train mileage was mainly due to the lesser number of extra goods trains run. The goods train loads were revised with extremely satisfactory results from the 1st July 1889.

Passenger traffic.

The total number of passengers carried was 8,460,835 — 13,201 were carried in the first-class, 38,279 in the second-class and 8,409,355 in the third-class carriages, These figures do not include troops or police and show a great advance on those of 1888-89, with the exception of the second-class, where there was a slight falling off. The receipts from each class were, first-class (Rs. 1,60,243)—second-class (Rs. 1,40,512), third-class (Rs. 27,47,153)—or a total of Rs. 30,47,908, being about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in excess of the receipts of 1888-89. The receipts from first-class passengers show a slight increase, although the fares were reduced after the 1st July 1889. The increase under "second-class" is attributed to the abolition of return tickets. The third-class traffic showed a satisfactory increase, contributing 90·13 per cent. of the receipts and 99·39 per cent. of the total numbers. The receipts for carriage of troops fell from Rs. 2,59,181 to Rs. 1,60,559 owing to fewer movements during the year under review, but there was a considerable increase under "carriages, horses, &c." Parcels traffic remained almost stationary owing to a falling off in the indigo traffic and to a diminished supply of oranges from Coorg. The receipts from special trains fell considerably, whilst those from passengers' luggage rose by about an equal amount.

Goods traffic.

The goods traffic receipts rose from Rs. 43,34,359 in the previous year to Rs. 48,36,774. The tonnage carried also increased by 8·9 per cent. The average load per train was 98 tons against 86 tons in 1888-89.

Cotton.

The quantity of cotton exported from Madras during 1889 was 15,093 tons as against 10,197 tons during the preceding year.

Grain.

The total quantity of grain of all descriptions carried during the year was 2,16,874 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 11,08,772, as compared with 198,267 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 8,55,062, in 1888.

Salt.

The total quantity of salt carried was 63,339 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 4,05,944, as compared with 59,041 tons, with a receipt of Rs. 3,87,107, during the previous year.

Working

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years :—

Years.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.			Locomotive.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from Revenue funds.	Per mean mile maintained.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.	AS.
1885	10,82,590	861	1,257	15,45,093	11·089	9·729
1886	13,12,495	860	1,526	16,56,216	11·658	10·171
1887	14,44,330	830	1,740	18,35,484	12 209	10·900
1888	13,86,246	839	1,652	16,16,275	10·816	9·234
1889	15,38,561	839	1,834	17,45,771	11·781	10·030

The increase under maintenance, as compared with the previous year, is due to the transfer from capital to revenue of a portion of the expenditure on the Calicut extension. The increased cost of the Locomotive department is due to the rise in the price of patent fuel, which had to be more extensively employed and also to the heavy expenditure under renewals and repairs to vehicles. 36·31 lbs. of coal were consumed per each total train mile, against 34·78 lbs. in 1888, and 30·92 lbs. per each engine mile against 29·69. The expenditure in other departments is compared in the following table :—

Years.	Expenses.					
	Carriage and wagon.		Traffic.		General charges.	Miscellaneous.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	Rs.	RS.	Rs.	Rs.	RS.
1885	4,95,331	11·212	7,31,146	5·248	4,70,717	53,948
1886	4,72,763	10·478	7,64,999	5·384	4,90,889	39,492
1887	7,26,521	15·449	7,70,612	5·306	4,81,009	34,551
1888	6,57,984	13·636	8,00,613	5·357	4,97,683	50,608
1889	7,18,910	14·637	7,99,976	5·399	5,31,049	38,207

The increase under "carriage and wagon" was mainly due to the greater outlay upon repairs and renewals of vehicles. The total loss by exchange amounted to Rs. 3,09,490, being Rs. 24,895 greater than the amount of the previous year.

Rates and fares.

On 1st July 1889, the fares for first and second class passengers were reduced, subject to a minimum of 4 annas for the former and 2 annas for the latter, from 18 and 7 pies to 12 and 6 pies per mile, respectively, and return fares for these classes were abolished. At the same time the charge for reserving the whole of a double first-class saloon was altered from 6 to 8 single fares and the half of a double saloon from 3 to 4 single fares. The charge for a second-class sleeping carriage of four compartments was altered from 20 to 24 fares and for a single compartment from 5 to 6 fares. Third-class fares remained as hitherto, but monthly periodical tickets were introduced between any two stations, not over 24 miles apart, at the following rates :—for any distance not exceeding 6 miles Rs. 1-12-0; for any distance between 6 and 12 miles, Rs. 3-4-0; for any distance between 12 and 18 miles, Rs. 4-12-0; and for any distance between 18 and 24 miles, Rs. 6-4-0.

(c) *South Indian Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is 654 miles, none of it being double line. The Pondicherry Railway from the Gingee river to Pondicherry, 8 miles in length,

and the Nellore branch of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, 83 miles in length, are worked by the company, making the total length worked by them 745 miles.

New works. The extension of the Gadilam bridge by five spans of 100 feet was almost completed. At mile 151/6 a 70-feet girder bridge was in course of construction, the girders used being taken from an old bridge over the Cuddalore backwater. At mile 327/12 a bridge of three 25-feet openings was projected to be constructed over the main channel of the Periyár project. Additional accommodation was in course of construction at the Villupuram junction station. Extra sidings were added to the Cuddalore Old Town and Egmore stations. An additional telegraph wire was being erected between Villupuram and Trichinopoly.

Permanent way. Up to the end of the year under report, about 256 miles of the permanent way had been laid with the new 50-lb. steel rails. An investigation was held into the advisability of these renewals and it was resolved to lay the new rails over the whole system, with the exception of the Arkónam and Pondicherry branches and the main line section between Madura and Tuticorin. About 50 miles per annum will require renewal in order to provide second-hand rails for the maintenance of the remainder of the line.

Working agreements. The Pondicherry Railway, which was opened on the 16th December 1879, is worked by the South Indian Railway Company as an integral part of their system, the rates for passengers and goods being the same on both railways. The South Indian Railway Company provides rolling stock and receives a percentage of the gross receipts equivalent to the rate at which the traffic on the main line is worked. The agreement is in force for 10 years, but voidable by either party on a twelve months' notice. The company also works the Nellore branch of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, paying the cost of maintenance and working expenses. All other expenses are paid out of the funds of the amalgamated undertaking and the South Indian Railway Company receives a percentage of the gross receipts of the railway, also 5 per cent. for the hire of rolling stock.

Accidents. The total number of accidents was 243 against 298 in the preceding year. 111 of these were cases of running over cattle. The number of persons killed was 12 against 11 in 1888 and of persons injured 55, the same number as last year. There were no serious accidents.

Employés. The number of persons employed by the company was 10,187, of whom 85 were Europeans, 493 Eurasians, and 9,609 natives. There was, therefore, an increase in number of 659, owing to the entertainment of a larger number of natives in the Traffic, Engineering, and Locomotive departments to meet increased work.

Police. 2 Inspectors and about 100 watchmen were employed, chiefly in the Traffic and General Stores departments. This force was supplemented by the Government police paid by the State.

Volunteers. The strength of the Volunteer Corps diminished from 605 to 546 members, but showed a greater efficiency for the past than for any previous year, there being 468 efficients against 410 in the preceding year. The high efficiency of the corps in shooting is attested by the figure of merit of 181·84, which is 16·84 points above those determining a marksman.

Medical. The South Indian Railway for medical purposes is divided into nine districts, each in charge of an apothecary. The control of the staff formerly vested in an officer of the Indian Medical department, who discharged his railway duties in addition to his ordinary work. Since July 1889 this procedure was ruled to be inadmissible and a private practitioner has been appointed to the railway.

Schools. There are no railway schools, but the children belonging to the employés at Negapatam attend the Wesleyan Mission railway night school, to the funds of which the company contributes. There was one local school having an average attendance of two children and nine apprentices or workmen. The railway contribute to this Rs. 120 per annum. As the attendance is so small it is proposed to abolish it.

During the calendar year, 19,959 tons of stores and materials, valued at £92,253, were shipped to India in 39 consignments, besides which 10,383 tons of coal and coke were forwarded from England and 22,928 tons of coal from Australia at an average cost at port of delivery of £1-7-6 per ton. At the close of 1889 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 34,99,356 as against the balance of 1888 of Rs. 34,33,146, showing an increase of Rs. 66,210. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 23,38,947 and Rs. 22,72,738, respectively. Stores.

The total rolling stock on the line on the 31st December 1889 was as follows:— Rolling-stock.

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	124	22	102
Coaching vehicles	527	44	483
Goods do.	2,209	76	2,133

During the year under review, 6 passenger brake-vans and 8 timber trucks were added to stock. 27 intermediate vehicles were converted into third-class and one water truck into a high-sided open goods wagon. The loose couplings on the passenger stock were being replaced by Jones' horizontal gear of the standard type.

The capital expenditure on the open line up to the end of December 1889 was, including cost of 168 miles of broad gauge subsequently converted into metre gauge, Rs. 4,59,58,914 (£4,404,396) and the value of stores in stock was Rs. 34,99,356. The total capital expenditure including stores was Rs. 4,94,58,270 (£4,739,751), equivalent to Rs. 75,624 (£7,247) per mile. The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of 1889:— Capital transactions and expenditure.

	£	£
Consolidated stock at 5 per cent.		3,066,344
Do. do. at 4½ do.		142,164
Debenture do. at 4½ do.		425,000
Do. bonds at 3½ do.		756,300
Do. do. at 3¼ do.		313,700
Capital not bearing interest		59,900
	Total	4,763,408
Expenditure—		
On way and works	3,753,026	
Rolling stock	651,370	
On stores and suspense	335,355	
		4,739,751
Balance available		23,657

The gross capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,60,632, the net amount being Rs. 2,43,307. The chief works on which outlay was incurred were—

	Rs.
Adding five 100-feet spans to the existing bridge of 10 spans of 100 feet over the Gadilam river	1,02,179
Converting the existing 30-feet girder bridge at 151/5-6 miles into a 70-feet opening	16,900
Enlarging and altering Villupuram station	27,088
Extension of locomotive carriage workshops at Negapatam	5,740
Permanent station accommodation at Pettaivaitalai station	11,356
Value of materials in buildings standing on the land made over to the company at Egmore	10,000
Lowering bank between 44 miles 37 chains and 46 miles 13 chains and adding a bridge at 44 miles 69 chains	5,189
Rolling stock—	
5 composite carriages	7,256
25 third-class carriages	20,383
8 timber trucks	12,644
Establishment	6,055
Contingencies (commission paid on debenture bonds issued)	6,107

The credits to capital during the year amounted to Rs. 30,197, chiefly on account of "re-alignment of Beach line" and "plant transferred to Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway."

Revenue transactions. The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 16,88,131 (£161,779), giving a dividend at the rate of 3·41 per cent. per annum on the total capital expenditure and falling short of the guarantee by £51,512. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1889 amounted to £4,274,354 and the net profits for the same period to £2,260,588, leaving a balance of £2,013,766 to be met from the revenues of India, in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Train service. There was an immense improvement in the punctuality of trains, the percentage of trains late being only 5·06 against 9·10 in the preceding year.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses. The general results of traffic and working for the last five calendar years are compared in the following table:—

Years.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	PER CENT.		Rs.
1885	45,60,126	29,78,412	15,81,714	3 39	65 32	133·7
1886	49,20,176	34,44,262	14,75,914	3·15	70 00	144·2
1887	50,96,645	34,87,088	16,09,557	3 56	68·42	149·5
1888	54,23,025	37,50,752	16,72,273	3 57	69 16	158·6
1889	56,84,843	39,96,712	16,88,131	3 11	70·31	166·7

The gross earnings showed an increase of upwards of 2½ lakhs of rupees over the previous year, which was due to the development of both the passenger and goods traffic. The working expenses showed an increase of nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees due to additional expenditure in all departments. They included abnormal items to the extent of Rs. 93,178.

Receipts. The earnings under coaching and goods were Rs. 30,41,855 and Rs. 25,39,182, respectively. The train mileage and earnings per train mile were 2,047,659 and Rs. 2·776, respectively. The profits per train mile were Rs. 0·824, or a little more than in 1888. The average receipts per passenger and goods train mile were Rs. 3·45 and Rs. 2·21, respectively.

Passenger traffic. The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class were as follow:—first class 12,150, second class 96,985, intermediate class (discontinued from 1st February 1889) 9,922, and third class 7,569,180, making a total of 7,688,237. The receipts from the first class were Rs. 52,650, second class Rs. 96,246, intermediate class Rs. 6,921 and third class Rs. 27,00,061, making a total of Rs. 28,55,878. These figures show a considerable improvement on those of 1888. The increase in the second class, both as regards numbers and receipts, is due to the abolition of the intermediate class and to the reduction of second-class fares from 6 to 4 pies per mile. The third-class traffic continues to increase, contributing 94·55 per cent. of the receipts and 98·45 per cent. of the total numbers. The other items of coaching traffic showed a satisfactory increase, except "special trains."

Goods traffic. Profits on ordinary goods traffic rose from Rs. 21,96,274 in 1888 to Rupees 22,94,573 in 1889. Profits on carriage of harbour materials rose from Rs. 48,015 to Rs. 59,129. The increase in goods traffic under "ordinary goods" was 6·78 per cent. in weight and 4·47 per cent. in receipts. The average lead of ordinary goods was 84 as compared with 83 miles and the average receipts per ton mile were 7·83 against 8·09 pies in the previous year.

Cotton. The quantity of cotton transported was 18,030 tons against 13,335 tons in 1888 and the receipts from this source Rs. 83,538 against Rs. 59,206.

Grain. The total quantity of grain carried during the year was 158,926 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 4,92,280, as compared with 161,756 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 5,24,965, in 1888.

Salt. The total quantity of salt carried was 47,487 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 1,42,708, as compared with 48,027 tons, with a receipt of Rs. 1,46,869, during the previous year.

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with the five previous years :— Working expenses.

Years.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.			Locomotive expenses.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from revenue funds.	Cost per mean mile maintained from revenue funds.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	Rs.	MILES.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
1885	9,21,115	654	1,408	9,30,107	8·282	7·119
1886	12,69,867	654	1,942	9,50,670	7·834	6·748
1887	14,28,685	654	2,184	9,68,047	7·660	6·600
1888	15,72,658	654	2,404	11,09,285	8·659	7·411
1889	15,78,865	* 662	2,385	12,32,877	9·633	8·122

* Including Pondicherry Railway.

The increase under maintenance is due to increased expenditure on the new permanent way. The increased expenditure under "locomotive" is chiefly due to increased expenditure upon superintendence, repairs to engines and fuel. The latter item rose by Rs. 25,789 owing to an increase in the price of coal. 30·54 lbs. of coal were used per total train mile and 25·75 per engine mile, both figures being less than those of last year, but higher than those of any previous year. The price of fuel per ton rose from Rs. 15·5 to Rs. 16·9. The expenditure in other departments is compared in the following table :—

Years.	Carriage and wagon expenses.		Traffic expenses.		General charges.	Special and miscellaneous expenditure.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs	Rs.
1885 .. .	3,34,567	10 355	4,05,229	3·608	3,72,669	14,725
1886 .	4,11,834	11 749	4,20,972	3·473	3,70,045	20,874
1887 .	2,83,835	7 529	4,26,188	3·372	3,62,110	18,214
1888	2,48,185	6·139	4,46,229	3 483	3.55,555	18,840
1889	3,08,469	7·482	4,79,169	3·744	3,68,231	29,101

The increase of Rs. 60,284 under "carriage and wagon" was due to the large number of coaching and goods vehicles repaired or converted. The increase under "traffic" was due to increased outlay on clothing. The total loss by exchange during the year amounted to Rs. 4,45,593, being Rs. 47,131 in excess of the amount lost in the previous year. The increase under "general charges" was due principally to excess "home expenditure" on account of the home remittances of employés and to increased expenditure under "salaries of Indian management" owing to the entertainment of additional staff to cope with temporary increase of work. The increase of Rs. 10,261 under "special and miscellaneous" was due to heavy excess under "for goods lost or damaged" and "rates and taxes."

Rates and fares remained the same throughout the year under report. Rates and fares.

(d) *Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway (Nellore Branch).*

The open length of this railway is 83 miles on the metre gauge. The line is worked by the South Indian Railway Company under an agreement, the terms of which have been specified above and which came into effect on the 1st January 1889. Open mileage.

The permanent way is in good order, but the Denham-Olphert's sleepers have not proved successful, the breakages of jaws being about 1,200 per month. The line for three miles from Nellore is provided with wire fencing, but the remainder is unprotected. The temporary bungalows used for the accommodation of the staff during construction are generally being dismantled. Way, works and bridges.

No independent accident returns have been compiled, all accidents being embodied in those of the South Indian Railway. Accidents.

Employés. The men employed on the line have been included in the South Indian Railway returns.

Police. There was no railway police force, but one constable of the local police was deputed for railway duty at each station with an additional one at Nellore and Tirupati.

Medical. From 1st January 1890 an apothecary was stationed at Nellore and placed in charge of the branch. The cost of the establishment is defrayed by the South Indian Railway.

Stores. At the close of the year 1889 the balance of stores in hand was of the value of Rs. 1,18,072 against Rs. 2,13,315 in 1888-89. The receipts and issues of stores during the year were Rs. 42,205 and Rs. 1,37,448, respectively.

Rolling stock. The rolling stock on the line consisted of 10 engines, 48 coaching vehicles and 163 goods vehicles. One engine was withdrawn for repairs. One composite carriage and one horse-box were borrowed from the South Indian Railway and 49 low-sided wagons transferred to the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.

Capital transactions. The total capital outlay from the commencement of operations to the end of the year 1889 amounts to Rs. 63,17,197. The expenditure, excluding suspense, was Rs. 61,96,471, which gives an average of Rs. 74,656 per mile open.

Revenue transactions. The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 74,980, giving 1·18 per cent. per annum on the total capital expenditure and falling short by Rs. 1,78,025 of the interest at 4 per cent. on the capital outlay. The interest debitable to the branch up to the end of December 1889 amounted to Rs. 10,00,533 and the net profits for the same period to Rs. 11,572, leaving the balance at a loss of Rs. 9,88,961.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses. The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 2,54,535, or Rs. 58·81 per open mile per week, whilst the working expenses aggregated Rs. 1,79,555, leaving a clear profit of Rs. 74,980. Last year there was a deficit of Rs. 40,580. The percentage of expenses to receipts was 70·54. The working expenses show a reduction of nearly one lakh of rupees owing to the new method of calculation under the revised agreement of 1st January 1890. The gross earnings also show an increase of about Rs. 20,000 due to the development of third-class passenger and goods traffic. The earnings under coaching and goods traffic amounted to Rs. 1,83,486 and Rs. 55,292, respectively, against Rs. 1,63,856 and Rs. 43,404 in 1888.

Passenger traffic. The number of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried was 699,018, viz., 786 in the first class, 3,563 in the second, and 694,669 in the third. The corresponding receipts were Rs. 1,800 for the first class, Rs. 2,166 for the second and Rs. 1,79,520 for the third. The second-class traffic shows an increase in numbers of 1,143 and a decrease of Rs. 392 in earnings, a result due to the reduction of fares from February 1890. The other items of coaching traffic were as follow:—

	1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.
Troops and police, including military baggage and horses, &c. ..	1,028	1,234
Passengers' luggage	3,088	3,026
Carriages, horses, &c.	1,314	1,084
Parcels	1,093	1,141
Special trains	544	...

Goods traffic. The goods traffic was as shown below:—

	1888.	1889.
Tons lifted	21,899	33,705
Ton miles	944,742	1,400,715
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	43,404	55,292
	Pies.	Pies.
Average receipt per ton per mile	8·82	7·58

The rates and fares were the same as those on the South Indian Railway. Rates and fares.

(e) *Bezváda Extension Railway.*

This railway from the frontier of the Nizam's dominions to Bezváda is 21½ miles in length. It was opened for traffic on the 10th February 1889 and is worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company as part of their system. Open mileage.

The company provides rolling stock at a charge of 5 per cent. on the half-yearly gross earnings, whilst the actual expenditure on maintenance is met by the Government of India. Working expenses are defrayed by the company, which receives in return such a percentage of the gross earnings as the percentage of working expenses is to gross earnings on the amalgamated undertaking. Working agreement.

The Cutlair bridge, consisting of eight 60-feet plate-girders, supported on granite piers and abutments, was opened for traffic in May 1889. The dock at Bezváda, sanctioned by the Government of India in 1888, is being constructed on the Ellore canal by the Irrigation branch of the Public Works department. New works.

The men employed on the line have been included in the returns for the Nizam's State Railway. Employés.

The total capital outlay, including suspense, from the commencement of operations to the end of the year under review, was Rs. 13,46,302 and the expenditure, excluding suspense, Rs. 13,45,502, giving an average of Rs. 64,071 per mile of open line. Capital transactions.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 16,326, giving a dividend at the rate of 1·21 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure. Revenue transactions.

The gross earnings for the period under review amounted to Rs. 76,672 at the rate of Rs. 78·64 per open mile per week, whilst working expenses totalled Rs. 60,346. There was, therefore, a net profit of Rs. 16,326. The percentage of expenses to receipts was 78·71. Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

Passenger traffic brought in an income of Rs. 18,562, which was thus distributed:—first class Rs. 603, second class Rs. 559, third class Rs. 17,400. The total number of passengers carried was 102,147, viz., 368 in the first class, 1,078 in the second, and 100,701 in the third. Other items of coaching traffic yielded Rs. 1,667. Passenger traffic.

42,451 tons of goods were carried over the line, the receipts from which amounted to Rs. 50,210. The average receipt per ton per mile was 10·62 pies. Goods traffic

The fares are the same as those on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, viz., first class 18 pies, second class 6 pies and third class 2½ pies per mile by mail trains and 2 pies by others. Return tickets at a fare and a half are granted for first and second class. Rates and fares.

IMPERIAL POST. (1889-90.)

At the close of the year there were 1,691 post offices, 1,412 letter-boxes, 985 postmen and 893 village postmen. There was thus an increase in every department over the figures for 1888-89. 433 new post offices were opened and 24 closed, making an increase of 409; 383 letter-boxes were opened and 109 closed, leaving a balance of 274 increase; 84 new postmen were entertained and 2 dispensed with, leaving an increase of 82; and, whilst 14 village postmen were dispensed with, 351 were newly entertained, increasing the total number by 337. Post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen.

The length of the railway line was increased by 332½ miles, making the total length on the 31st March 1890 to 2,582¼ miles. This increase was due to the opening of the railway between Bezváda and Cumbum and between Bangalore City and Harihar. The length of the mail cart lines increased from 81¼ miles to 94½ miles during the year under report, owing to the opening of a line between Nídámangalam and Mannárgudi, a distance of 9 miles, and to the extension of the Ammayanáyakanúr-Periyakulam line to Krishnamanaicken tope. 2,261¼ miles were added to the length of the lines served by runners and 191⅜ miles were closed during Mail lines.

the year, bringing the total length up to 8,963⅝ miles The increase was due to the opening of new lines in Mysore and elsewhere. The boat and steamer lines underwent no alteration. In all there was a net addition of 2,416 miles to the total length of Imperial mail lines, the entire mileage on the 31st March 1890 being 12,862 miles against 10,446 on the 31st March 1889. The speed of mail lines remained about the same as last year.

Correspondence.

The correspondence of the year is compared below with that for the official year 1888-89 :—

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1888-89.	Number given out for delivery in 1889-90.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters paid	24,122,774	27,115,686	2,992,912		12·41	...
Do. unpaid	2,543,216	2,651,298	108,082		4·24	...
Do. registered	1,059,812	1,297,218	237,406	.	22·4	..
Do. value-payable, registered	10,998	16,302	5,304	...	48·22	...
Do. insured	25,918	38,740	12,792	. .	49·29	...
Do. service privileged . ..	8,268	1,222,208	1,213,940	.	14682 38	..
Post-cards, single	12,820,158	14,814,410	1,994,252		15·55	...
Do. reply	378,586	531,154	152,568	.	40·29	..
Newspapers	3,447,314	3,837,132	389,818		11·3	..
Book and pattern packets, unregistered ...	1,692,496	1,989,520	297,024	.	17·54	...
Book packets, registered	20,878	21,346	168	.	2 24	.
Do. value-payable, registered	11,830	15,392	3,562		30 11	.
Do. do. unregistered ..	95,628	94,484		1,144	...	1·19
Parcels, paid	90,402	107,172	16,770	..	18·55	.
Do. unpaid	44,122	48,412	4,290		9 72	
Do. insured	32,188	35,568	3,380		10·5	. .
Do. value-payable .. .	63,544	86,138	22,594	..	35 55	
Money orders, inland	990,288	1,113,320	123,032	.	12 42	.
Do. telegraphic	24,752	30,212	5,460		22 05	.
Do. foreign	23,920	23,504		416	..	1·73
Total ...	47,507,122	55,089,216	7,583,651	1,560		
Net increase ...	...		7,582,094		15·95	..
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1889-90.	. .	55,089,216	..	...	.	..
Total number of articles returned undelivered for 1889-90.	...	1,360,684 or 2 46 per cent.	..	..	..	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1888-89.	...	47,507,122	...	.	.	..
Total number of articles returned undelivered for 1888-89.	...	1,202,266 or 2·5 per cent.	..	.	...	..

The large increase in the number of articles given out for delivery was chiefly due to the incorporation of the post offices in the Mysore Province into the Imperial department. There was an increase under all heads except value-payable unregistered packets and foreign money orders. The decrease in the former was due to the restriction imposed in regard to the posting of value-payable articles, as it was discovered that, in this matter, the post office was being made the medium of a species of fraud perpetrated on the public by dishonest tradesmen.

Value-payable system.

The subjoined statement furnishes statistics of value-payable articles of all kinds during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Years.	Value-payable articles.		
	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	89,903	7,80,350	16,250
1889-90	104,270	9,71,966	18,739
Increase ..	14,367	1,91,616	2,489
Percentage of increase ...	15·98	24·55	15·31

Increase is noticeable under each kind of value-payable articles posted not only in regard to the number but also in the amount specified for recovery from the addressees.

Insurance.

Statistics relating to insured letters and parcels are given in the following comparative statement :—

Years.	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	23,821	73,90,966	26,349	97,03,948	50,170	170,94,914	44,514
1889-90	25,442	79,42,477	30,545	144,21,472	55,987	223,63,949	57,989
Increase .	1,621	5,51,511	4,196	47,17,524	5,817	52,69,035	13,475
Percentage of increase ...	6·8	7·46	15·92	48·61	11·59	30·82	30·27

The increase in this branch of work is very remarkable and is mainly due to parcels containing gold transmitted through the post.

The following is a comparative statement of money orders of all kinds issued and paid during the year under review and the preceding year :— Money orders.

Years.	Money orders issued.		Commission.	Money orders paid.	
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1888-89	769,767	154,24,170	1,99,524	783,230	168,42,594
1889-90	847,852	172,11,991	2,26,514	897,065	206,67,195
Increase ...	78,085	17,87,820	26,989	113,835	38,24,601
Percentage of increase .	10·14	11·59	13·52	14·53	22·77

In both issued and paid sections the value of money orders has increased, the rate of increase in the amount of the latter being 22·77 against 11·59 of the former. This was due to remittances from Burmese emigrants being received in large numbers for payment to their families in this Presidency. The increase in the number of inland money orders was 10·68 per cent. under issues and 17·27 under payments. A very satisfactory increase was also observed in the traffic in inland telegraphic money orders, while that in foreign money orders showed a considerable decline owing to unfavorable rates of exchange.

The number of newspapers increased from 233 to 280 during the year under report. The number of newspapers posted under the privileged system also rose from 74 to 78. Newspapers.

Information in statistical form is given below relating to savings bank transactions in the circle, during the year under report :— Savings bank.

Years.	Savings' bank deposits.		Savings' bank withdrawals.		Savings' bank accounts remaining open on 31st March.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
For 1888-89	101,796	46,68,194	67,815	42,14,379	47,094	56,08,868
For 1889-90	111,921	39,47,414	76,255	41,75,216	56,612	55,77,596
Increase ...	10,125	..	8,440	...	9,518	..
Decrease ...	...	7,20,780	..	39,162	..	31,272
Percentage of increase ...	9·94		12·44		20·21	...
Do. of decrease ..	...	15·44	...		...	·05

Offences committed by post office officials.

There were 42 cases of offences committed by post office officials against 33 in the preceding year. 22 prosecutions were instituted and convictions were secured in 17 cases. The number of complaints made by the public increased from 908 to 1,143, due to a large number of complaints received immediately after the transfer of the Mysore anché to this department.

Mail robberies.

There were 5 cases of highway robbery of mails against 6 in the previous year and 1 of attempted robbery against none in 1888-89. The cases occurred (1) on the Inkole-Guntúr line at the Pulladegunta stage, (2) between Valady and Lálgudi in the Trichinopoly-Jayankondacholapuram line, (3) at Tadicherla on the Cumbum-Nandyál line, (4) at Nundipally on the same line, (5) between Gurramkonda and Tangonda. The attempt to rob the mail was made on the runner who conveyed the mail from Jammalamadugu to Muddanúr in the Cuddapah district. Most of the property in these robberies was recovered and the parties convicted.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

The year opened with 102 combined offices; 30 offices were opened and 2 closed, leaving the total number at 130 at the close of the year.

DISTRICT POST. (1889-90.)

The grant for the year was, after some correspondence, fixed at the usual figure of Rs. 1,07,000, while the cost of establishments maintained was in excess of this amount, so that it was found necessary to transfer during the year certain remunerative District Post establishments, costing Rs. 339 per month, to the Imperial department. There were 68 post offices at the close of the year and 748 village postmen against 63 and 797 in the preceding year. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,05,620 whilst the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,42,027, showing a net revenue of Rs. 36,407. The expenditure was thus less, and the profits more, than in the preceding year. During the year under report the Government of Madras reviewed the whole of the District Post establishments in detail, and came to the conclusion that there was a considerable portion of them which ought to be transferred to the Imperial budget. The service was first made Provincial with a view to the maintenance of lines of communication required for official purposes and not to serve as a feeder for the Imperial Post. An extension of the District Post in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari was proposed and is about to be carried out. 57 letter-boxes were opened during the year, while it was found necessary to close 93 which were in existence in unimportant and unremunerative localities. There was a decrease of one mile in the total length of District Post mail lines, due to changes in the runner lines. The number of articles collected for despatch was 1,355,910, received for delivery 2,709,582, and returned undelivered 142,662. There was thus an increase of 23·7 under the first item, of 16·2 under the second, and of 6·8 under the third.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1889-90.)

The following tables furnish statistics of the telegraph lines and offices in the province of Madras for the year 1889-90 :—

Lines.

Year.	Mileage of lines				Mileage of wires			
	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1889-90 ...	4,899	392	...	5,291	13,022	1,761	...	14,783
Compare 1888-89.	4,493	406	...	4,899	12,147	875	...	13,022

Offices.

—	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							RS.
Government offices .	128	30	2	156	597,666	48,180	9,16,226
Railway and canal offices.	53	18	5	66			
Offices not open for paid telegrams	74	12	17	69			
Total ..	255	60	24	291			
Compare 1888-89 ...	227	35	7	255	549,486	13,161	8,60,229

Government offices were newly opened at Ambúr, Ammayanáyakanur, Arsikere, Balehonnore, Birur, Chidambaram, Chickamagalur, Devakóta, Hassan, Kanadikathan, Karaikudi, Kolar, Kolar Road, Koppa, Kottayam, Panruti, Peddápuram, Porto-Novo, Rajam, Russellkonda, Saklaspur, Shimoga, Sulabele, Tekkáli, Tenkási, Tiruvallúr (Madras), Tiruválúr (Negapatam), Tumkur, and Yercaud. The following offices were closed:—(Government) Gúdúr and Nellakota; (Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal) Alúr, Dhur, Jutur, Kambalapillai, and Nandyál.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1889-90.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross revenue and expenditure.

THE following statement exhibits the gross revenue and expenditure of this Presidency for each of the last ten years, and includes the service receipts and charges of the Civil, Military and Public Works departments, and of the Excluded Local funds, and the amount issued to, and received from, the Postal and Telegraph departments, as they appear in the treasury accounts, but it excludes all figures relating to Debt and Foreign Transactions. The figures for 1889-90 are still subject to alteration, as the Revenue and Finance accounts for that year have not yet been closed by the Comptroller-General; and it should be noted that the expenditure of the last five years is exclusive of loss by exchange, amounting to the sums of Rs. 18,09,863, Rs. 11,96,341, Rs. 50,82,032, Rs. 54,03,023 and Rs. 82,92,900, respectively, which have been transferred for adjustment to the accounts of the Comptroller of India Treasuries :—

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surpluses and deficits not included in the income and expenditure columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	985,05,486	751,59,831	233,45,655	...	1,17,782	...
1881-82	994,76,958	759,16,763	235,60,195	...	7,58,374	...
1882-83	995,87,130	794,83,365	201,03,765	...	6,25,184	...
1883-84	1,011,53,063	830,15,559	181,37,504	...	2,51,883	...
1884-85	985,37,381	887,79,614	97,57,767	...	...	12,35,305
1885-86	1,062,38,441	950,77,083	111,61,358	...	21,27,738	...
1886-87	1,093,52,501	1,013,38,289	80,14,212	...	14,36,980	...
1887-88	1,112,45,956	975,83,591	136,62,365	...	14,85,311	...
1888-89	1,143,62,755	920,97,887	222,64,868	...	13,07,206	...
1889-90	1,196,22,577	1,001,47,154	194,75,423	...	15,53,240	...

The surplus of 1889-90 was nearly 28 lakhs less than that of the year before. This was due to an excess expenditure of 80½ lakhs, chiefly under Public Works and Post Office, which was only partly counterbalanced by an increase of 52½ lakhs in the receipts under the principal heads of revenue.

Opening and closing balances.

The cash balances, which stood at 213¼ lakhs on 1st April 1889, rose to 262 lakhs on the 31st March 1890, and on that date were distributed as follows :—

—	31st March 1889.	31st March 1890.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branch Reserve treasury, Madras	23,73,133	28,11,360	– 61,773
District treasuries	109,93,319	153,15,249	+ 43,21,930
Bank of Madras	21,70,779	19,76,804	– 1,93,975
Branches of the bank	57,91,672	65,96,405	+ 8,04,733
Total ..	213,28,903	261.99,818	+ 48,70,915

The balances retained in some of the district treasuries were unusually large as the currency vaults in Madras were under repair and were not therefore all available for the reception of treasure.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements comprised in this group :— Debt and foreign transactions.

—	1888-89.	1889-90.	—	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Charges.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Guaranteed railways	68	80½	Interest on Government securities	34	33¾
Other deposits	...	¼	Southern Mahratta Railway .	36½	21¾
Receipts of Home Government	2¼	2¾	Other deposits	5¼	...
Funds obtained by the Military department from other Governments	162½	165¼	Loans	3¾	8½
Maisur assigned tract ...	2½	2½	Net unadjusted debits ...	7	...
London bills outstanding ...	..	1¼	Remittances to other provinces, including Council bills	306¼	7
Net unadjusted credits ..	...	9	Exchange transactions ...	54	261¼
Cash and departmental balances lowered	4¼	...	Cash and departmental balances increased ...	...	83
Advances repayable	½	¾	London bills paid	15¾	48¾
Total ...	240½	262¼			...
Add surplus revenue	222½	194¾			
Grand Total ...	462¾	457	Total ...	462¾	457

The following statement shows the different ways in which remittances were made to and from other provinces in 1888-89 and 1889-90 :— Remittances to other provinces.

—	1888-89.	1889-90.	—	1888-89.	1889-90.
Remittances from Madras	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Remittances to Madras.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	86¾	90	Bills and wire transfers from Calcutta	5	19½
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	179¼	151¾	Small silver coin	⅓	1¼
Transfers to currency ...	120	110	Currency notes	8	11½
Uncurrent silver	¾	4	Transfers from currency ...	190	275
Small silver coin	¼	...	Copper coin	¾	2
Copper coin	¼	¼			
Council bill payments ...	122½	214½	Total received ...	204⅓	309⅓
Total sent ..	510¼	570½	Net sent from Madras ...	306	261⅛

In 1889-90 currency notes to the value of 18¼ lakhs were sent from Madras to district treasuries as compared with 16¼ and 14¾ lakhs in 1887-88 and 1888-89, respectively, while notes were received by Madras from district treasuries to the extent of 43¾ lakhs as compared with 52½ and 56¼ lakhs in the two previous years. Supply of different kinds of money. Currency notes.

Small silver aggregating in value Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 13,000, respectively, was received during the year from Calcutta and Hyderabad. In 1888-89 the remittance was made from Bombay and amounted to Rs. 9,90,000. No remittance was sent from Madras to other provinces in 1889-90, but in 1888-89 Rs. 60,000 worth of small silver was sent to Coorg. The amount which passed into local circulation was 743 thousands as compared with 600 and 987 thousands in 1887-88 and 1888-89 respectively. Small silver coin.

The following statement shows the small silver balances at the close of the last two years :—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Total.
	In thousands.			
			RS.	RS.
31st March 1889	5,42	8,27	...	13,69
31st March 1890	6,70	74	20	7,64
Difference ...	+ 1,28	— 7,53	+ 20	— 6,05

Copper coin.

The quantity of copper coin which remained at the close of the last two years is shown below :—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Uncurrent coin.	Total.
	In thousands.			
			Rs.	Rs.
31st March 1889	2,80	35	13	3,28
31st March 1890	2,57	54	21	3,32
Difference ...	− 23	+ 19	+ 8	+ 4

Rs. 1,83,500 and Rs. 9,100 worth of copper coins were received from Calcutta and Hyderabad, respectively, as compared with Rs. 37,000 and Rs. 32,000 received in the previous year from Bombay and Calcutta. The issues from this Presidency amounted to Rs. 25,000 sent to Coorg against Rs. 51,000 in 1888-89. The local circulation was thus increased by 164 thousands, the increase in 1887-88 and 1888-89 being 161 and 151 thousands respectively.

Mode of keeping accounts.

No changes were introduced during the year in the system of keeping accounts.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements give, under major heads, the receipts and charges of the Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund services in 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of account.	Imperial		Provincial.		Local		Total.		Actuals of 1889-90 compared with 1888-89.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	316,60,657	330,97,761	159,16,165	163,34,653	9,50,442	9,08,715	485,27,264	503,41,129	+ 18,13,865
III. Salt	163,62,393	173,85,652	1,36,533	1,82,535	...	...	164,98,926	175,68,187	+ 10,69,261
IV. Stamps	15,33,988	16,25,432	46,01,962	48,76,294	...	...	61,35,950	65,01,726	+ 3,65,776
V. Excise	78,56,114	85,51,540	26,18,704	28,50,513	...	...	104,74,818	114,02,053	+ 9,27,235
VI. Provincial rates ..	...	...	...	...	69,90,121	76,19,410	69,90,121	76,19,410	+ 6,29,289
VII. Customs	16,95,107	17,79,483	28,908	29,798	...	...	17,24,015	18,09,281	+ 85,266
VIII. Assessed taxes ...	9,29,423	10,03,024	7,56,043	8,25,030	...	...	16,85,466	18,28,054	+ 1,42,588
IX. Forest	...	...	15,15,006	15,57,627	..	...	15,15,006	15,57,627	+ 42,621
X. Registration	4,79,164	5,13,732	4,79,165	5,13,732	...	...	9,58,329	10,27,464	+ 69,135
XI. Tributes	34,46,431	34,52,431	...	...	...	...	34,46,431	34,52,431	+ 6,000
XII. Interest	1,96,587	2,05,726	35,169	32,697	94,965	90,185	3,26,721	3,28,608	+ 1,887
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.									
XIII. Post office . .	...	...	8	21	...	...	8	21	+ 13
XIV. Telegraph	...			...	..	...	...	...	...
XV. Mint	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts by Civil Departments.									
XVI. Law and Justice { A. Courts of Law	.	...	4,95,163	5,50,075	...	..	4,95,163	5,50,075	+ 54,912
XVI. Law and Justice { B. Jails ...	.	..	1,65,894	1,44,392	...	...	1,65,894	1,44,392	- 21,502
XVII. Police		...	3,83,626	3,90,224	...	...	3,83,626	3,90,224	+ 6,598
XVIII. Marine	...	...	200	33	...	...	200	33	- 167
XIX. Education	...	...	1,65,458	1,47,614	1,43,277	1,62,573	3,08,735	3,10,187	+ 1,452
XX. Medical . ..	...	...	1,12,579	69,641	21,379	22,989	1,33,958	92,630	- 41,328
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	1,15,693	1,72,523	...	...	1,15,693	1,72,523	+ 56,830
Miscellaneous.									
XXII. Superannuation	2,69,067	2,40,505	56,492	27,264	1,332	981	3,26,891	2,68,750	- 58,141
XXIII Stationery and Printing	2,030	2,378	95,250	88,267	...	...	97,280	90,645	- 6,635
XXV. Miscellaneous	27,084	39,109	1,43,162	1,39,352	5,20,158	5,68,506	6,90,404	7,46,967	+ 56,563
XXVI. State Railways gross earnings ..	2,35,659	2,61,745	..	...	...	...	2,35,659	2,61,745	+ 26,086
Revenue from Productive Public Works.									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts).	2,41,078	2,45,926	...	...	...	...	2,41,078	2,45,926	+ 4,848
Receipts from Public Works not classed as Productive.									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation . ..	..	..	1,10,908	1,23,695	...	...	1,10,908	1,23,695	+ 12,787
XXXI. Military works ..	27,384	25,522	...	...	...	...	27,384	25,522	- 1,862
XXXII. Civil buildings, roads, &c.—									
In charge of Public works officers ...	...	...	98,230	1,02,633	5,945	8,917	1,04,175	1,11,550	+ 7,375
In charge of Civil officers	...	...	21,982	7,978	8,58,670	9,74,614	8,80,652	9,82,592	+ 1,01,940
Receipts by Military Department.									
XXXIII. Army	26,89,516	18,41,801	...	...	...	...	26,89,516	18,41,801	- 8,47,715
Contributions. { Provincial to Local ...	...	...	...	...	2,86,986	1,97,547	2,86,986	1,97,547	- 89,439
Contributions. { Local to Provincial ..	...	...	2,21,244	2,29,870	...	...	2,21,244	2,29,870	+ 8,626
Contributions. { Local to Local.	...	...	...	...	93,896	94,751	93,896	94,751	+ 855
Total Receipts. { Civil	642,84,665	677,18,778	280,64,406	291,70,133	99,61,226	106,40,271	1,023,10,297	1,075,29,182	+ 52,18,885
Total Receipts. { Non-civil . .	33,67,017	25,52,989	2,09,138	2,26,328	5,945	8,917	35,82,100	27,88,234	- 7,93,866
Total Receipts. { Excluded Local funds ...	...	...	...	...	5,94,639	6,63,020	5,94,639	6,63,020	+ 68,381
Total Receipts. { Postal department ...	72,13,769	79,49,208	...	...	...	...	72,13,769	79,49,208	+ 7,35,439
Total Receipts. { Telegraph department	6,61,950	6,92,933	...	...	...	...	6,61,950	6,92,933	+ 30,983
Total ...	755,27,401	789,13,908	282,73,544	293,96,461	105,61,810	113,12,208	1,143,62,755	1,196,22,577	+ 52,59,822

Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1889-90 compared with 1888-89.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,77,385	2,06,794	1,08,484	1,21,146	16,410	24,904	3,02,279	3,52,844	+ 50,565
2. Assignments and compensations	11,05,825	12,39,602					11,05,825	12,39,602	+ 73,777
3. Land revenue			46,25,151	46,75,526	32,28,912	36,30,590	78,54,063	83,26,116	+ 4,72,053
5. Salt	14,91,148	16,05,667					14,91,148	16,05,667	+ 1,14,519
6. Stamps	39,782	41,207	1,19,347	1,23,622	..	.	1,59,129	1,64,829	+ 5,700
7. Excise	2,46,710	2,87,216	82,237	95,739		...	3,28,947	3,82,955	+ 54,008
9. Customs			1,03,160	1,02,338		..	1,03,160	1,02,338	— 822
10. Assessed taxes	7,977	8,094	7,977	8,094		...	15,954	16,188	+ 234
11. Forest			12,15,541	11,51,015		.	12,15,541	11,51,015	— 64,526
12. Registration	3,27,575	3,29,330	3,27,574	3,29,330		.	6,55,149	6,58,660	+ 3,511
13. Interest on ordinary debt	8,073	550	28,408	30,788		...	36,481	31,338	— 5,143
14. Do. on other obligations	40,851	38,308			8,314	8,802	49,165	47,110	— 2,055
15. Post office			1,05,905	1,05,620		.	1,05,905	1,05,620	— 285
18. General Administration	2,65,964	2,74,322	9,59,484	9,80,325	2,20,438	2,42,475	14,45,886	14,97,122	+ 51,236
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law		..	40,81,418	41,28,013	.	.	40,81,418	41,28,013	+ 46,595
19-B. Do. Jails			8,29,480	7,98,012	.	.	8,29,480	7,98,012	— 31,468
20. Police	27,817	22,997	37,56,897	38,40,390	..	..	37,84,714	38,63,387	+ 78,673
21. Marine			11,063	83,334		...	11,063	83,334	+ 72,271
22. Education			11,80,310	12,43,263	7,02,389	8,02,660	18,82,699	20,45,923	+ 1,63,224
23. Ecclesiastical	3,30,166	3,47,238					3,30,166	3,47,238	+ 17,072
24. Medical		..	10,81,229	10,74,807	6,06,053	6,87,894	16,87,282	17,62,701	+ 75,479
25. Political	8,309	7,587	71,527	75,452	..	.	79,836	83,039	+ 3,203
26. Scientific, &c., departments		244	4,00,770	3,43,365		..	4,00,770	3,43,609	— 57,161
27. Territorial and political pensions	9,66,558	5,23,939	..		.	..	9,66,558	9,23,939	— 42,619
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	1,602	..	.	.	...	...	1,602	.	— 1,602
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	1,15,201	1,05,699	11,53,723	12,34,126	5,709	6,406	12,74,723	13,46,231	+ 71,508
30. Stationery and printing	1,96,682	2,45,807	8,14,173	7,39,502		.	10,10,855	9,85,109	— 25,746
32. Miscellaneous	34,130	49,593	1,74,869	1,44,823	6,20,307	7,82,116	8,29,306	9,76,532	+ 1,47,226
33. Famine relief	..		2,587	4,40,623	.	.	2,587	4,40,623	+ 4,38,036
34. Protective Works—Railways	9,73,811	50,68,735	.	99,760	.	.	9,73,811	51,68,495	+ 41,94,684
35. Do. Irrigation	2,60,724	3,14,215	.	..	.	...	2,60,724	3,14,215	+ 53,491
Expenditure on Productive Public Works Accounts.									
30. Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Interest and profit)	1,27,027	1,34,054	...	..	..	..	1,27,027	1,34,054	+ 7,027
42. Irrigation and navigation (Working and Maintenance)	11,05,243	10,87,195	...	..	..	...	11,05,243	10,87,195	— 18,048
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.									
43. Irrigation and navigation	.	...	32,94,403	32,42,699	1,070	3,699	32,95,473	32,46,398	— 49,075
44. Military works (P.W.D.)	6,16,511	7,66,499				..	6,16,511	7,66,499	+ 1,49,988
45. Civil Works—									
Public works officers	20,186	28,430	20,74,417	22,70,211	2,07,867	97,134	23,02,470	23,85,775	+ 83,305
Civil officers	.	...	1,77,098	1,28,590	38,66,082	40,02,987	40,43,780	41,31,577	+ 87,797
Army Services.									
46. Army	346,08,787	336,44,389	..	.	...	..	346,08,787	336,44,389	— 9,64,398
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).									
47. Irrigation and navigation	13,77,901	13,93,934	.	...	...	.	13,77,901	13,93,934	+ 16,033
Contributions { Provincial to Local	...	..	2,86,986	1,97,547			2,86,986	1,97,547	— 89,439
Contributions { Local to Provincial	..	.	..		2,21,244	2,29,870	2,21,244	2,29,870	+ 8,626
Contributions { Transfers between Local & Local	..	..	..	..	93,896	94,751	93,896	94,751	+ 855
Civil	54,51,845	57,33,994	217,65,398	222,55,450	95,90,354	105,33,455	368,07,597	385,22,899	+ 17,15,302
Non-civil	390,90,190	424,37,451	53,68,820	56,12,670	2,08,937	90,833	446,67,947	481,40,954	+ 34,73,007
Excluded Local Funds					5,29,863	8,07,137	5,29,863	8,07,137	+ 2,77,274
Charges of the Postal Department	92,02,316	116,49,889					92,02,316	116,49,889	+ 24,47,573
Do. Telegraph Department	8,90,164	10,26,275	...	..	.	...	8,90,164	10,26,275	+ 1,36,111
Total Expenditure	546,34,515	608,47,609	271,34,218	278,68,120	103,20,154	114,31,425	920,97,587	1,001,47,154	— 80,49,267
Surpluses or Deficits. { Imperial	+208,92,886	+180,66,299					+208,92,886	+180,66,299	— 28,26,587
Surpluses or Deficits. { Provincial	...	.	+ 11,39,326	+ 15,28,341	.	..	+ 11,39,326	+ 15,28,341	+ 3,89,015
Surpluses or Deficits. { Incorporated Local	...	...	..	..	+ 1,67,880	+ 24,900	+ 1,67,880	+ 24,900	— 1,42,980
Surpluses or Deficits. { Excluded Local	.		.	.	+ 64,776	— 1,44,117	+ 64,776	— 1,44,117	— 2,08,893
Total Surpluses or Deficits	+208,92,886	+180,66,299	+ 11,39,326	+ 15,28,341	+ 2,32,656	— 1,19,217	+222,64,868	+194,75,423	— 27,89,445
Grand Total	755,27,401	789,13,908	282,73,544	293,96,461	105,61,810	113,12,208	1,143,62,755	1,196,22,577	+ 52,59,822

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES—(*A*) CIVIL.

The following statement exhibits the civil receipts and charges under Imperial and Provincial services only :—

Difference between 1889-90 and 1888-89.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1888-89.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1889-90.	Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals). 1888-89.	Charges—(Actuals). 1889-90.	Difference between 1889-90 and 1888-89.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
+ 18,55,592	475,76,822	494,32,414	Land revenue	46,25,151	46,75,526	+ 50,375
+ 10,69,261	164,98,926	175,68,187	Salt	14,91,148	16,05,667	+ 1,14,519
+ 3,65,776	61,35,950	65,01,726	Stamps	1,59,129	1,64,829	+ 5,700
+ 9,27,235	104,74,818	114,02,053	Excise	3,28,947	3,82,955	+ 54,008
+ 85,266	17,24,015	18,09,281	Customs	1,63,160	1,62,338	− 822
+ 1,37,973	15,12,086	16,50,059	Assessed taxes	15,954	16,188	+ 234
+ 42,621	15,15,006	15,57,627	Forest	12,15,541	11,51,015	− 64,526
+ 69,135	9,58,329	10,27,464	Registration	6,55,149	6,58,660	+ 3,511
+ 45,52,859	863,95,952	909,48,811	Total	86,54,179	88,17,178	+ 1,62,999
			Miscellaneous other heads.			
..	.	.	Interest on ordinary debt	36,181	31,338	− 5,143
+ 6,668	2,31,755	2,38,423	Interest on other obligations	40,851	38,308	− 2,543
...	...	..	Refunds and drawbacks	285,869	3,27,940	+ 42,071
.	.	.	Assignments and compensations	11,65,825	12,39,602	+ 73,777
+ 6,000	34,46,431	34,52,431	Tributes from Native States	...	...	...
+ 13	8	21	Post office	1,05,905	1,05,620	− 285
.	..	.	Mint	...	...	.
..	.	.	General Administration	12,25,448	12,54,647	+ 29,199
+ 54,911	4,95,164	5,50,075	Law and Justice—A Courts of Law.	40,81,418	41,28,013	+ 46,595
− 21,503	1,65,894	1,44,391	Do. B. Jails	8,29,480	7,98,012	− 31,468
+ 6,598	3,83,626	3,90,224	Police	37,84,714	38,63,387	+ 78,673
− 167	200	33	Marine	11,063	83,334	+ 72,271
− 17,844	1,65,458	1,47,614	Education	11,80,310	12,43,263	+ 62,953
..	.	...	Ecclesiastical	3,30,166	3,47,238	+ 17,072
− 42,038	1,12,579	69,641	Medical	10,81,229	10,74,867	− 6,362
...	..	. .	Political	79,836	83,039	+ 3,203
+ 56,831	1,15,692	1,72,523	Scientific and other minor departments.	4,00,770	3,43,609	− 57,161
...	...	.	Territorial and Political Pensions.	9,66,558	9,23,939	− 42,619
...	.	..	Civil Furlough and Absentee allowances.	1,602	.	− 1,602
− 57,790	3,25,559	2,67,769	Superannuation allowances and pensions.	12,69,014	13,39,825	+ 70,811
− 6,635	97,280	90,645	Stationery and Printing	10,10,855	9,85,109	− 25,746
+ 8,215	1,70,246	1,78,461	Miscellaneous	2,08,999	1,94,416	− 14,583
...	...	. .	Famine Relief	2,587	4,40,623	+ 4,38,036
...	...	.	Protective Works—Railways	..	99,760	+ 99,760
+ 12,788	1,10,908	1,23,696	Irrigation and Navigation	32,94,403	32,42,699	− 51,704
− 14,004	21,982	7,978	Civil works by Civil officers	1,77,098	1,28,590	− 48,508
+ 4,403	98,230	1,02,633	Do. by Public works officers.	20,74,417	22,70,211	+ 1,95,794
+ 8,626	2,21,244	2,29,870	Contributions	2,86,986	1,97,547	− 89,439
+ 4,172	61,62,256	61,66,428	Total, other heads	239,31,884	247,84,936	+ 8,53,052
+ 45,39,840	923,49,070	968,88,910	Total, Civil	272,17,243	279,89,444	+ 7,72,201
+ 17,191	2,09,138	2,26,329	Total, Non-civil	53,68,820	56,12,670	+ 2,43,850
+ 45,57,031	925,58,208	971,15,239	Total, Imperial and Provincial	325,86,063	336,02,114	+ 10,16,051

The total receipts and charges as entered in this statement exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 45,57,031 and Rs. 10,16,051 respectively, showing a net improvement of Rs. 35,40,980 over the transactions of the previous year.

The following statement shows the rate of assessment per head of population under some of the more important heads of revenue :— Incidence of taxation.

	Incidence of taxation per head of population.											
	Land revenue.		Income-tax.		Stamps.		Excise on spirits (abkári).		Opium.		Customs, sea and land.		Salt.		Total.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1889-90	1	9 8	0	0 10	0	3 4	0	5 6	0	0 4	0	0 11	0	8 2	2	12 9
1888-89	1	8 9	0	0 9	0	3 2	0	5 1	0	0 4	0	0 11	0	7 11	2	10 11

The average incidence of land revenue taxation rose from Rs. 1-8-9 to Rs. 1-9-8 in the year under report, being heaviest in Kistna (Rs. 3-4-2) and lightest in Madras (As. 3-4). The incidence of customs revenue remained the same, but all the other items rose more or less. The general incidence under all heads rose from Rs. 2-10-11 in 1888-89 to Rs. 2-12-9 in 1889-90.

(1) Land Revenue.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts from this source were divided among the following heads :—

Minors heads.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary revenue	474,03,325	492,25,934	+ 18,22,609
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates	30,198	19,173	— 11,025
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue	1,43,299	1,87,307	+ 44,008
Total ...	475,76,822	494,32,414	+ 18,55,592

The great improvement shown over the previous year is attributable chiefly to the more favorable character of the season, to the promptness exhibited in the collection of the current revenue in some districts, to the advance collections made in others, and to the pearl fishery at Tuticorin, which was carried out on a larger scale, and proved more remunerative than it did in 1888-89. The land revenue charges aggregated Rs. 46,75,526 against Rs. 46,25,151 in 1888-89 as shown below :—

Minor heads.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Charges of district administration	35,23,582	36,31,468	+ 1,07,886
Charges on account of fishery collections ..	20,383	42,521	+ 22,138
Survey and settlement	10,12,880	9,31,288	— 81,592
Land Records and Agriculture . ..	51,762	55,922	+ 4,160
Inam Commissioners	16,544	14,327	— 2,217
Total ..	46,25,151	46,75,526	+ 50,375

The increase in 1889-90 under the first minor head was due mainly to the large number of covenanted officers in India on duty or on privilege leave and to increased expenditure under Law charges, consequent on the payment of about Rs. 27,000 in the Tanjore district in connection with the Nadiem muttum appeal suit. The extension of the pearl fishery already alluded to, accounts for the increase under "Charges on account of fishery collections." The excess expenditure under these heads was partly counterbalanced by savings effected in the Survey department.

(2) Salt.

Administration.

A scheme designed to control the price of excise salt by the formation of reserve stocks which involved the extension of some of the existing factories, was partially carried out during the year under review, and although the manufacture of salt was in some factories retarded by seasonal and other causes, the object in view was attained and the price of excise salt reduced.

Excise system.

The excise system was extended during the year by the opening of a new factory comprising 150 acres at Jagganaickpur by Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Company. The factory was not, however, worked up to its full capabilities owing to the delay in obtaining a steam pump from England.

Manufacture.

The total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store amounted to 9,101,346 maunds against 8,994,063 maunds in the previous year. Except at some factories of the Ganjam, Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts, the season is reported to have been very favorable for salt manufacture. There was an increase

of 293,737 maunds in the outturn of Government salt, including 155,520 maunds manufactured in the newly-opened factories and in the monopoly extensions of old factories which had not been worked in 1888-89. Under Excise salt there was a net decrease of 54,572 maunds as compared with the preceding year, due chiefly to the exceptionally large outturn of the preceding year in the Chicacole sub-division and to the extremely unfavorable character of the season in Negapatam. The stocks of Government salt in the Presidency increased during the year by about 171,000 maunds and those of excise salt by about 1,525,000 maunds. The following statement gives the total quantity of salt issued under all heads during the past two years:—

Items.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference + or −.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ..	7,748,222	8,022,466	+ 274,244
Do. for fish-curing	172,897	175,111	+ 2,214
Sold to French Government	57,168	59,298	+ 2,130
Issued for export	206,584	91,721	− 114,863
Miscellaneous	208,093	105,480	− 102,613
Total .	8,392,964	8,454,076	+ 61,112

The large increase under the first head was due to several causes, but chiefly to the removal of the restriction placed on inland sales in Ganjam during the greater portion of the previous year, to the demand made on the factories of that district for the supply of Orissa towards the end of the year, and to the reduction in the selling price of excise salt in the Masulipatam, Chingleput and Negapatam sub-divisions. In the last named sub-division there was an increased demand for salt from the Pudukóta State in consequence of the suppression of the earth-salt manufacture in that State. The decrease under the other heads was due chiefly to a falling off in the exports to Calcutta, in the supplies sent to Travancore and in the demand for fish-curing purposes.

Revenue and expenditure.

The salt revenue under all heads aggregated Rs. 173,66,525 or Rs. 11,91,503 more than the revenue of the preceding year. The particulars are contained in the subjoined statement:—

Items.	Receipts in 1889-90.			Total receipts in 1888-89.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Home and inland consumption ...	21,61,067	1,90,533	23,51,600	21,48,534
Issued to French Government ..	.	30,991	30,991	6,330
Do. for fish-curing	...	1,16,282	1,16,282	1,13,701
Customs duty	3,671	. .	3,671	2,858
Excise duty	146,81,177	. .	146,81,177	137,67,030
	168,45,915	3,37,806	171,83,721	160,38,453
Miscellaneous receipts	...	1,82,804	1,82,804	1,36,569
Total ...	168,45,915	5,20,610	173,66,525	161,75,022

The improvement was due partly to the large sums received in payment for salt sold on credit in the previous year, and partly to the reduction of prices at most of the factories, which resulted in an increased sale of excise salt and a consequent increase in the receipts under Excise duty. Of the total receipts, Rs. 77,73,930 were realized on Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment, and Rs. 94,06,120 on account of salt issued on credit both before and during the year. The quantity of salt sold on credit during the year amounted to no less than 375,607 maunds more than the total of the year before. The total charges of the department excluding the portion debitable to excise, and the charges due to the transfer of the salt administration of Orissa to this Presidency amounted to Rs. 14,98,373 or Rs. 1,14,457 more than those of the preceding year; the increase was chiefly due to the expansion of departmental operations.

Orissa.

The receipts and charges relating to Orissa salt aggregated Rs. 2,01,661 and Rs. 1,07,294, respectively, against Rs. 3,23,906 and Rs. 1,07,232 in 1888-89. The falling off in the receipts occurred almost entirely under Excise duty and was due to the death of certain licensees and to disputes among their heirs.

(3) Stamps.

The stamp revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 65,01,726 and considerably exceeded that of the previous year, which yielded only Rs. 61,35,950. The increase was general throughout the Presidency and may be ascribed briefly to the expansion of trade and increase in litigation. The charges amounted to Rs. 1,64,829 against Rs. 1,59,129 in 1888-89; the increase was chiefly under discount and was due to an increase in the value of stamps sold.

(4) Excise.

Abkári.

The abkári revenue amounted to Rs. 108,77,570 against Rs. 98,66,237 in 1888-89. This increase of over 10 lakhs of rupees was due (1) to the greater quantity of country spirits issued from distilleries in spite of the enhancement of duty, (2) to the higher rentals obtained for toddy, (3) to the larger collections under the tree-tax system, and (4) to the increase under foreign liquors. The abkári charges increased from Rs. 3,28,621 in 1888-89 to Rs. 3,82,744 in 1889-90, owing chiefly to the expansion of departmental operations.

Opium.

Opium receipts fell from Rs. 6,08,581 in 1888-89 to Rs. 5,24,483 in the year under review in consequence of the smaller quantity imported. The charges relate almost entirely to registration and amounted to Rs. 211 against Rs. 325 in the previous year.

(5) Customs.

Sea customs.

The receipts under the head of sea customs, exclusive of import duty on salt, aggregated Rs. 16,64,514 against Rs. 16,39,530 in 1888-89. There was an increase under both exports and imports, the former arising from the increase in the export of rice to Ceylon, and the latter from a larger importation of kerosine oil, ale, beer and porter. The charges were Rs. 1,50,818 against Rs. 1,49,902.

Land customs.

There was a large increase in the land customs revenue owing to the very large export of rice from Tanjore to Ceylon *vid* Kárikal. The receipts rose from Rs. 84,485 to Rs. 1,44,767, while the charges fell from Rs. 13,257 to Rs. 11,520 in the year under review.

(6) Assessed Taxes.

Income-tax.

A considerable portion of the income-tax demand for 1888-89, left uncollected in the Presidency town and in the district of Madura, was realized in the early part of 1889-90, and caused the receipts of the year to aggregate Rs. 16,50,059 against Rs. 15,12,086 in 1888-89. The charges were Rs. 16,188 and Rs. 15,954, respectively.

(7) Forest.

The receipts and charges of the Forest department for the past five years are given below:—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1889-90 compared with 1888-89 + or −.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	11,98,650	12,46,911	13,74,920	15,15,006	15,57,627	+ 42,621
Charges	9,30,743	11,49,060	11,26,525	12,15,541	11,51,015	− 64,526
Surplus ...	2,67,907	97,851	2,48,395	2,99,465	4,06,612	+1,07,147

The surplus of 1889-90 was the largest since 1885-86. The increase under receipts was due chiefly to the demand for wood in the Southern Circle for the

supply of the railways and of the Public Works department, and was counterbalanced, in part by a decrease in the Northern Circle. The diminution in departmental work was, to a large extent, responsible for the saving in expenditure, which in the previous year was swollen by the extraordinary outlay incurred in the collection of minor produce in South Canara and in the purchase of tramway plant in North Arcot, Nellore and South Coimbatore.

(8) Registration.

The revenue from this source is steadily increasing, having risen from Rs. 8,71,219 in 1886-87 and Rs. 9,07,619 in 1887-88 to Rs. 9,58,329 in 1888-89 and Rs. 10,27,464 in the year under review. The charges were Rs. 6,58,660 against Rs. 6,55,149 in 1888-89, although the actuals of the latter year included some arrears of salary due under the new organization of clerks. The revision of the salaries of sub-registrars is responsible for the increase in the year under report.

(9) Other Heads.

The aggregate receipts and charges comprised in this class were as follows :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	61,62,256	61,66,428	+ 4,172
Charges	239,31,884	247,84,936	+ 8,53,052

Although the difference between the receipts of the two years was trifling in the aggregate, the variation under individual heads was considerable, as may be seen from the following figures :—

Increase.	Rs
(*a*) Interest	6,668
(*b*) Tributes	6,000
(*c*) Post office	13
(*d*) Law and Justice—Courts of Law	51,911
(*e*) Police	6,598
(*f*) Scientific, &c., Departments .	56,831
(*g*) Miscellaneous . . .	8,215
(*h*) Irrigation and Navigation	12,788
(*i*) Civil works by Public Works officers ...	4,103
(*j*) Contributions	8,626
Total ..	1,65,053

Decrease.	Rs.
(*k*) Jails	21,503
(*l*) Marine . .	167
(*m*) Education . '	17,844
(*n*) Medical	42,938
(*o*) Superannuations	57,790
(*p*) Stationery and Printing	6,635
(*q*) Civil works by Civil officers	14,004
	1,60,881
Net increase	4,172
Total . .	1,65,053

The interest paid by the Madras Harbour Trust Board on advances for harbour construction exceeded that paid in the previous year by Rs. 17,000, but no interest was recovered on the loans to the Maisúr State and to the Ramnad Zamindárí which were discharged in 1888-89. The increase under Tributes was due to the transfer from the Central Provinces to this Presidency of Rs. 3,000 paid by the Jeypore and Bustar States. Two years' payments were made in 1889-90. The increase under Law and Justice—Courts of Law was due to the larger amount paid to the High Court as Printing and Translation fees, and that under Scientific and other Minor departments, to the fees levied on account of the special Middle School examination of May 1890. Under Police, the receipts from Cattle pounds showed a steady increase. Under Miscellaneous, the increase was due to the higher premiums obtained on bills drawn on Calcutta and Bombay. The receipts from the Buckingham canal and the revenue derived from plantation and other canal produce accounted for the increase under Irrigation and Navigation. The actuals of 1889-90 under Contributions included a sum of Rs. 81,434 transferred from the Village Service fund of the Nellore district and adjusted in satisfaction of former loans. The increase would have been much greater had not the actuals of the previous year included a contribution of Rs. 20,713 as the cost of medicines supplied to Local Fund dispensaries. The figures for 1889-90 were also affected by the comparative smallness of the adjustments made on account of Public works,

and by the relief of local bodies from the duty of contributing towards the cost of lunatics. The falling off under jails was due to the backward state of prison manufactures. The decrease under Education resulted chiefly from the discontinuance of the arrangement by which the School Book Society sold Government books; that under Medical, from the loss of the contribution hitherto received from municipalities towards the maintenance of lunatics and the loss of about Rs. 24,000 recovered from municipalities in 1888-89 as the cost of medicines, &c., supplied to municipal dispensaries. The gradual diminution in the value of the subscriptions payable to the Military and Medical Retiring funds and to the Madras Civil fund is responsible for the decrease under Superannuation. In 1888-89, on the transfer of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a sum of nearly Rs. 28,000 was credited to superannuation allowances and pensions, representing the contributions paid by the employés of the former railway on account of their pensions, but the Government of India have since decided that the credit to Madras Provincial revenues was erroneous and directed its transfer to the Comptroller, India Treasuries. This will be effected in the accounts of the current year. Under Civil works by Civil officers, the actuals of 1888-89 had the advantage of the contribution made by the Maharájá of Jeypore for the Jubilee Ghât roads, and of the Rs. 5,000 recovered from the Cuddalore municipality towards the cost of reconstructing the Ponniár and Gadilam bridges. The other variations do not call for special remark. The net excess expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,53,052 and was made up of an increase of Rs. 12,30,215 under 13 heads partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 3,77,163 under 13 others:—

Increase.	Rs.
Refunds and drawbacks	42,071
Assignments and compensations	73,777
General administration	29,199
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	46,595
Police	78,673
Marine	72,271
Education	62,953
Ecclesiastical	17,072
Political	3,203
Superannuations	70,811
Famine relief	4,38,036
Railways	99,760
Civil works by Public Works officers	1,95,794
Total	12,30,215

Decrease.	Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	5,143
Interest on other obligations	2,543
Post office	285
Jails	31,468
Medical	6,362
Scientific, &c., departments	57,161
Territorial and political pensions	42,619
Civil furlough, &c., allowance	1,602
Stationery and printing	25,746
Miscellaneous	14,583
Irrigation and navigation	51,704
Civil works by Civil officers	48,508
Contributions	89,439
	3,77,163
Increase	8,53,052
Total	12,30,215

The payments under Refunds and Drawbacks are of a fluctuating character and no particular reason can be assigned for the increase. Assignments and Compensations included Rs. 81,000 paid to the Pudukóta State as two years' compensation for the suppression of earth-salt manufacture. This was partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the charges under other heads of account, chiefly Pensions in lieu of Resumed lands under which the actuals of 1888-89 included arrears. The increase under General Administration is due to the number of privilege leave allowances paid, and to the large expenditure on service telegrams incurred in connection with the Ganjam famine. Under Law and Justice —Courts of Law, the increase on account of the High Court and Civil and Session Courts was due, in the former case to the large quantity of printing and translation work done for the court, the charges for which were, however, fully covered by the receipts, whilst in the latter it was caused by the large number of Senior Covenanted officers in India on duty or privilege leave, and by the increase in the cost of process establishment involved in the recent reorganization. The changes in the police force were not fully carried into effect until the year under review, and this accounts for the excess under Police. The excess under Marine represents the grant from Provincial funds to cover deficits in the Port fund accounts of Godávari, Kistna and Tanjore. The increase under Education may be put down to the greater expenditure upon Government colleges, grants-in-aid and payments by results. The actuals of 1888-89 on account of the Civil Engineering and Agricultural colleges were much less than those of 1889-90. Grants-in-aid and

payments by results were small in 1888-89, owing to the reorganization of the Inspecting staff in the last quarter of the year, when the bulk of the examination work generally takes place, there being consequently a delay in the examination of schools and in the issue of certifying memoranda. The figures opposite Famine Relief do not represent the entire outlay on the late famine in Ganjam. About Rs. 90,000 have still to be adjusted to the debit of Provincial services for expenditure met in the first instance from Local funds. The expenditure on Protective Works, Railways, was incurred in the survey operations of the East Coast Railway. The increase under Civil works by Public works officers was due partly to an increase in the allotment, which exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,10,000, and partly to the greater use made of it, the lapsed sums aggregating Rs. 81,748 more in 1888-89 than in the year under report. The decrease in the charges under Interest on Ordinary Debt was due to the withdrawal of stock notes by the Government of India. Under Jails, it was due to the general slackness of manufacturing industries, more especially in two of the largest manufacturing jails, viz., those at Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, where the work was greatly retarded by an outbreak of cholera. In 1889-90, examiners were more highly paid in consequence of the greater number of examinees, but this excess was more than counterbalanced by the special payment in 1888-89 of Rs. 46,763 for the Victoria Technical Institute and by the inclusion of the charges connected with the late Government Mineralogist and his establishment in the accounts of that year. It should also be noted that half of the cost of emigration to the French colonies was transferred from Scientific and other Minor departments to the debit of Political Agents in the year under report. Under Stationery and Printing, it was found possible by improved arrangements in the Stationery office to effect a considerable saving. Decreased expenditure on remittance charges and on rewards for the destruction of wild animals caused the saving under Miscellaneous. The decrease under Irrigation and Navigation is attributed to the less vigorous prosecution of the capital works of the Buckingham canal. Under Civil works by Civil officers, the outlay in 1888-89 was largely increased by special grants made to municipalities and for agency works in Vizagapatam. The contribution from Provincial to Local funds on account of Public works was considerably less and the entire surplus of the Pound fund was resumed by Government and appropriated to agricultural purposes during the year under review. In conclusion, the actuals of 1889-90 as now given do not include Rs. 83,830 yet to be adjusted on behalf of the Ganjam Local fund balance against Rs. 57,793 adjusted in 1888-89.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statements exhibit the receipts and expenditure connected with Imperial public works during the past two years :—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals		Difference + or − .
	1888-89.	1889-90.	
1. Irrigation and navigation—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct revenue from productive public works	2,41,078	2,45,926	+ 4,848
2. Military works	27,384	25,522	− 1,862
3. Railways	2,35,659	2,61,745	+ 26,086
Total ..	5,04,121	5,33,193	+ 29,072

The increase under Irrigation and Navigation was due to the adjustment of Rs. 7,000, representing two years' collections on account of water-supply to the Kurnool municipality, and that under railways to the increase in traffic during the year :—

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals. 1888-89.	Actuals. 1889-90.	Difference + or − .
1. Railways—			
Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway—	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue and Capital accounts	9,70,108	50,64,491	+ 40,94,383
East Coast Railway	.	26,464	+ 26,464
Hindupur survey	3,703	− 22,220	− 25,923
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	1,27,027	1,34,054	+ 7,027
2. Irrigation and navigation			
Famine relief protective irrigation works	2,60,724	3,14,215	+ 53,491
Productive public works, Capital account	13,77,901	13,93,934	+ 16,033
Do. do. Revenue account	11,05,243	10,87,195	− 18,048
3. Military works	6,16,511	7,66,499	+ 1,49,988
4. Civil works	20,186	28,430	+ 8,244
Total	44,81,403	87,93,062	+ 43,11,659

The large increase under Railways was due chiefly to the progress made during the year in the construction of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway and to the commencement of Survey operations in connection with the East Coast Railway. The increase under Famine Relief Protective Irrigation works resulted from the more vigorous prosecution of the Rushikulya project, while the increase under Productive Public Works Capital Account is accounted for by the increase of Rs. 1,49,087 in the outlay upon the Periyár project. These were, to a certain extent, counterbalanced by a short outlay of Rs. 1,33,054 on other projects. The other variations call for no special remark.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*C*) MILITARY.

The following statement gives the Military receipts for 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

Heads of accounts.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference + or − .
	RS	RS	RS.
I. Army and garrison staff	229	419	+ 190
III. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	1,36,657	76,797	− 59,860
IV. Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	14,69,367	7,90,156	− 6,79,211
V. Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	53,757	23,772	− 29,985
VI. Clothing establishments, supplies and services	2,28,434	1,66,111	− 62,323
VII. Barrack establishment, supplies and services	15,740	9,725	− 6,015
VIII. Administration of martial law	142	27	− 115
IX. Medical establishment, supplies and services	11,105	1,80,760	+ 1,69,655
X. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	1,33,954	1,93,525	+ 59,571
XII. Education	706	730	+ 24
XIII. Sea transport charges	8,222	9,604	+ 1,382
XIV. Miscellaneous services	3,91,728	2,62,753	− 1,28,975
XVII. Military pensions to Europeans	1,39,853	23,422	− 1,16,431
XVIII. Military pensions to Natives	..	32	+ 32
XIX. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	99,622	1,03,968	+ 4,346
Total	26,89,516	18,41,801	− 8,47,715

These figures show a decrease of Rs. 10,82,915 under 8 heads, and an increase of Rs. 2,35,200 under the remaining 7 heads, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 8,47,715. The decrease under Regimental pay was due chiefly to short receipts under hutting money. The large decrease of Rs. 6,79,211 under Commissariat establishments was due partly to a falling off in the consumption of country-brewed malt liquor in 1889-90, and partly to a nominal inflation of the actuals of 1888-89, arising from arrear recoveries for rations, &c., supplied to the Hyderabad Contingent and from other adjustments connected with the contingent serving in Upper Burma, dating as far back as January 1887. There was a reduction in the demand for chargers and in the sale of cast horses, resulting in a falling off under Remount and Veterinary establishments, while the decrease under Clothing estab-

lishments, was due to the adjustment of debits on account of the triennial supply of clothing to the Hyderabad Contingent. The decrease under Miscellaneous is of no significance, as the receipts for 1888-89 included a special grant of Rs. 1,31,020, which was credited to this head. The falling off under Military pensions to Europeans was due to fewer credits in the Civil accounts for pension payments to retired officers of the Hyderabad Administration. The large increase of Rs. 1,69,655 and Rs. 59,571, respectively, under Medical establishments, and Ordnance establishments, was, to a great extent, nominal and due to the fact that the value of European stores supplied to other departments was treated as a *bonâ fide* receipt in 1889-90, whilst in previous years it had been taken in abatement of charges. The Military expenditure which is detailed below shows a net saving of Rs. 9,64,398 as compared with the previous year:—

Heads of accounts.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference + or −.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Army and garrison staff	13,77,231	12,19,033	− 1,58,198
2. Administrative staff	4,67,875	4,36,880	− 30,995
3. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	144,71,596	141,40,746	− 3,30,850
4. Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	95,56,673	81,73,628	− 13,83,045
5. Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	8,07,417	5,02,616	− 3,04,801
6. Clothing establishments, supplies and services	4,94,121	3,26,318	− 1,67,803
7. Barrack establishments, supplies and services	6,05,457	5,19,187	− 86,270
8. Administration of martial law	98,377	89,780	− 8,597
9. Medical establishments, services and supplies	14,21,004	14,29,821	+ 8,817
10. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	7,18,087	9,54,699	+ 2,36,612
11. Ecclesiastical	67,475	73,158	+ 5,683
12. Education	1,42,871	1,28,555	− 14,316
13. Sea transport charges	2,74,398	1,84,562	− 89,836
14. Miscellaneous services	6,19,196	18,20,660	+ 12,01,464
15. Volunteer corps	4,07,067	4,16,274	+ 9,207
16. Rewards for military services	13,751	15,383	+ 1,632
17. Military pensions to Europeans	5,56,061	6,77,808	+ 1,21,747
18. Military pensions to Natives	22,74,849	22,92,868	+ 18,019
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	96,725	98,110	+ 1,385
20. Departmental pensions	1,38,556	1,44,303	+ 5,747
Total	346,08,787	336,44,389	− 9,64,398

The decrease under Army and Garrison Staff was chiefly in the allowances for station commands and station staff in Burma, and in the pay, &c., of the Instructor in Army Signalling, which items were transferred to the accounts of the Bombay Presidency from April 1889. Under Administrative staff, it was due to the abolition of the Presidency Pay office at Madras in April 1889, and to the transfer of the Medical Examiner's office to Poona in the latter part of 1888-89. Large savings accrued under Regimental pay, allowances and charges, in consequence of the absence of a large number of officers on furlough and of the small number of officers who drew Colonel's allowances during the year. The actuals for 1888-89, it may be noted, included charges, for a portion of the year, of certain regiments which were subsequently transferred to the Bombay Command. The withdrawal of troops from Burma and the transfer of a regiment to Bombay account for the greater part of the large decrease under Commissariat establishments. The decrease under Remount and Veterinary establishments was due to a falling off in the number of remounts purchased and that under Clothing establishments to the non-purchase of khaki drill for Native regiments. The decrease under Barrack establishments was due to the transfer of a battery of Artillery and an Infantry regiment to Bombay and to the barrack furniture in Burma being supplied by the Public Works department. The abolition of the appointment of Assistant Superintendent, Army Schools, caused the decrease under Education; while that under Sea transport charges was due to the smaller amount paid as passage money of officers, &c., from Rangoon to Madras. The change in classification referred to on the receipt side necessitated an increase under Ordnance establishments, while the heavy expenditure incurred in connection with the "Chin-Lushai Expedition" and "the Anglo-Siamese Mission" was responsible for the large increase under Miscellaneous services. The excess under Military pensions to Europeans and Natives was due to the heavy payments made to officers in commutation of their pensions and to natives as compensation for dearness of provision.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*D*) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and outgoings of these two departments for the past five years are given in the following statement:—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	58,25,915	63,92,090	+ 5,66,175	6,23,711	9,47,186	+ 3,23,475
1886-87	79,72,824	72,74,294	− 6,98,530	6,53,805	7,77,386	+ 1,23,581
1887-88	67,94,084	87,68,532	+ 19,74,448	6,42,599	7,08,616	+ 66,017
1888-89	72,13,769	92,02,316	+ 19,88,547	6,61,950	8,90,164	+ 2,28,214
1889-90	79,49,208	116,49,889	+ 37,00,681	6,92,933	10,26,275	+ 3,33,342

The outgoings of the Postal department in 1889-90 considerably exceeded those of the previous years, the excess being principally due to the large sums withdrawn from District Savings Banks. The sale-proceeds of postage stamps and the discount allowed thereon are shown below. The excess in the charges of the Telegraph department was due to larger outlay on the construction and repair of lines :—

Years.	Postage stamps.	Service postage stamps.	Discount on sale of stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	12,67,978	2,97,422	19,449
1888-89	13,36,779	3,08,936	20,492
1889-90	15,47,048	3,19,908	23,773

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Under this heading are comprised (1) Provincial services proper and (2) such local funds as are placed at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government for provincial uses. The latter have not only been incorporated in the general accounts, but form a material part of the Provincial services account and are, therefore, separated from the rest of the Incorporated local funds dealt with in section IV of this chapter.

(1) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

The receipts and charges for the last five years are detailed in the subjoined statement. It will be seen that in 1889-90 both receipts and charges were much greater than those of the previous year, the receipts having increased by Rs. 11,11,375, and the charges by Rs. 7,36,718. The surplus on the transactions of the year amounted to Rs. 15,24,915 as compared with Rs. 11,50,258 in 1888-89, and the difference between these two figures, or Rs. 3,74,657, indicates the net improvement of the year. It is unnecessary to recapitulate here the causes which led to a variation between the figures of the two years as they have already been discussed in section II of this chapter.

Major heads of accounts.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1889-90 compared with 1888-89.
Income, Provincial Proper.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	142,16,442	135,82,870	155,76,698	1,59,16,165	1,63,34,653	+ 4,18,488
III. Salt	91,295	1,20,116	1,44,338	1,36,533	1,82,535	+ 46,002
IV. Stamps	29,49,749	29,10,338	44,78,704	46,01,962	48,76,294	+ 2,74,332
V. Excise	44,14,960	45,83,289	24,34,766	26,18,705	28,50,513	+ 2,31,808
VII. Customs	22,598	26,342	27,279	28,908	29,798	+ 890
VIII. Assessed taxes	2,16,735	2,16,735	7,64,263	7,56,043	8,25,030	+ 68,987
IX. Forest	11,98,650	12,46,912	13,74,920	15,15,006	15,57,627	+ 42,621
X. Registration	4,63,176	4,35,609	4,53,810	4,79,164	5,13,732	+ 34,568
XII. Interest	2,342	2,342	2,342	35,168	32,697	— 2,471
XIII. Post office	...	47	...	8	21	+ 13
XVI-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,70,219	4,01,427	4,57,897	4,95,163	5,50,075	+ 54,912
XVI-B. Do. Jails.	1,69,084	1,54,336	1,49,100	1,65,894	1,44,391	— 21,503
XVII. Police	61,593	89,451	84,456	91,899	86,204	— 5,695
XVIII. Marine	4,019	4,506	13,846	200	33	— 167
XIX. Education	1,77,083	1,64,567	1,62,808	1,65,458	1,47,614	— 17,844
XX. Medical	1,12,971	1,41,049	1,14,982	1,12,579	69,641	— 42,938
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	1,67,096	1,43,887	87,212	1,14,942	1,72,402	+ 57,460
XXII. Superannuations ...	23,358	21,072	35,461	56,492	27,264	— 29,228
XXIII. Stationery and printing ..	1,03,757	83,460	88,319	95,250	88,267	— 6,983
XXV. Miscellaneous	85,693	68,640	1,21,913	1,43,162	1,39,352	— 3,810
XXX. Irrigation and navigation..	58,982	74,472	1,00,303	1,10,908	1,23,696	+ 12,788
XXXII. Civil works—						
Civil officers	29,558	3,617	20,813	21,982	7,978	— 14,004
Public Works officers	97,989	1,08,737	1,07,121	98,230	1,02,633	+ 4,403
Contributions from Local.	2,08,243	2,20,485	2,71,708	2,21,124	2,29,870	+ 8,746
Total ...	252,45,592	248,04,306	270,73,059	279,80,945	290,92,320	+ 11,11,375
Provincial Deficit ..	...	.	...	.	...	...
Grand Total .	252,45,592	248,04,306	270,73,059	279,80,945	290,92,320	+ 11,11,375

Major heads of account.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1889-90 compared with 1888-89.
Expenditure, Provincial Proper.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	90,831	74,884	1,10,654	1,08,485	1,21,146	+ 12,661
3. Land revenue	44,78,804	45,62,600	46,29,728	46,09,095	46,56,956	+ 47,861
6. Stamps	80,010	81,432	1,15,568	1,19,347	1,23,622	+ 4,275
7. Excise	1,76,690	1,20,415	67,353	82,237	95,739	+ 13,502
9. Customs	1,65,365	1,76,150	1,61,214	1,63,160	1,62,338	— 822
10. Assessed taxes	3,329	3,329	16,744	7,977	8,094	+ 117
11. Forest	9,30,743	11,49,060	11,26,525	12,15,541	11,51,015	— 64,526
12. Registration	2,90,472	3,07,127	3,10,632	3,27,574	3,29,330	+ 1,756
13 Interest on ordinary debt ...				28,408	30,788	+ 2,380
15. Post office	1,06,843	1,06,304	1,06,283	1,05,906	1,05,620	— 286
18. General administration .	10,66,754	10,53,088	9,64,269	9,59,485	9,80,325	+ 20,840
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law...	39,03,908	39,28,050	39,89,199	40,81,418	41,28,013	+ 46,595
19-B. Do. Jails ...	7,98,602	8,83,059	8,62,817	8,29,480	7,98,012	— 31,468
20. Police	36,39,797	37,37,270	35,95,940	35,38,837	36,14,283	+ 75,446
21. Marine	22,785	18,389	26,738	11,063	83,334	+ 72,271
22. Education	12,98,616	12,67,080	12,49,727	11,80,310	12,43,263	+ 62,953
24. Medical	11,86,722	11,47,670	11,50,853	10,81,229	10,74,867	— 6,362
25. Political	.	..	81,445	71,528	75,452	+ 3,924
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	3,19,799	3,40,290	3,29,053	3,55,336	2,99,210	— 56,126
29. Superannuations	9,52,259	9,83,455	10,77,635	11,53,723	12,34,126	+ 80,403
30. Stationery and printing ...	7,62,775	6,64,968	8,97,329	8,12,680	7,27,836	— 84,844
32. Miscellaneous	2,52,660	2,51,940	1,62,502	1,74,869	1,44,823	— 30,046
33. Famine relief	2,78,138	5,184	670	2,587	4,40,623	+ 4,38,036
34. Protective works—Railways.	38,534	38,891	228	..	99,760	+ 99,760
43. Irrigation and navigation ...	6,22,020	4,22,802	26,27,459	32,94,403	32,42,699	— 51,704
45. Civil works—						
Civil officers	2,38,933	2,05,283	85,001	1,74,051	1,28,590	— 45,461
Public Works officers ...	18,64,533	21,76,954	19,42,590	20,77,463	22,70,211	+ 1,92,748
Contributions to Local ...	2,11,929	2,81,175	3,24,257	2,64,495	1,97,330	— 67,165
Total Provincial Charges ...	237,81,849	239,86,799	260,12,413	268,30,687	275,67,405	+ 7,36,718
Provincial Surpluses ...	14,63,743	8,17,507	10,60,646	11,50,258	15,24,915	+ 3,74,657
Grand Total ...	252,45,592	248,04,306	270,73,059	279,80,945	290,92,320	+ 11,11,375

The following statement shows how the Provincial share of Land revenue, as entered in this report, has been calculated for the past two years :—

—	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial	475,76,822	494,32,414
Provincial share as divided proportionately	118,94,205	123,58,103
Add —		
Fixed assignment under the new contract	33,01,000	33,01,000
Interprovincial adjustments	44,456	21,476
Political agency charges as per Government of India Financial No. 4883, dated 13th September 1887	75,000	75,000
On account of one-fourth duty on Colombo arrack credited to Customs	95,670	95,793
On account of charges for Burmese convicts transferred to Madras jails prior to April 1887 as per Government of India No. 4162, dated 31st July 1888	31,196	27,751
On account of District Manuals as per Government of India No. 5630, dated 22nd October 1887	1,000	1,000
On account of grant for tank restoration as per Government of India Financial No. 1302, dated 12th March 1888	5,00,000	5,00,000
On account of increase of revenue due to tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No 4148, dated 5th August 1887) ..	..	25,000
On account of additional Superintendent of Police and Inspector as per Government of India Financial No. 3726, dated 7th July 1888	2,657	4,200
On account of the guarding of the Pondicherry frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkári departments (Government of India Financial No. 3472, dated 8th July 1889)		1,133
On account of the maintenance of Bangalore prisoners transferred to Madras jail since 1st April 1887 (from 1887-88 to 1889-90)	...	2,021
Total additions ...	40,50,979	40,54,374
Deduct —		
Amount payable from Provincial to Imperial —		
On account of the reorganization of the Board of Revenue ...	27,700	27,700
Three-fourths of excess under Judicial stamps due to the new Succession Certificate Act, Government of India Financial No. 2353, dated 10th May 1889.	...	21,417
Orissa salt receipts erroneously credited to Provincial in 1887-88 (Government of India Financial No. 532, dated 31st January 1890) .	...	27,678
Cost of Europe stores for Provincial Departments	1,320	1,029
Total deductions ...	29,020	77,824
Net additions or deductions	+ 40,21,959	39,76,550
Actual Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	159,16,164	*163,34,653

* A sum of Rs. 1,31,067 has still to be adjusted on account of refund of the amount spent from Provincial revenues in 1884-85 and 1885-86 on earthwork in the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway sanctioned in G.I. No. 4512, dated 19th September 1890

(2) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This section deals with the Cattle Pound fund and Agricultural services, the transactions of which for the past five years are shown in the following statement :—

Major head of account.	Cattle Pound Fund.					Agricultural services					Total.				
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89	1889-90	1885-86	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89	1889-90.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
XVII. Police	2,03,123	2,22,500	2,35,380	2,36,380	2,34 987	42 310	42,454	42,440	55,346	69 032	2,45,433	2,64,954	2,77,820	2,91,726	3,04,019
XIX. Education	...			...	...		...	..				...			..
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments.	...				...	3,619	3,206	3,146	751	122	3 619	3,206	3,146	751	122
XXXII. Civil works by Civil officers.	335		...	...	..	...	..	..		..	335		...		...
Total, Receipts ...	2,03,456	2.22.500	2,35.380	2.36,380	2,34,987	45,929	45,660	45,586	56.097	69.154	2,49,387	2,68,160	2,80,966	2,92,477	3,04,141
Expenditure.															
3. Land Revenue	...	...	..		..	...	19,446	15,157	16,056	18,571	..	19,446	15,157	16,056	18,571
20. Police	1,39,931	1,82.266	1,97,050	2,17.761	2,25,788		..				1,39,931	1,82,266	1,97.050	2 17.761	2,25.788
22. Education	...	...	..	...	...		..		...		...			...	
26. Scientific, &c., department ...	...	...	..		...	57,440	54,484	34,600	45.434	44.155	57,440	54,484	34,600	45,434	44,155
45. Civil works by Civil officers ...	7,316	...	...		..	254	...	...	..		7,570		..	..	..
Contributions	40,228	40.251	40,185	22.371	215		...	...	...		40,228	40.251	40,185	22,371	215
Other transfers	249	364	340	583	476	786	1,971	572	1.209	11,509	1.035	2,335	912	1,792	11,985
Total, Expenditure ..	1,87,724	2,22,881	2,37.575	2,40,715	2,26.479	58.480	75,901	50,329	62.699	74.235	2,46,264	2,98,782	2,87.904	3,03,414	3,00,714
Surplus ..	15,734	...	...		8,508		...	..		...	3,183	.		..	3,427
Deficits ..	...	381	2,195	4.335	.	12,551	30,241	4,743	6.602	15,081	..	30,622	6,938	10,937	..
Opening balance ...	26,958	42,692	42,311	40,116	35,781	1,04,678	92,127	61,886	57,143	50,541	1,31,636	1,34,819	1,04,197	97,259	86,322
Closing do. .	42,692	42.311	40,116	35,781	44,289	92,127	61,886	57,143	50,541	45,460	1,34,819	1,04,197	97,259	86,322	89,749

Until the year 1888-89 Government appropriated half the surplus of the Cattle Pound fund to Agricultural services, and allotted the other half to local bodies for general purposes, but in that year the allotment made to local bodies was reduced to three-tenths of the surplus, and in 1889-90 the whole was appropriated to Agricultural services under G.O., Financial, No. 815, dated the 5th November 1888. This accounts for the large receipts shown in 1888-89 and 1889-90 under Agricultural services, the amount appropriated to that head being credited to it direct without previous credit and debit to the Pound fund. The small figure entered on the charge side under Cattle Pound fund against the head Contributions represents a payment on account of the previous year. If the amount allotted to local bodies and appropriated to Agricultural services each year represented the surplus that actually accrued within the year, the expenditure under Pound fund would, of course, exactly balance the receipts, but the adjustment is made each quarter of the surplus that accrues the quarter previous, so that the adjustment made each year represents the surplus of the three first quarters of that year and of the last quarter of the year before, and the statement must, therefore, always show a nominal surplus or deficit on the transactions of each year. The number of pounds rose from 8,281 at the beginning to 8,423 at the close of the year. The increase of Rs. 11,536 in the charges under Agricultural services was chiefly due to increased expenditure on printing. The following figures bring out clearly the progress made in the administration of Provincial finances :—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance of Provincial services proper	19,51,602	34,15,345	42,32,852	52,93,498	64,43,756
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ 14,63,743	+ 8,17,507	+ 10,60,646	+ 11,50,258	+ 15,24,915
Closing balances of Provincial services proper	34,15,345	42,32,852	52,93,498	64,43,756	79,68,671
Add balance of Local funds at the unfettered disposal of Government.	1,34,819	1,04,197	97,259	86,322	89,749
Total balances, Provincial services	35,50,164	43,37,049	53,90,757	65,30,078	80,58,420

The closing balance of 1889-90 includes a sum of Rs. 81,434 used to cover previous deficits in the Nellore district village service fund and repaid in full during the year under review.

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

This section deals with funds that have been raised from special sources and devoted to specified objects rather than to the general purposes of the administration and falls into two parts, viz., (1) Local funds which, though incorporated in the public accounts, are not at the unfettered disposal of the local Government, and (2) Excluded local funds.

(1) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS NOT AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This class consists of (1) Local funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village service funds, (3) Canal and ferry funds, (4) Irrigation cess funds, and (5) the Bhadrachalam road fund. The transactions connected with these funds, as recorded in the Civil and Public works accounts, are given in the following statement :—

	Local Funds Act V of 1884.		Village Service Fund.		Canal and Ferry Fund.		Irrigation Cess Fund.		Bhadráchallam Road Fund.		Total.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Income.												
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	1,10,114	1,05.155	8,40 327	8,03,560	..						9,50,441	9,08,715
VI. Provincial Rates	44,24,784	46,78,576	25,10,610	28.85.735	..		54 369	54,282	358	817	69,90,121	76,19,410
XII. Interest	61,113	56,862	33,469	32.950	79	69	305	303	...	...	94,966	90,184
XIX. Education	1,42,918	1,62,573	...	...		..			358		1,43,276	1,62,573
XX. Medical	21,379	22,989			...		..	...			21.379	22,989
XXII. Superannuation	1,332	981			..				...	...	1,332	981
XXV. Miscellaneous	4.42,858	4,82,404	77,300	86,102		..			..	..	5,20,158	5,68,506
XXXII. Civil Works—												
By Civil officers	7,16,159	8,26,079	24	20	1,41.212	1,47,557		331	1.275	628	8,58,670	9,74,615
By Public Works officers	5,945	8,917			...	...			...		5,945	8,917
Contributions from Provincial to Local ..	2,86,986	1,97,547			...	...			..	..	2,86,986	1,97,547
Transfers between Local and Local	93,896	94,701			..	50	...				93,896	94,751
Total ...	63,07,484	66,36,784	34,61.730	38,08.367	1,41,291	1,47,676	54,674	54,916	1991	1,445	99,67,170	106,49,188
Expenditure.												
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	10,558	15,640	2.583	4,399	3,147	4,608	122	257			16,410	24,904
3. Land Revenue	..		32,16,349	36.38,010	...	...	12,563	12,579		..	32,28,912	36,50.589
14. Interest on other obligations	8.314	8,802			..	...					8.314	8,802
18. General Administration .	2,20,439	2.42,475	...	...	..	..				..	2.20,439	2,42,475
22. Education	7,02,389	8,02,660	...	...	..	...			...		7.02.389	8,02.660
24. Medical	6,06,053	6,87,894	..	..		...	..		...		6,06,053	6,87,894
29. Superannuation	5,709	6,406	...	.						..	5,709	6,406
32. Miscellaneous	6,20,307	7,82,117		..	...				..		6.20,307	7,82,117
45. Civil Works—												
By Civil officers	37,96,535	39,15.429	26,169	28 485	15.277	26,940	26,714	30.003	1,985	2,130	38,66.680	40,02,987
By Public Works officers ..	1,40,252	72,744			67,615	14,390	1,070	3,699		...	2,08.937	90.833
Contribution from Local to Provincial	2,08,454	1,43,523	12,488	86,000	224	279	76	66	2	2	2,21,244	2,29,870
Transfers between Local and Local	4,208	4,198	..	...	89,688	90.553				...	93.896	94,751
Total ...	63,23,218	66,81,888	32,57,589	37.56,894	1,75.951	1,36,770	40.545	46,604	1,987	2 132	97.99,290	106,24,288
Surplus ...	..	...	2,04,141	51,473		10,906	14,129	8,312	4	...	1,67,880	24,900
Deficit ...	15,734	45,104			34,660			..	...	687		
Opening balance ...	27,97,258	27,81,524	26,78,820	28.82.961	2,37,418	2,02,758	69.347	83,476	1.021	1.025	57,83,864	59.51.744
Closing do. ...	27,81,524	27,36,420	28,82,961	29,34,434	2,02,758	2,13.664	83,476	91.788	1,025	338	59,51,744	59.76,644

Under Local Funds (Act V of 1884) the receipts and charges of the year under review were considerably higher than those of the previous year. In both years the net result was a deficit, amounting to Rs. 45,104 in 1889-90 and Rs. 15,734 the year before. The following variations appear in the receipts :—

Increase	Rs	*Decrease*	Rs.
Provincial rates	2,53,792	Land revenue	4,959
Education	19,655	Interest	4,251
Medical	1,610	Superannuation	351
Miscellaneous	39,546	Contributions	89,439
Civil works { by Civil officers	1,09,920		
Civil works { by Public Works officers	2,972		
Transfers	805		
Total	4,28,300	Total	99,000

The large increase under Provincial rates was made up of an increase of Rs. 4,27,263 in 14 districts, chiefly Vizagapatam, Godávari, Ganjam, Tinnevelly, Madura and Coimbatore, and a decrease of Rs. 1,73,471 in 7 others, notably Nellore and Kistna. These receipts being raised from the land were dependent on the same causes as those which led to the increase under I, Land Revenue, Imperial. In Godávari the cess was increased to 1 anna in the rupee and the collections of 1889-90 were consequently one-third more than the demand for the previous year. The opening of additional schools in some districts and the enhanced rate of fees introduced into others account for the increase under Education. The receipts from the sale of avenue clippings rose considerably and led to the excess under Miscellaneous. Next to Provincial rates the greatest increase was under Civil works by Civil officers and was due to the increased receipts from Tolls and Ferries, resulting from the opening of a larger number of toll-gates and ferries and from the unusually large collection of arrears. Among the heads which show a decrease, that under Land revenue was due to the smallness of the rents realised from fisheries and escheated lands, while that under Contributions was, to a large extent, nominal, the accounts for 1889-90 not including adjustments on account of famine relief-works in Ganjam. When this is effected, there will be, on the whole, a surplus of Rs. 38,726 instead of a deficit. The charges under Local Funds (Act V of 1884) exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,58,670 as shown below :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs
Refunds and drawbacks	5,082	
Interest on other obligations	488	
General administration	22,036	
Education	1,00,271	...
Medical	81,841	
Superannuation	697	...
Miscellaneous	1,61,810	...
Civil works { by Civil officers	1,18,894	..
Civil works { by Public Works officers		67,508
Contribution		64,931
Transfers		10
Total	4,91,119	1,32,449

It will thus be seen that there was a decrease of expenditure compared with the previous year under only 3 heads. The charges under Refunds and Drawbacks are necessarily of a fluctuating character and the small increase calls for no remark. Of the increase of Rs. 22,036 under Administration, about Rs. 11,000 represents the amount embezzled by a clerk in the Pollachi Taluk Board office. The rest is due to the establishment of additional panchayats and unions. The large increase under Education resulted from the opening of a larger number of schools in certain districts. The increase under Medical appears in the charges for apothecaries and hospital assistants and medicines and supplies. The largest increase was under Miscellaneous and was due partly to increased expenditure under Markets, Choultries and Bungalows, and partly to an increase in the charges for Sanitary establishments and works. Under Civil works by Civil officers, the increase occurred solely in the month of March, the Kistna district being responsible for more than one lakh and the Madura, Tinnevelly, Nellore and Malabar districts accounting for the rest of the amount. The decrease under Civil works by Public Works officers was due to the absence of such special expenditure as that incurred in 1888-89 on

the construction of the Vaigai and Talavassal bridges. Under Contributions, the chief causes were the transfer from Service to Debt heads of cost of medicines supplied to Local Fund dispensaries, the assistance afforded to local bodies as regards maintenance of lunatics, and the smaller number of adjustments on account of public works. The Funded capital of Local Fund Boards has advanced from Rs. 13,54,105 to Rs. 14,04,105 by the further investment of half a lakh of rupees by the Tanjore Board on account of the Railway Guarantee fund. The receipts of the Village Service Fund were Rs. 3,46,637 in excess of those of the previous year, but the expenditure also rose by Rs. 4,99,305, and consequently the surplus of the year was only Rs. 51,473 against Rs. 2,04,141 in 1888-89. This abnormal expenditure was consequent on the revision of the allowances to district and village officers in Coimbatore and Bellary and to the disbursement of arrears, chiefly in the districts of Cuddapah and South Arcot. It was also affected by the repayment from the Village Service Fund of Nellore of Rs. 81,434 in liquidation of debts to Provincial funds incurred in former years. The increase in receipts was almost entirely under Provincial rates, especially in Bellary and Madura. There was no change made in Government promissory notes investments, which amounted to Rs. 4,46,500 in Kurnool to Rs. 2,25,900 in Salem and to Rs. 1,50,000 in Trichinopoly. The profits of the Canal and Ferry funds increased by Rs. 6,385 and Rs. 39,181, respectively, the result of the year's transactions being a surplus of Rs. 10,906 against a deficit of Rs. 34,660 in 1888-89. This was due chiefly to short expenditure by the Public Works department in the Godávari and Kistna districts. The receipts of the Irrigation Cess fund differed little from those of 1888-89, but there was an increase of Rs. 6,059 in the charges for Civil works. This fund continued to hold Government securities to the extent of Rs. 7,600 in the Trichinopoly district.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement gives the receipts and disbursements as well as the opening and closing balances of the funds falling under this category in the years 1889-90 and 1888-89 :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1888.	Receipts.		Charges.		Closing balance on 31st March 1890.
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port and Marine funds	9,28,738	3,93,608	4,65,781	3,42,375	5,88,569	8,57,183
Cantonment funds	2,322	12,481	11,332	11,633	11,416	3,086
University Fee fund	42,391	1,88,551	1,85,907	1,75,856	2,07,152	33,841
Total ...	9,73,451	5,94,640	6,63,020	5,29,864	8,07,137	8,94,110

The reduction of the balance on the 31st March 1890 under Port and Marine funds was chiefly the result of payments to the Harbour Trust Board amounting to Rs. 2,75,000. On the other hand a sum of Rs. 72,484 was contributed from Provincial funds to cover deficits in Godávari, Kistna and Tanjore. The amount invested in Government securities on account of the University Fee fund was raised to Rs. 1,55,000 on the 31st March last by the investment of a further sum of Rs. 50,000 in May 1889.

V.—LOANS.

The following is a detailed statement of the loans outstanding at the close of the official year. It will be seen that two new loans were sanctioned by Government, one of Rs. 60,000 to the Kumbakónam Municipality for the drainage of the town, and the other of Rs. 14,000 to the Cochin Municipality for the completion of the Kalvetti reclamation works. Sums aggregating Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 7,900,

respectively, were advanced on these accounts during the year. Amongst repayments, the most important item was Rs. 7,200 recovered from the Panayur mittadar in full liquidation of the loan granted to him in 1882. Since 1885 he has been unable to repay any part of the principal. Owing to large advances for Harbour construction works, the outstandings, which amounted to Rs. 47,76,671 on 1st April 1889 rose to Rs. 54,00,714 on the 31st March 1890 as follows:—(1) Madras Municipality Rs. 14,30,000, (2) Madras Harbour works Rs. 36,07,230, (3) Banganapalle Nawáb Rs. 1,17,470, (4) Saidápet Local Fund Board Rs. 1,06,767, and (5) Sundry others Rs. 1,39,247. The sinking fund instituted in connection with the loan to the Madras Municipality consisted on the 31st March 1890 of Rs. 6,05,600 in Government securities:—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1889-90.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1889-90.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balances of interest unpaid.
		Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras Municipality .	For water-supply project, 1869--1873	14,30,000	4	14,30,000		14,30,000	..	14,30,000	57,200	..
Ootacamund do. ...	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875	12,420	4½	5,641	..	5,641	702	4,939	246	...
Coonoor do.	For erecting market sheds, 1875	7,248	4½	2,384		2,384	297	2,087	104	...
Cochin do.	For completing the Kalvetti reclamation works, 1889	14,000	4½		7,900	7,900	1,809	6,091	46	
Kumbakonam do	For town drainage scheme, 1890	60,000	4½	.	20,000	20,000		20,000		...
Saidapet Local Fund Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Kortaliyar, 1873-1876	1,99,790	4½	1,16,875	.	1,16,875	10,108	1,06,767	5,147	...
Calicut do. .	For completing the Tamarachéri ghát road and approach in Wynaad, 1874.	89,000	4½	23,327	.	23,327	4,665	18,662	1,050	...
Tellicherry do.	For completing the Perin ghát road and constructing a fair weather road in Wynaad, 1875	60,000	4½	30,311	...	30,311	3,000	27,311	1,207	...
Port Trust (Madras Harbour Works).	For expenditure on Madras Harbour Works	...	4½	29,67,230	7,40,000	37,07,230	1,00,000	36,07,230	1,17,244	...
Banganapalle Nawáb .	For liquidation of debts, repairs and improvements, 1873 1877	3,00,000	6	1,28,696	...	1,28,696	11,226	1,17,470	4,313	...
Andipatti Poligar .. .	For liquidation of debt, 1881-82.	62,000	5	37,550	.	37,550	2,723	34,827	1,878	...
Panayur Mittadar .	Do. do. 1882-83.	25,000	4½	7,200		7,200	7,200		343	...
Shulagiri Estate ..	Do. do. 1884.	35,000	5	27,457	.	27,457	2,127	25,330	1,378	..
	Total	22,94,458		47,76,671	7,67,900	55,44,571	1,43,857	54,00,714	1,90,241	1

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1889.)

Registration of births.

THE births registered in 1889, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still-births, numbered 867,523 and were in the proportion of 30·9 per mille. This is the highest birth-rate on record. The total population for which returns were received, was 28,050,087 against 27,852,474 in the preceding year. The birth-rates were higher in 14 districts than in 1888, in 2 they were the same, and in 5 lower. The highest rates registered were 42·2 in Kurnool, 40·7 in Bellary-Anantapur, 40·4 in Madras, and 38·9 in Chingleput. The birth-rate was lowest in Ganjam (18·1), Vizagapatam (22·0), and Godávari (22·9). These three districts have for some years returned the lowest rates, Ganjam especially decreasing owing, no doubt, to bad seasons. In three districts the birth-rate was over 40 per mille, in 10 it was between 30 and 40, and in 8 it was under 30 per mille. There were 442,712 male and 424,811 female births, or in a proportion of 104·2 males to every 100 females, almost exactly the same percentage as that of 1888. The Hindus returned the highest birth-rate (31 2), the Muhammadans came next with 28·4, and then the Native Christians with 24·6. The greatest number of births were registered in July and October, the fewest in February. On the whole the birth-rate was 7·4 per mille higher than the death-rate. The birth-rate of the rural population was, as usual, higher than that of the urban, the ratios per 1,000 being 30·9 and 28·5, respectively.

Deaths.

During 1889 there were 661,178 deaths, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and born-dead, registered in the Madras Presidency, giving an annual death-rate of 23·5 per mille of the population. This exceeded the figure for 1888 by 2·1 and was 2·0 above the average death-rate for the last five years. There were 341,867 male and 319,311 female deaths, the rate per 1,000 being 24·6 for males and 22·5 for females. In the whole Presidency, for every 100 females who died, 107 deaths among males were recorded. 20·9 per cent. of the total mortality took place amongst children under 1 year of age, being at the rate of 154·3 per mille of population. Between 1 and 5 years of age, the rate was 33·5 per mille of population. Fewest deaths occurred between the ages of 10 and 15. As usual, fewer deaths occurred amongst females than amongst males up to the age of 15 years and also from 30 years and upwards, whilst between the ages of 15 and 30 the male mortality was less. The death-rate of male children under 1 year of age was 167·8 per mille of population and of female children 140·7. The death-rate among Muhammadans was 19·9, among Hindus 24·0, among Native Christians 16·7, and among other classes 15·6 per mille. The most unhealthy months were January, July, and December, and the most healthy, February, March and April. Usually, the most unhealthy months are December and January and the most healthy, April and May. As generally happens, the mortality in Madras was higher than elsewhere, being at the rate of 42·6 per mille of population. The most healthy district was Nellore with a death-rate of 15·6. In 11 districts the recorded death-rates were higher in 1889 than in 1888, but in the others lower. The largest increase took place in Ganjam, where the famine brought up the death-rate from 17·9 to 40·9 per mille. There was also a large increase in Vizagapatam and Godávari due to the prevalence of cholera and fevers, whilst the greatest decrease took place in South Canara, where there was much less disease of all kinds. The death-rates among the urban and rural populations were, respectively, 28·0 and 22·9 against 27·9 and 20·7 in 1888. In all the districts, except Trichinopoly and South Arcot, the urban death-

rate was higher than the rural. The average death-rate of the 55 municipal towns was 29·3 per 1,000, or 6·0 higher than the district rate. In 27 municipalities, the rate ranged from 30 to over 50 per 1,000, in 22, from 20 to 30, and in 6 the death-rate was below 20 per 1,000. The highest municipal death-rate was in Bezváda (57·8), or more than double the local death-rate. In Berhampore (52·7), Vizianagrum (42·2), Tuticorin (40·4), and Bellary (40·0), the death-rates were also abnormally high. The lowest death-rate recorded was in Cannanore (15·0), but this is no doubt due to imperfect registration.

Cholera. 40,863 males and 35,157 females, or a total of 76,020 persons, died from cholera in 1889. This number exceeds the mean of the previous 10 years by 44,392 and is the highest mortality recorded since 1877. The ratio of cholera deaths to the total population was 2·7 per mille, the same as in 1884 and the highest since 1877. The disease was never absent from the Presidency, but was most virulent in July and June, contrary to the usual rule. Cholera was prevalent in every district, but Ganjam suffered most severely, the death-rate from this source alone being 14·2 per mille of population. The coincidence of bad seasons in this Presidency with maximum cholera prevalence is remarkable. Thus the years 1853-54, 1865-66 and 1876-77, which were years of drought, were also years of unusual cholera, and, in 1833-34, when more than 50 per cent. of the people of Guntúr died from famine, cholera was unusually virulent. In the districts of Godávari and Vizagapatam the epidemic was very severely felt, the death-rate in the former district being 5·4 and in the latter 5·0 per 1,000 of the population. The Nílgiris and Madras districts suffered least. In 72 out of the 77 towns, deaths from cholera were registered and in 27 the death-rate was over 5 per mille. In Sálúr, Berhampore and Parlákimedi the death-rates were 23·2, 23·1 and 23·0, respectively. Of the 55 municipal towns (excluding Madras), 53 were affected and in 33 of these the cholera death-rate exceeded that of the district, whilst in 20 it was less. Cannanore and Tellicherry alone escaped the disease. Such measures as could be taken were resorted to by the district authorities to prevent it spreading. Impure water-supply seems to be one of its principal causes and its spread is largely dependent upon water-fouling.

Small-pox. The total deaths from small-pox registered in 1889 were 29,138 against 21,858 in 1888 and a quinquennial mean of 31,286. The death-rate per 1,000 of population was 1·0 against 0·8 in 1888. The disease was most prevalent during the months of January, February, March and April, attaining, as often happens, its maximum in March and gradually decreasing in severity as the cold weather approached, the minimum being registered in October. Nearly 61 per cent. of the total mortality occurred amongst children under 12 years of age and rather more than one-fifth of the deaths were children under 1 year of age. The mortality in Madras, Tinnevelly and Godávari was very slight. The disease was worst in the Ganjam and Kurnool districts, where the death-rate was 4·3 and 4·2, respectively, against 2·2 and 2·4 in the preceding year. The death-rate in districts was the same as that in towns. In 47 of the 55 municipalities, deaths from this cause were recorded. The highest death-rate, 6·7 per 1,000 of population, was in Vizagapatam, the district rate being only 0·5. Berhampore stands next with a ratio of 5·1 per 1,000. The lowest death-rate (0·03) was in Mangalore.

Fevers. The registered mortality from fevers during the year was 230,172 or a ratio of 8·2 per mille of the population against 204,561 or 7·3 per mille in 1888 and a quinquennial mean of 220,373 or 7·8 per mille. As usual, the greatest number of deaths were due to this cause. One principal reason for the increased mortality was the heavy rainfall which occurred in some districts, producing a water-logged condition of the country, which is well-known to be a most common cause of malarial diseases. In 12 districts the mortality was higher and in 10 it was lower than in 1888. The increase was most marked in Vizagapatam, where there was an increase of about 20 inches in the rainfall. The fever mortality was greatest in Kurnool (19·9), Vizagapatam (17·6), Ganjam (16·2), and Cuddapah (14·9), and least in Tanjore (1·2). The largest number of deaths took place in December and the fewest in February. The death-rate in municipal towns was 5·8 and in the districts 8·3 per mille. In 15 towns the rate was higher than that of the surrounding districts. The highest death-rate (21·4) was recorded from Kurnool and the

next (13·1) from Bezváda. The death-rate in Berhampore was only 7·3 per mille against 16·8 in 1888 and 43·2 in 1887.

Bowel-complaints.

There were 29,122 deaths during the year attributed to bowel-complaints or 1,401 more than in 1888. The death-rate was the same as last year (1·0) and the same as the average for the five years 1884—88. In 8 districts the ratio was higher, in 7 it was the same, and in 6 it was less than in the preceding year. Madras, as usual, headed the list with the high death-rate of 7·5 per mille against 6·5 in 1888. Next came Chingleput with a ratio of 4·0 per mille and then Malabar and South Canara with 1·8 each. The lowest ratios, viz., 0·3 and 0·4 per mille, were returned by the Kistna and Vizagapatam districts, respectively. The greatest mortality was, as usual, in January and the least in April. The mortality in towns was much greater than that in districts, the town death-rate being 3·5 per mille and the district death-rate 0·9. In only 6 towns was the death-rate lower than that of the adjoining districts. The highest death-rate was at Tuticorin (9·5 against 9·4 in 1888), the lowest at Masulipatam (0·02 against 0·1 in 1888), whilst in Parlákimedi no deaths at all took place.

Injuries.

11,506 deaths were recorded from injuries, or 105 more than in 1888, the death-rate from this cause remaining the same (0·4 per mille). 2,392 of these were due to suicide, 6,768 to wounds and accidents, and 2,346 to snakes and wild beasts. There was an increase in the number of deaths from wounds and accidents and persons killed by snakes and wild beasts in 1889 compared with 1888, but a decrease in the number of suicides. As usual the greater number of suicides were women—1,331 against 1,061 men. The highest death-rate from injuries (0·8) was obtained by Nellore and the lowest (0·02) by Nílgiris as was also the case last year.

All other causes.

The registered mortality from all other causes amounted to 285,220 in 1889 against 272,797 in 1888 and 265,882, the mean of the preceding five years. The ratio per mille was 10·1 against 9·8 in 1888.

VACCINATION. (1889-90.)

During the year, no important changes were made in the constitution of the vaccination staff. In local fund circles 32 Deputy Inspectors of the first class and 20 of the second class formed the inspecting staff, whilst 653 vaccinators of the first and second class carried out the executive work. In municipalities 106 vaccinators were employed, and Government employed 6 vaccinators in cantonments and 22 in the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 7 female vaccinators were employed. 875,748 persons were vaccinated during the year, and in 831,499 cases the results are reported to have been successful. This is the greatest number hitherto recorded, and exhibits an increase of 61,758 successful cases when compared with the outturn of the last official year. There were 176,468 successful vaccinations of children below one year of age, representing a vaccination rate within the first year of life of 20·4 per cent. Chingleput, Salem, Trichinopoly and Bellary performed the best work, but the greatest increase in outturn was in Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Chingleput. There was a decrease as regards outturn in Coimbatore and South Canara. Under municipalities a total decrease of 2 cases, when compared with last year, is recorded. Nellore exhibited a decrease of 1,912 cases and Kurnool a decrease of 903. Compulsory vaccination was in force in 25 municipalities, showing an increase of 4 since last year, viz., Vániyambádi, Kurnool, Kumbakónam and Tirupati. In municipalities, where vaccination was compulsory, the successful vaccination of infants under one year of age to registered births bore a ratio of 64·9 per cent., and in other towns the ratio was 39·7 per cent. The number of persons vaccinated in hospitals and dispensaries showed an increase of 9,022 cases when compared with the outturn of last year. The best results were shown by Chingleput and Vizagapatam. In the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad a decrease of 1,270 cases was reported. Vaccination in the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam made considerable

progress. Of the operations performed by local fund vaccinators, 91·4 per cent. were successful, whilst the rate returned for municipalities was 93·5 per cent. The latter figure, however, has not been corrected by any inspection. In the case of medical subordinates in charge of hospitals and dispensaries the ratio of success was 86·9 per cent. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,85,195 or Rs. 4,238 in excess of the preceding year, while the cost of each successful operation was reduced from As. 3-11 in 1888-89 to As. 3-8 in 1889-90. Animal vaccination was practised in all but six districts. The total number of operations performed was 101,153, of which 93·2 per cent. were successful. In Kurnool a staff was employed to perform vaccination solely by means of animal lymph. Each vaccinator was supplied with a calf, and a total of 17,852 cases were performed at a total cost of Rs. 1,300. This was in addition to the work of the ordinary staff of the district. The experiment was so successful that the Kurnool district board has now abolished *in toto* the use of humanized lymph and adopted the new system.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS, AND HEALTH OF PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Information on this subject has been given in Chapter III under the heads "Military" and "Prisons," respectively.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1889.)

The number of towns administered by the District Municipalities Act was the same as in 1888, viz., 55.

Sanitary works.

No new works of any importance were undertaken during the year; but drainage and water-supply schemes were prepared for some towns and will, it is expected, be put in hand this year. In Cuddapah the scheme for supplying the town with water from the Bugga springs was in progress, but was not fully elaborated. The system of conservancy pursued in almost all the towns remained the same. The rubbish collected in dust-bins was removed beyond municipal limits and either buried or burnt, thrown on the fields or sold as manure. The number of dust-bins fell from 8,005 in 1888 to 7,743 in 1889. The old masonry fixtures were to a great extent replaced by moveable corrugated iron or wooden dust-bins. The number of public latrines was increased by 33, but cannot yet be said to be sufficient. Private scavengering was in force in 39 towns, being newly introduced into Periyakulam and Cuddapah. 17,500 private latrines were scavengered by municipal agency, an increase of 1,429 over the figures for 1888. There was an increase in 24 towns, and notably in Tuticorin, where 406 latrines were added to the number already existing. In 6 there was a decrease, especially in Srírangam (347), Tanjore (207) and Palamcottah (150). The greatest number of private latrines under municipal control was in Mangalore (2,387), Tuticorin (1,697), Srírangam (1,648), Bellary (1,634) and Negapatam (1,055). The total receipts of all the District municipalities according to the budget estimates amounted to Rs. 20,42,070 during 1889-90, representing an incidence of Rs. 1-6-5 per head of population against Rs. 1-5-10 in the previous year. The sanctioned sanitary allotment was Rs. 6,57,328 or 32·1 per cent. of income. The allotment in 1888-89 was Rs. 6,81,294. The percentage of actual expenditure to allotment was very good in some municipalities. Up to the end of the calendar year 1889 the expenditure in 22 towns exceeded 70 per cent., Guntúr (96), Masulipatam (93) and Coonoor (88) being the best. Of the total sanitary grant of Rs. 6,57,328, Rs. 4,25,620 or 64·7 per cent. were spent during the first nine months of the year. Details of expenditure for 1888-89 and 1889-90 are shown below :—

—	1888-89 (for the full year).		1889-90.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	4,02,579	3,92,792	4,14,634	2,95,367
For improvement of town sites	48,368	47,538	46,900	24,629
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	84,653	51,568	68,626	39,082
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals ..	5,080	5,289	6,041	4,470
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	35,188	28,570	34,172	15,702
For other sanitary objects	74,923	49,535	86,957	46,370
Total ...	* 6,50,791	* 5,75,292	6,57,328	4,25,620

The subjoined table gives details for each Municipality:—

Municipalities.	Population per census of 1881.	Estimated income, 1889-90.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to available income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	1889-90. Sanitary allotment: Amount sanctioned.	Sanitary allotment: Amount expended in nine months ending with Dec. 1889.	Conservancy: Amount sanctioned.	Conservancy: Amount spent.	Improvement of town sites: Amount sanctioned.	Improvement of town sites: Amount spent.	Improvement of water-supply including cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells: Amount sanctioned.	Improvement of water-supply including cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells: Amount spent.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals: Amount sanctioned.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals: Amount spent.	Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses: Amount sanctioned.	Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses: Amount spent.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of dust-bins, latrines, drains, &c.: Amount sanctioned.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of dust-bins, latrines, drains, &c.: Amount spent.	Amount allotted for vaccination.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur .. .	4,907	19,270	42·2	24·6	8,150	2,011	2,370	1,651	5,500	270	50	32	100	19	.		70	39	200
Adoni .	22,441	20,700	26·9	75·6	7,990	6,048	7,400	5,894		.	200	110	..	..		13	300	22	230
Bellary .	58 400	94,200	36·06	62·5	33,990	21,271	20,440	19,951	..	.	750	367	..		300	136	3,500	817	450
Conjeeveram ..	37,275	32,000	32·4	58·1	10,380	6,032	7,200	4,308	50	.	720	306	1,130	1,069	830	90	450	190	400
Coimbatore . ..	38,967	43,310	28·2	82·6	12,230	10,106	8,750	7,021		.	2,000	1,986			200	..	1,300	1,099	250
Erode .	9,804	15,470	24·5	70 7	3,805	2,603	2,540	1,666	50	30	60	47	50	40	170	16	935	804	200
Karur ..	9,205	18,510	19·8	57·08	3,670	2,095	2,940	1,956		.	260	54	.	.		.	470	85	130
Cuddapah . .	18,982	91,130	9·5	69·7	† 8,632	† 6,028	7,882	5,705	200	98	87,245	56,370	.		260		290	220	270
Berhampore	23,599	22,970	30·03	74·8	6,900	5,162	6,130	4,030			110	188			30	4	630	40	200
Chicacole . .	18,302	23,070	16·7	79 6	3,870	3,084	2,970	2,346			240	306			100	6	560	426	180
Parlakimedi	15,365	14,030	30·6	68·4	4,300	2,946	2,350	1,806	...	.	820	526					1,130	614	210
Cocanada	30,441	48,080	18·7	103·7	9,030	9,366	6,030	5,198		268	1,600	3,070				47	500	783	240
Ellore .. .	25,092	22,380	26·1	81·5	5,850	4,760	5,220	4,019			110	152	.	.	250	130	270	408	220
Rajahmundry .	24,555	31,230	36·2	73·5	11,310	8,315	9,424	7,394			330	156			1,100	434	456	331	310
Bezvada . ..	9,836	24,200	37·08	61·4	8,996	5,528	5,568	3,581		..	1,188	746	200	182	.		2,040	1,019	210
Guntur .	19,646	84,470	37·3	90·3	12,870	12,397	8,180	6,377		1,071	4,390	4,878					300	71	560
Masulipatam .	35,056	39,560	32 5	93·3	12,858	12,007	6,940	5,588			2,400	2,644	.	.	250	167	3,268	3,608	280
Kurnool ...	20,329	33,500	23·9	64·4	8,030	5,176	7,505	4,807			260	157			30		235	212	300
Dindigul .	14,182	30,050	27·1	70·6	8,170	5,774	4,330	3,253			2,330	1,865			1,100	371	410	284	270
Madura .. .	76,847	1,01,340	39·7	65·6	40,280	20,443	23,550	16,898			11,440	6,521	3,000	2,702	200	.	2,000	202	420
Palni	13,315	13,200	35·6	62·7	4,710	2,056	2,000	1,864	1,330	783	420	298	60	11	200	..	100	.	130
Periyakulam ..	16,446	10,300	34·5	66·5	3,576	2,381	2,036	1,595	1,500	114		.	.	..	30	59	10	613	130
Calicut .	57,085	68,970	15·3	65·1	10,570	6,887	9,200	6,787						.	200	100	1,080		550
Cannanore . .	26,386	29,080	37·5	63·9	11,260	7,203	6,660	4,985	3,250	1,784	150	302			900	83	300	49	320
Cochin	15,698	19,240	76·8	70·9	14,780	10,493	5,120	3,689			20	18			50	24	9,590	6,702	200
Palghat .. .	36,339	53,620	13·5	63·3	7,200	4,703	4,850	3,122	..	..	360	228	30	20		6	2,070	1,381	360
Tellicherry	24,581	44,490	67·8	40·2	20,168	8,120	6,308	4,102	...		70	5			11,350	3,071	2,350	942	860
Nellore .	27,505	34,830	25·1	73·6	8,770	6,460	7,650	5,965			190	277	80		300		600	718	200
Ongole	9,200	25,910	12·4	76·5	3,230	2,473	2,430	1,763	100	103	100	693	.			.	600	4	140
Coonoor ..	4,778	25,120	36·02	88·1	9,050	7,982	5,300	3,912		.	520	593	.		2,530	3,382	200	95	230
Ootacamund	12,335	73,770	27·9	66·6	20,641	13,780	18,370	11,746		..	766	690	.	.	1,365	1,294	140	120	315
Gudiyatam .	16,690	16,450	33·6	57 9	5,540	3,213	3,050	2,196		..	320	174	30	25	430		1,710	818	120
Tirupati	13,232	13,910	38·7	41·1	5,384	2,219	3,895	1,577		..	180	180	121	70	88	37	1,160	355	170
Vellore	40,958	69,500	50·2	43·3	34,910	15,137	12,240	8,741	...	..	350	58	.	.	400	61	21,920	6,277	600
Walajapet	10,387	14,080	19·2	67·7	2,820	1,911	2,720	1,819	..	.	100	75	.	.		17	..	.	140
Salem	50,631	63,310	35·3	67·08	22,380	15,014	19,000	13,560	..		600	193	.	.	520	700	2,260	561	550
Tirupatur	14,278	13,760	17·1	70·5	2,360	1,696	2,340	1,666	...	.	20		.	.	..	...	...	...	130
Vaniyambadi ..	15,933	9,490	32·8	82·2	3,120	2,567	2,690	2,121	.	.	20		..	..	...	...	420	446	270
Chidambaram ..	19,837	15,250	23·2	69·4	3,552	2,466	3,128	2,313	.	..	384	141	30	10	..	...	10	2	200
Cuddalore	43,545	39,660	30·3	67·09	12,020	8,065	9,520	6,048	..	...	1,570	1,458	...	..	50	5	880	554	330
Mangalore	32,099	47,420	21·7	70·8	10,328	7,316	6,850	4,908			513	13	...	..	605	615	2,380	1,780	280
Kumbakonam ...	50,008	59,800	42·5	62·5	25,440	15,921	12,240	8,986	10,270	4,748	700	620	.	.	630	771	1,600	726	640
Mannargudi ...	19,409	22,100	40·8	80·5	9,030	7,274	2,700	2,040	3,470	3,237	1,990	1,785	250	98	600	70	50	44	240
Mayavaram... ..	23,044	30,130	36·4	63·05	10,970	6,917	6,070	4,597	..		300	207	150	100	.	87	4,450	1,926	304
Negapatam ...	53,776	69,880	32·04	72·4	22,390	16,227	17,110	12,234	.	.	4,295	3,360	200		171	171	614	462	565
Tanjore	54,745	73,040	32·8	68·05	24,019	16,347	15,205	10,375	2,000	1,106	2,000	950	.	..	2,250	1,543	2,564	2,373	410
Palamcottah ...	17,964	19,500	22·4	59·01	4,370	2,579	3,090	2,429	910	113	250				85	37	35	.	220
Tinnevelly	23,221	37,410	51·3	23·7	19,220	4,558	5,810	3,705			12,150	109	60	58	600	108	600	488	210
Tuticorin	16,281	30,300	46·1	66·3	13,986	9,277	5,010	3,670	6,150	3,835	2,026	1,459	.	.	..	.	800	313	320
Srirangam	19,773	22,410	31·2	77	7,000	5,390	6,000	4,744	.	.		135	600	...	..	201	400	310	150
Trichinopoly ...	84,449	1,08,100	40·6	57·3	50,405	28,892	27,851	19,769	10,300	6,131	5,754	652	.	.	4,500	1,285	2,500	1,050	730
Anakapalli	13,341	14,940	33·1	44·5	4,950	2,203	2,830	2,004	.		300	152	.	.	150	.	1,670	47	160
Bimlipatam ...	8,582	15,300	39·8	60·8	6,100	3,713	2,320	1,733	1,760	938	100	33	.		70		1,850	1,009	210
Vizagapatam ..	30,291	43,000	30·6	69·05	13,380	9,240	8,990	6,731	.		2,080	23	...	.	720	99	1,620	2,387	320
Vizianagrum ...	22,577	24,050	34·4	81 8	8,288	6,780	5,640	3,872	..	.	800	260	.		518	462	1,330	2,186	220
Total ...	1,455,660	20,42,070	32·1	64·7	† 6,57,328	† 4,25,620	4,14,632	2,95,367	46,900	24,629	† 68,626	†39082	6,041	4,470	34,172	15,702	86,957	46,370	16,783

* Exclusive of the sums in connection with the Cuddapah-Bugga water project.

† The special provision made and expenditure incurred in connection with the Bugga water-supply project are excluded from these figures.

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1889.)

The number of District Boards was 21, the same as in the preceding year. The sanitary improvements effected were of a nature similar to those detailed in former reports, consisting chiefly in improvements to water-supply and of village sites, and in the repair and construction of markets, slaughterhouses, dust-bins, latrines, drains, &c., and other minor works. The drainage of the country remained in the same condition as was described in last year's report. Conservancy was attended to in 746 towns, or in 75 more than in the preceding year. The greatest advance in this direction was made by Godávari, Malabar and Kistna, where in 44, 17 and 15 more towns and villages, respectively, conservancy establishments were, for the first time, maintained. In Cuddapah there was a decidedly retrograde movement, the number of conserved villages having been reduced by 31. The total amount set apart for sanitation by district boards was Rs. 5,63,332 against Rs. 5,10,359 in 1888-89. Except in Malabar (11·1), Nellore (14·3), Ganjam (18·0), Vizagapatam (18·4) and South Canara (20·8), the allotments made were satisfactory, being above 25 per cent. of the available income. Of the total sanitary allotment, Rs. 3,09,808 or 54·9 per cent. had been spent up to the end of 1889, leaving Rs. 2,53,524 to be spent during the next three months, a very unsatisfactory result. In only 6 districts did the outlay amount to two-thirds of the allotment, Tanjore being the best with 85·4 per cent. The following table gives an abstract of the allotment and expenditure under each head of sanitation, for the nine months ending with December 1889 :—

—	1888-89 (for the full year)		1889-90.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	2,06,127	1,85,984	2,34,121	1,60,168
For improvement of town sites	53,532	40,418	54,160	23,211
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	1,23,578	94,460	1,30,464	68,155
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	13,517	11,352	13,634	5,967
For construction and repair of markets and slaughterhouses	66,821	57,483	76,235	13,845
For other sanitary objects	46,784	51,381	54,718	38,462
Total	5,10,359	4,41,078	5,63,332	3,09,808

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1889.)

Civil hospitals and dispensaries. The number of hospitals and dispensaries was increased from 375 to 393 during the year under report and the average daily attendance showed an increase of 1,817. Most of these institutions were located in special buildings or in buildings occupied free of rent. Several of the head-quarter stations continued to be in charge of Assistant Surgeons for the reasons stated in last year's report. The total number of patients treated was 2,517,603, of whom 46,176 were in- and 2,471,427 out- patients against 43,447 and 2,264,650, respectively, in 1888. The total mortality from all causes amongst in-patients was 3,232 or 6·99 per cent. The principal diseases treated were malarious fevers (204,605), diseases of the eye (284,221), diseases of the skin (234,671), ulcers (250,582) and rheumatic affections (116,168). The number of surgical operations was 86,501 against 73,176 in the preceding year. 5,123 of these were major operations against 4,960 in 1888.

Presidency hospitals. The cost of Presidency hospitals during the year exceeded that in 1888 by Rs. 31,563. The work done by them increased considerably, as regards both in- and out- patients.

Administration and finance. The Presidency and other hospitals, mainly supported by Provincial funds, are directly under the administration of the Surgeon-General. The district hos-

pitals and dispensaries are mostly managed by municipal bodies and local fund boards; they are, however, inspected by the District Surgeons and Surgeon-General. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 10,32,579 or Rs. 51,859 in excess of last year. This was due to the increased number of patients treated, the number of new dispensaries opened, the higher ranks and consequent increased rate of pay attained to by medical subordinates employed, and, lastly, to the investment of large amounts on buildings and repairs in some of the Presidency hospitals. Of the above total expenditure Rs. 3,56,971 were contributed by Government and Rs. 6,23,750 by municipal and local fund boards, the balance being made up from interest on investments, the sale-proceeds of securities, the withdrawal of deposits, and subscriptions from European and Native donors.

Lunatic asylums.

The number of insanes treated during the year in the three asylums of Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut was 792, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 795. The accommodation for lunatics was, as usual, inadequate, especially in the Calicut and Waltair asylums, where several applications for admission had to be refused. The play-shed in the Calicut asylum was converted into a substantial room giving accommodation for 8 insanes. In the Madras asylum, quarters for two second-class European attendants and another for the assistant matron were newly built during the year, and two work-sheds transformed into two blocks of 16 single rooms each. The aggregate number discharged during the year as "cured," "transferred," &c., was the same as last year, but there was some improvement in the percentage of "cures" which was 46·89 against 36·30 in 1888. The criminal population of the asylums numbered 159, of which 17 were fresh cases, 12 were discharged during the year, and 4 died, leaving a residual population of 143 criminal insanes at the end of the year. The most common forms of insanity were dementia and mania, which contributed, respectively, 455 and 199 cases. The death-rate during the year was rather high, there being 51 deaths against 39 in 1888; of these, 10 occurred amongst fresh admissions, and 41 amongst old standing cases. The most fatal diseases were dysentery, diarrhœa, chronic pneumonic phthisis and apoplexy. The asylums were free from any epidemic, with the exception of a single cholera case in the Madras asylum. The most common intercurrent ailments were dysentery and diarrhœa. The cost of maintaining the asylums during the year was considerably reduced and the average expenditure per patient varied from Rs. 8-12-10 in Calicut to Rs. 11-9-11 in Madras.

Voluntary venereal hospital.

As a result of the withdrawal of the "Contagious Disease Act" the admissions into the venereal hospital under the voluntary system have decreased while the statistics of the ordinary hospitals show an increase in the number of admissions for venereal disease. The total number treated was 355; 246 of these were for primary and secondary syphilis and 95 for gonorrhœa. Of the total number treated, 290 were cured and 10 died, leaving 55 in hospital at the end of the year. The total charges for working this hospital during the year amounted to Rs. 6,271 against Rs. 9,308 in 1888.

EMIGRATION. (1889.)

Regulated emigration—(a) to British colonies.

As in previous years the only emigration agencies maintained were those of Mauritius and Natal. The agents employed continued the same. The total number of emigrants admitted into the Natal depôt was 3,914, including the balance of the previous year (219). Of these, 956 were rejected and 2,215 embarked: 732 were left behind in the depôt and 11 were in the outside hospital. 3,100 emigrants entered the Mauritius depôt, of whom 548 were rejected, 2,544 embarked and 8 died in the outside hospital. The Mauritius emigrants came chiefly from Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Madras; the Natal ones from North Arcot, Vizagapatam, Chingleput and Tanjore. The latter were embarked in four steamers between March and October, the former in six steamers between May and November. The number embarked during the year was the highest recorded for many years past, being only exceeded, as regards Natal emigrants, by the years 1877-78 and 1884-85. The statistics show that no less than 60 of the Mauritius emigrants came from as far north as Cawnpore, some having been registered there

and some having been re-registered in Madras. 421 emigrants returned from Natal against 838 in the previous year. They brought with them an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,04,382, or, excluding children, at the rate of Rs. 313 for each of the 333 adults. The number that returned from Mauritius was 623, viz., 400 men, 127 women and 96 children. Their total savings amounted to Rs. 21,177, or Rs. 40 per head, excluding children. Mauritius is the only colony that makes advances to intending emigrants, the amount so advanced being Rs. 7,349 during the year under report. The delay in embarking coolies at the depôts, especially the Natal depôt, was commented on by the authorities. It is owing to this that it is difficult to keep them in a sanitary condition. The Natal depôt was in excellent order, the only difficulty being water-supply, which is under consideration. The Mauritius depôt is being put in thorough repair.

(b) to French colonies.

The emigration to French colonies, which was revived last year, came to an end in the present year, no embarkations being recorded. This was due to the order of the Government of India prohibiting emigration to Guadaloupe and Martinique from the 1st November 1888. 1,683 emigrants returned from Guadaloupe, Réunion and Martinique against 1,340 in the previous year. The mortality on board the returning vessels was very heavy. The savings of the emigrants aggregated Rs. 46,620 or Rs. 58 per head of the Guadaloupe, Rs. 35 per head of the Martinique, and Rs. 23 per head of the Réunion emigrants.

(c) to Straits Settlements.

Emigrants for the Straits Settlements embarked at Madras, Pondicherry and Kárikal. A central depôt for indentured emigrants proceeding to that colony was established at Negapatam on the 1st January 1890. Those under advances in form A numbered 2,875 against 5,116 in the previous year: free passengers numbered 140 at Madras, 480 at Kárikal, 339 at Porto Novo and 14,758 at Negapatam, making a total of 15,717. 1,217 emigrants returned from the Straits Settlements to Kárikal. Arrangements were made for regulating emigration to Sarawak during the year under report, and the prohibition against emigration to Assam, which has been in force since 1867, was withdrawn at the special request of the Governments of India and Bengal.

Free emigration.

Emigration to Burma was, as usual, confined to the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, including the French port of Kárikal. Emigrants from Ganjam numbered 11,615, from Vizagapatam 7,248, and from Tanjore 15,440, making a total of 34,303 against 38,014 in the preceding year. 30 passengers (all French subjects) embarked at Pondicherry for Burma against 10 in the preceding year. The number embarking from Kárikal was 130 against 218 in 1888. The number returning from Burma to Kárikal was 52 against 72 in the previous year. 93,219 persons emigrated to Ceylon from Madura, Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam against 78,302 in 1888. 10 passengers embarked from Pondicherry to Mauritius: these were all French subjects. 62 passengers returned from Ceylon to Kárikal against 92 in 1888.

Financial.

The receipts during the year in the shape of fees amounted to Rs. 11,739 and the charges to Rs. 20,606. The figures for the preceding year were Rs. 7,104 and Rs. 22,143 respectively. Of the expenditure Rs. 5,692 must be debited to Political, leaving the total emigration charges Rs. 14,914.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1889-90.)

I.—General Statistics.

Number of schools and scholars.

Important as the advance had been in 1888-89, the year under report showed no falling off in the rate of progress. The number of schools rose from 18,931 to 20,512, and the number of scholars from 552,152 to 600,551. The increase in institutions was thus 1,581 against 1,576 in the year previous, and that in pupils 48,399 against 46,494. The relatively larger increase (8·8 per cent.) in pupils than in schools (8·4 per cent.) points to greater consolidation of effort, and may be taken as a healthy sign. A comparison of these figures with those of 1879-80 shows that the number of schools has nearly doubled, while the number of scholars has increased by about 230 per cent. in the last ten years. The following statement gives particulars for the different classes of institutions as compared with 1888-89 :—

Classes of institutions.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University—				
Arts colleges	32	3,069	32	3,043
Special colleges	5	414	5	483
Secondary schools for boys—				
English High schools for boys	147	7,466	141	6,925
Do. Middle schools for boys	377	23,613	372	23,854
Vernacular do. do.	64	541	39	232
Secondary schools for girls—				
English High schools for girls	26	141	30	178
Do. Middle schools for girls	62	1,341	63	1,426
Vernacular High schools for girls	1	3	...	...
Do. Middle schools for girls	100	637	125	687
Primary schools for boys and girls—				
Primary schools for boys	13,800	412,903	14,642	436,010
Do. for girls	677	39,395	683	40,809
Training schools for masters	46	1,039	52	1,215
Do. for mistresses	13	331	13	289
Special schools	29	1,621	29	1,904
Total, Public Institutions	15,379	492,514	16,226	517,055
Private Institutions.				
Advanced schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	41	5,706	46	2,347
Sanskrit	80	1,312	103	1,687
Elementary schools, teaching a vernacular only or mainly	3,423	57,377	3,969	74,035
Do. do. do. the Koran			167	5,404
Other schools	8	243	1	23
Total, Private Institutions	3,552	59,638	4,286	83,496
Grand Total	18,931	552,152	20,512	600,551

There was an advance of over 5 per cent. in the number of public schools and of nearly the same proportion in the attendance against an increase of 3 and 6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. Private schools rose by 21 per cent. in number and 40 per cent. in strength, but the average attendance in each was still less than 20. The net increase in the number and strength of public institutions was 847 and 24,541; primary schools, special institutions and secondary schools for girls exhibited an increase of 848, 6 and 29 in schools, and 24,521, 486 and 169 in pupils, respectively. Secondary schools for boys diminished in both respects, probably the result of raising the fees.

Distribution of schools and scholars by districts.

Madura was the only district in which the number of both schools and scholars declined. Tinnevelly had fewer schools than last year, but the number of pupils rose by over 1,000. In Vizagapatam, on the other hand, though there was an increase in the number of schools, there was a decrease in the number of scholars. Malabar showed the most conspicuous improvement, followed by Godávari and North Arcot, while Tanjore and Madras were not far behind. It is gratifying to observe that Ganjam recovered its lost ground, and that the Ceded districts made a decided advance. The steady improvement in the Cuddapah district during the last two years is very noteworthy.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standard.

There was an appreciable advance in the number of collegiate students in Madras, and a falling off in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. There was a large increase in the number of upper and lower secondary pupils in Malabar. Tanjore, on the other hand, showed a perceptible decline. Madras headed the list as regards lower secondary education and Malabar as regards primary education for boys.

Distribution of schools according to agency.

The various schools are classified below according to the agencies by which they are managed :—

Classes of institutions.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.
Government or departmental institutions	170	9,183	190	10,443
Institutions under local bodies or committees	1,736	66,832	2,281	86,468
Aided institutions	8,680	302,115	8,904	303,294
Unaided institutions { public	4,793	114,384	4,851	116,850
Unaided institutions { private	3,552	59,638	4,286	83,496
Total ...	18,931	552,152	20,512	600,551

Every class of institutions advanced in number as well as in attendance, the increase under board and private schools being most marked. The increase in Government institutions was mainly due to the opening of primary schools in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam. The number of schools under Local Boards and Municipal councils increased by 545, owing to the conversion into Salary-results schools of the so-called combined schools in Malabar, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and South Canara. Aided schools showed a considerable advance.

Education in relation to population.

The proportion of pupils to population varied from 1 in 12 in Madras to 1 in 113 in Vizagapatam. In the previous year the variation was from 1 in 13 in Madras to 1 in 116 in Cuddapah. In only one district was the proportion less than 1 in 100.

Education in relation to male and female population.

The percentage of pupils to population of school-going age rose from 21·05 to 22·8 in the case of boys and from 2·9 to 3·4 in the case of girls. In Madras 4 out of 5 boys, and in Tinnevelly and Malabar 1 out of 3, were attending school. Excluding Madras, in 6 districts as against 4 in the previous year, over 4 per cent. of the girls of school-going age were under instruction.

The proportion of pupils to classes of population is shown below :—

Distribution of pupils according to classes of the community.

Classes of community.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	2,745	2,165	3,888	3,172	142	146
Native Christians	48,791	51,254	29,591	14,634	61	28
Muhammadans	142,249	146,444	64,836	10,364	46	7
Hindus — Brahmans	82,667	84,243	70,962	10,856	86	13
Hindus — Vaisyas and Sudras	1,364,712	1,392,866	324,545	34,812	24	2
Hindus — Others	648,212	659,684	27,664	4,304	4	1
Others	2,359	1,885	721	202	31	11
Total ...	2,291,735	2,338,541	522,207	78,344	23	3

Hindus, Muhammadans and Native Christians showed the greatest progress. The increase under Muhammadans was very noteworthy, and was largely due to the inclusion of Mosque schools. Europeans and Eurasians excepted, Brahmans head the list as regards the proportion of male pupils, but the number of female pupils belonging to that class remained very small. The proportion of European and Eurasian pupils in the collegiate, upper secondary and lower secondary stages was well graduated, whereas the bulk of Muhammadan pupils were to be found in primary classes. Brahmans, on the other hand, presented quite the opposite feature. Two-thirds of the college pupils and 56 per cent. of pupils receiving upper secondary education belonged to this class. Non-Brahmans were further behind them than they should have been considering the proportion of the non-Brahman to the Brahman population. As regards female pupils, only 57 Brahman girls were in the lower secondary stage, the rest being in primary schools. On the other hand, 124 European and Eurasian and 47 Native Christian girls were in upper secondary classes, and 614 and 1,069 pupils respectively in lower secondary classes.

Distribution of pupils according to wealth.

Pupils of the richer, middle and poorer classes increased by 10, 11 and 8 per cent. against 22, 9 and 9, respectively, in 1888-89. The colleges and upper secondary classes were chiefly recruited from the middle class, whilst the poorer class formed the bulk of the pupils in other stages. 73 per cent. of the male pupils in training and special schools belonged to the poorer classes, but only 61 per cent. of the female students. The increase in the number of pupils belonging to the land-holder class was very large, but of the artizan class only trifling. The number belonging to the cooly class advanced from 73,000 to 88,968, or about 20 per cent.

Distribution of pupils according to languages studied.

There was a decline in the number of male students studying English, but an increase of over 10 per cent. in the number of such female students. The number of students in the classical languages fell off, but increased in all the vernaculars except Malayalam.

Vaccination.

The proportion of male pupils unprotected against small-pox fell from 12·9 to 12·4 per cent.

Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund circles.

Schools in municipalities rose in number from 2,320 to 2,420 or by 4·3 per cent., and the attendance from 130,681 to 134,867 or by 3·2 per cent. In rural circles the number of schools rose by 9 per cent. and of scholars by 10 per cent. The increase in municipalities was mainly confined to secondary and primary schools for girls and primary schools for boys. There was a further advance from 78·04 to 79·8 per cent. in the proportion of male pupils to population of school-going age, and the percentage of female pupils was 19·5 against 18·2 in 1888-89.

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

Excluding private schools, the total expenditure on education from all sources amounted to Rs. 49,30,973 against Rs. 47,61,664 in 1888-89, or rose by Rs. 1,69,309. From the details hereunder furnished, it will be observed that the increase extended over all classes of institutions.

Heads of expenditure.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Total	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University Education.	Rs.		Rs.	
Arts colleges	4,97,970	10·46	5,39,816	10·95
Professional colleges	78,803	1·64	82,912	1·68
School Education.				
General	29,07,100	61·05	30,71,131	62·28
Special	3,64,199	7·65	3,93,861	7·99
General.				
University	1,36,020	2·86	1,56,071	3·17
Direction and inspection	3,87,031	8·13	4,01,960	8·15
Scholarships	50,022	1·05	53,414	1·08
Buildings	2,53,871	5·33	1,75,744	3·56
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	87,148	1·83	56,064	1·14
Total	47,61,664	100·00	49,30,973	100·00

Provincial receipts and expenditure.

The receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Receipts and charges.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	46,004	..	54,376
Inspection	...	2,69,954	.	2,66,137
Government colleges and schools { General	2,76,507		2,87,662	
Government colleges and schools { Special	2,36,571		2,63,164	
		5,13,078		5,50,826
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	6,633		5,970	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	20,512		16,338	
		27,145		22,308
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	3,29,052		3,91,597	
Grants-in-aid { Do. Municipal management	29,790		25,076	
Grants-in-aid { Do. Local Fund Boards	58,917		85,865	
		4,17,759		5,02,538
Book department and registration		26,830		4,100
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts		2,572		3,072
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		7,138		6,700
Government educational buildings		57,062		78,931
		13,67,542		14,88,988
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,19,120		1,14,485	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342		2,341	
Departmental examination fees	2,060		2,087	
Book department	40,333		24,804	
Sales at the School of Arts	8,647		9,875	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	29,165		14,692	
Private contributions	1,210		1,848	
Miscellaneous receipts	16,944		9,728	
		2,19,821		1,79,860
Net Expenditure		11,47,721		13,09,128

Local Fund operations.

Owing to the opening of new salary-results schools and the reconstitution of combined schools as salary-results schools, the number of Local Fund schools rose from 1,588 with 57,324 pupils to 2,078 with 74,918 pupils. Of these, 91 were of secondary grade, 40 training schools and 2 medical schools, the remainder being primary schools—1,898 for boys and 47 for girls. The fee income rose from Rs. 1,32,396 to Rs. 1,45,064. The net cost to Local Boards was Rs. 2,90,139. Besides the above sum, Rs. 8,081 and Rs. 262 were spent in institutions maintained by the department and by municipalities, respectively, Rs. 2,02,257 on grants-in-aid, Rs. 72,671 on inspection, Rs. 19,969 on buildings, Rs. 56 on scholarships,

and Rs. 19,760 on miscellaneous items. Rs. 2,539 were also paid to Provincial funds by way of adjustment.

Municipal operations.

Municipalities maintained 2 colleges, 30 secondary, 166 primary and 5 industrial schools—in all 203 schools with 11,550 pupils against 146 schools with 9,143 pupils in 1888-89. The net cost to the councils for their own schools rose to Rs. 45,084. The fee income amounted to Rs. 69,904. Municipalities spent Rs. 5,062 and Rs. 2,995 on schools managed by Government and Local Boards, Rs. 88,751 on grants-in-aid, Rs. 28,875 on buildings, Rs. 8,776 on inspection, Rs. 257 on scholarships, and Rs. 4,750 on miscellaneous items.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

The expenditure on aided institutions is exhibited below :—

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	70,733	...		99,702	17,412	98,572	2,86,449
Secondary schools, including primary departments	1,63,835	6,143	31,512	4,58,070	77,440	2,79,777	10,16,777
Primary schools	89,118	1,93,983	54,861	3,05,724	25,289	2,04,201	8,73,176
Training do.	17,934	...	...	.	7,538	18,278	43,750
Other special schools	11,508	92	..	3,549	12,513	43,179	70,841
Total ...	3,53,128	2,00,218	86,373	8,67,045	1,40,222	6,44,007	22,90,993

The above total is exclusive of Rs. 87,756 expended on buildings, furniture, scholarships, &c. The expenditure on unaided institutions aggregated Rs. 4,47,512 against Rs. 4,27,355 in 1888-89. As far as can be gathered from the returns furnished, the outlay on private schools was Rs. 1,48,209.

Distribution of expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

The distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions is shown in the annexed statement :—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	4,17,456	8,081	5,062	1,02,776	19,085	5,52,460
	48,000			2,623	77,164	1,27,787
Board	1,04,963	2,90,401	48,079	2,14,875	10,650	6,68,968
Aided	3,53,128	2,00,218	86,373	8,67,045	7,84,229	22,90,993
Unaided	.	.		2,91,595	1,55,917	4,47,512

The expenditure on the Lawrence Asylum, aggregating Rs. 1,27,787, is exhibited in a separate line. On the other Government institutions, Rs. 5,52,460 were expended, of which the Provincial share was Rs. 4,17,456. Of the net Provincial outlay, 38 per cent. was on arts, 9 per cent. on professional colleges, 37 per cent. on training and special schools and 16 per cent. on secondary and primary schools. On board schools, a sum of Rs. 6,68,968 was expended, of which the Provincial, Local and Municipal share was 16, 44 and 7 per cent., respectively. Nearly one-third of the charges was defrayed by fees and miscellaneous receipts. In 1888-89, no less than 79 per cent. of the expenditure was contributed by public funds. Aided institutions, on the other hand, received from public funds 28 per cent. of their total cost against 27 per cent. in the previous year. On secondary and primary schools of all classes, a sum of Rs. 73,684 more than in the previous year was spent from Provincial funds.

School fees.

The total income from fees rose from Rs. 15,26,461 to Rs. 15,98,125 or by 4·7 per cent. against an increase of 2·6 per cent. in 1888-89. While the attendance rose during the last decade by 83 per cent., the fee revenue advanced by 94 per cent. The average fee per pupil was about Rs. 2-12-0 against Rs. 3 in the preceding year. There was an increase of 9 per cent. in attendance, but the advance in the fee revenue was only 4·7 per cent. The fee income of Government institutions fell from Rs. 1,22,046 to Rs. 1,17,236. The decrease was almost

confined to the Arts Colleges, and was consequent on the poor results of last year's examinations. There was a large increase in fee receipts from Board's primary boys' schools, but the average fee per pupil was less. On the other hand, the fee receipts from other classes of schools declined, whilst the average fee per pupil showed an appreciable increase. The fee receipts of aided institutions advanced from Rs. 8,36,917 to Rs. 8,67,045, and of unaided and private from Rs. 3,61,075 to Rs. 3,98,846. The average fee contribution of a pupil in an unaided institution was Rs. 2·15, and in an aided institution Rs. 2·90. The fee receipts from girls' schools amounted to Rs. 53,670, or almost exactly the same as last year, while the average number of pupils rose by about 9 per cent.

Expenditure in relation to income.

The following table shows the proportion of the cost of different classes of institutions defrayed by fees. The figures relating to secondary schools include those of the primary classes attached to them:—

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,06,500	50,195	24	9,150	3,588	39	2,86,449	99,702	35	37,717	15,119	40	5,39,816	1,67,604	31
Professional colleges	82,912	42,168	51										82,912	42,168	50
Upper secondary schools for boys	28,251	13,290	47	1,05,312	73,525	70	4,79,813	3,01,570	63	1,28,535	93,711	73	7,41,911	4,82,096	65
Lower secondary schools for boys	1,04,288	2,796	3	1,10,194	69,408	63	2,50,441	1,15,587	46	86,833	57,925	67	5,51,756	2,45,716	44
Secondary schools for girls	48,924	2,350	5	4,755	38	1	2,86,523	40,913	14	16,304	2,070	13	3,56,506	45,371	13
Primary schools for boys	17,432	410	2	3,24,798	68,371	21	7,54,822	2,98,461	40	3,11,433	2,29,372	74	14,08,485	5,96,614	42
Primary schools for girls	10,602	340	3	17,147	47	·3	1,18,354	7,263	6	14,579	640	4	1,60,682	8,290	5
Special schools	1,81,338	6,687	4	97,612	21	·02	1,14,591	3,549	3	320			3,93,861	10,257	3
Total	6,80,247	1,17,236	17	6,68,968	2,14,998	32	22,90,993	8,67,045	38	5,95,721	3,98,846	67	42,35,929	15,98,127	38

Grants-in-aid

The expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds for the past ten years is compared in the subjoined summary:—

Sources.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84	1884-85.	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Provincial funds	2,41,466	2,60,934	3,31,951	3,47,918	4,10,440	4,73,904	4,47,454	4,89,405	4,17,759	5,02,538
From Local funds	1,78,467	2,53,819	3,01,099	2,83,095	2,76,938	2,59,100	1,99,100	1,97,346	2,05,533	2,02,257
From Municipal funds	34,899	43,768	59,115	74,926	1,01,677	1,04,881	91,217	90,146	95,435	88,751
Total ...	4,54,832	5,58,521	6,92,165	7,05,934	7,89,055	8,37,885	7,37,771	7,76,897	7,18,727	7,93,546

The total of grants paid was Rs. 74,819 more than in the previous year. Unlike in 1888-89, the outlay from Provincial funds increased by Rs. 84,779, while Local and Municipal Boards spent less in this direction. There was an increase of nearly Rs. 24,000 in the amount paid as salary and rent grants, and of Rs. 3,062 in scholarship grants. Building grants showed a decrease of Rs. 5,015. A sum of Rs. 1,68,984 was paid from Provincial funds by way of results grants, of which Rs. 1,36,329, Rs. 29,841, Rs. 2,814, respectively, were paid to schools under the management of private bodies, Local Fund Boards, and Municipal councils. In 1888-89, the corresponding figures were Rs. 93,982, Rs. 13,909 and Rs. 434. The total increase was, therefore, Rs. 60,659 or 56 per cent. The grant to District Boards was Rs. 85,774.

Cost of the University and the departmental examinations.

The University realized Rs. 1,67,192 from examination fees and Rs. 18,658 from sale of books and other sources. The charges aggregated Rs. 1,56,071, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,779 in its favor. A sum of Rs. 2,087 was collected from candidates for the School management examination held in June and December 1889 and the charges amounted to Rs. 1,840.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Inspecting agency.

The office of Director of Public Instruction was held by Mr. Grigg up to the 16th January 1890 and afterwards by Dr. Duncan. The Inspectors of the Northern, Central, Southern and Western Circles examined 38, 55, 55 and 19 schools, respectively. The Inspectresses of Girls' schools examined 127 and 140 institutions respectively, and the scheme of placing all the girls' schools in the Presidency under their control proved a decided success.

Assistant Inspectors.

Particulars of work done by Assistant Inspectors are furnished in the following summary :—

No.	Districts.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.		
1	Ganjam and Vizagapatam	193	5,108	126	230	208	2,638
2	Godávari	141	5,111	138	198	208	2,430
3	Kistna and Kurnool	279	9,198	163	191	254	2,348
4	Nellore, Madras and Chingleput	237	11,279	178	166	214	4,304
5	Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah	206	6,994	108	226	186	3,551
6	North Arcot and South Arcot	173	5,533	85	256	211	3,971
7	Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Salem	161	7,554	108	199	263	6,093
8	Tanjore and Trichinopoly	159	6,301	114	188	155	883
9	Madura and Tinnevelly	114	4,060	99	249	195	1,962

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of schools.

As in the previous year, 53 sub-assistant inspectors were employed for boys' schools. Government sanctioned the employment of two additional sub-assistants, so as to give each circle a separate sub-assistant for Muhammadan schools; but these appointments were not filled up before the close of the year. One sub-assistant was convicted of misappropriating public funds, and another was suspended, after inquiry, for the same offence. With these exceptions, the newly-appointed officers did excellent work. On an average, each sub-assistant examined 245 schools and 6,064 pupils, spent 171 days in examining schools, remained 208 days on circuit, and travelled over 2,200 miles.

Inspecting School-masters.

During the year, the number of inspecting schoolmasters was increased to 192. One of these officers was paid from provincial funds, 31 from municipal funds, and the rest from local funds.

Superintendents of schools in the Agency tracts.

There was no change in the number (4) of superintendents employed in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari. A code of rules to regulate the work of these officers was drawn up and approved of by Government. 8 superintendents, as against 10 last year, were also employed by municipalities in supervising elementary schools.

III.—University Education.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

The annual convocation for conferring degrees was held on the 21st March. The number of degrees conferred was 258, there being a large increase in the number conferred in the Faculty of Arts, but a decrease in most of the other faculties.

Changes in bye-laws.

The bye-laws relating to procedure at convocations were reframed. Burmese was added as an optional language for the Matriculation examination, and French and German were made optional for the B.A. degree examination. Some important changes were under discussion in the rules relating to affiliated colleges so as to ensure that, in future, they shall possess the necessary staff and appliances for teaching those optional branches in which they intend to present pupils. The question of raising the standard of the Matriculation examination was referred to a special committee for investigation. The dates of the Matriculation and Arts examinations were not altered, the committee not having submitted its report.

The Faculty of Medicine were engaged in revising the bye-laws relating to the Medical examinations and the Faculty of Engineering in altering the prescribed course of study for the B.C.E. examination.

Examination frauds. 2 examination frauds of a very grave character occupied the attention of the Syndicate during the year. One of these was a case of personation and the other of fraudulently obtaining the B.L. degree examination papers before the examination was actually held. The offender in the first case was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, in the second he was debarred from appearing at any future University examination.

University Fee fund. From examination fees the sum of Rs. 1,67,192 was realized against Rs. 1,72,460 in 1888-89, and the receipts from sale of books and other sources amounted to Rs. 18,658, thus giving a gross income of Rs. 1,85,850. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,56,071, the balance being Rs. 29,779. A further sum of Rs. 30,000 was invested, bringing the reserve fund up to Rs. 1,85,000.

Affiliated institutions. The privilege of affiliation up to the standard of the B.A. degree examination was withdrawn from the Doveton Protestant College, Madras, as this institution had ceased to prepare candidates for that examination. No new institutions were affiliated, so that, on the 31st March last, the University had 16 institutions affiliated up to the B.A. and 30 up to the F.A. standard.

University examinations. There was a decrease from 10,599 to 10,281 in the number of candidates who appeared for the University examinations. The decrease in the number of passes was proportionately greater, being 2,520 against 3,012 in the previous year, and the percentage of passes declined again from 28·5 to 24·5. The following table shows the particulars of all the University examinations, except the Matriculation, distributed according to classes of institutions :—

Name of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts	1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	9	9						2	2
	1889-90.	...		. .	.	...	10	10		...	.	...		3	3
Bachelor of Arts. Language Branch.	1888-89	153	99	...	252	34	30	568	81	61		142	21	13	318
	1889-90.	165	69	...	223	17	50	524	107	39	.	129	7	18	300
Optional Branch.	1888-89	120	80	...	197	30	19	446	69	47	...	116	13	10	255
	1889-90.	130	50	.	166	18	42	406	65	16	.	72	6	23	182
First Examination in Arts.	1888-89.	480	288	20	881	261	49	1,979	125	96	4	226	53	6	510
	1889-90	362	249	31	852	245	274	2,013	63	70	5	162	40	19	359
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1888-89.		...		.	...	2	2				...	.	..	...
	1889-90	.	...	...	..	...	..			..		.		.	. .
Bachelor of Laws ...	1888-89.	140	10	...		...	...	150	44	4	...	..	...	...	48
	1889-90.	111	9	...	...	...	. .	120	32	3		.	.	...	35
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1888-89.	6	...	...	...	..	...	6	4	...	...	...	.	...	4
	1889-90.	3	...	.	...	...	..	3	1	. .	...	...	...	.	1
First M.B. and C.M.	1888-89.	5	...	...	...	...	.	5	4	...	. .	...	...		4
	1889-90.	1	...	..	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	. .	...	1
Preliminary Scientific Examination.	1888-89.	10	...	.	...	...	..	10	5	.	..	...	...	...	5
	1889-90.	4	...	...	...	...	..	4	1	...	...	...	...	.	1
Second L.M.S. ...	1888-89.	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	11	...	.	...	...	...	11
	1889-90.	17	...	...	...	...	.	17	7	..	..	...	...	...	7
First L.M.S.	1888-89.	55	...	...	...	...	...	55	14	...	...	.	...	...	14
	1889-90.	57	...	. .	.	...	..	57	11	...	..	...	...	...	11
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Engineering.	1888-89.	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	.	...	...	..	...	2
	1889-90.	13	...	...	...	...	.	13	4	...	. .	...	...	...	4
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching.	1888-89.	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	1889-90.	5	...	...	...	...	4	9	3	...	..	...	...	2	5
Total ...	1888-89.	1,006	477	20	1,330	325	114	3,272	359	208	4	484	87	54	1,176
	1889-90.	868	377	31	1,241	280	380	3,177	295	128	5	363	53	65	909

The number of entrances for the First Examination in Arts was 2,013 as against 1,979 in the previous year, but the proportion of passes declined from 26 to 17·8 per cent. The greater number of the candidates failed in Mathematics. A slight decrease was noticeable in the number of candidates for the Language and Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination, the percentage of passes in the former increasing from 55·9 to 57·2, and decreasing in the latter from 57·1 to 44·8. For the B.L. degree examination also the number of candidates was less than in the previous year, and the percentage of passes was 29·1 against 32 in 1889. For the different Medical examinations 82 candidates appeared and 21 passed, the previous year's figures being 97 and 38 respectively. The results in Engineering were more satisfactory, though the number examined fell from 16 to 13. The number of candidates for the teacher's diploma increased from 5 to 9, and this examination is evidently becoming more popular.

Relative success of the different classes of institutions at the Arts examinations.

There was an immense increase from 49 to 274 in the number of private students appearing for the F.A. examination, which appears to be due to the practice, formerly common in High schools, of entering candidates as private students, so long as they do not actually appear on the rolls of any college. Nearly 44 per cent. of the entrances for the F.A. examination were from Aided institutions, and the proportion of passes was also more favorable than in Government institutions. 31 per cent. of the candidates for the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination and 32 per cent. of those for the Optional branches came from the three Government colleges. Of the former 65 and of the latter 50 per cent. were successful. Aided institutions sent up 42·5 per cent. of the candidates for the Language branch, 58 per cent. of whom were successful; 13 per cent. were from Government institutions in Native States. The results, on the whole, were very favorable to Madras Government institutions.

(a) *Arts.*

M.A. degree examination.

10 candidates appeared for the M.A. degree examination against 9 in 1888-89 and 3 passed against 2. One of the successful candidates was a Muhammadan, the first representative of that community to pass.

B.A. degree examination.

The proportion of passes in English in the B.A. examination remained almost stationary at 59, but in the Optional languages the percentage of passes rose to 92, showing that the examinations are not sufficiently searching. There was an increase in the number of History candidates, of whom 47 per cent. passed. In most of the other Optional branches, there was a decrease, but the percentage of passes in Mathematics rose from 40 to 51.

Classes of communities represented at the B.A. and F.A. examinations.

The Brahman candidates again secured over 70 per cent. of the total number of passes in both the B.A. and F.A. examinations. In the former they did even more creditably than last year, in the latter they were not quite so successful. Non-Brahman Hindus did very much worse in the B.A. examination, but their percentage (17·8) in the F.A. examination was somewhat better than last year. 4 Muhammadans passed the B.A. degree examination against 5 in 1888-89. Native Christian candidates did very much better, so far as the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination is concerned, but in other respects were not so successful as last year.

Attendance in colleges for general education.

As in the previous year the number of first-grade colleges stood at 11 and that of second-grade colleges at 21, making a total of 32. But the strength of the first-grade colleges fell from 2,203 to 2,141, whilst that of the second-grade colleges increased from 866 to 902. The total strength of the F.A. classes was 2,330 against 2,322. In the 3 Government first-grade colleges the attendance fell from 653 to 650, owing to the diminished strength of the Kumbakónam and Rajahmundry colleges, chiefly in the B.A. classes. In the aided first-grade colleges also, there was a decrease in attendance. The number studying in the B.A. classes fell from 430 to 417, and that in the F.A. classes from 895 to 832. In the 2 unaided colleges, however, the total strength rose from 225 to 242. In the 2 Government

second-grade colleges the attendance fell from 177 to 140, and in the 2 Board colleges from 78 to 67. The other colleges showed an increase. There were 5 girls reading in the Arts colleges—2 for the B.A. degree examination in the Presidency College, and 3 for the F.A. examination in the Doveton college.

Classes of communities to which the pupils in Arts colleges belonged.

The increase in the number of European and Eurasian students in Arts colleges is noteworthy, but all the other classes showed a decrease.

(b) *Law.*

Law department, Presidency college.

In consequence of the opening of a third class the strength of the Law department of the Presidency college rose from 201 to 282. The most important event of the year was the approval by Government of the proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for the constitution of the Law college. The scheme was awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State at the close of the year. The income from fees during the year amounted to Rs. 23,500 and the charges to Rs. 11,663.

(c) *Medicine.*

Medical coll

Including casual students, the College department had 136 students against 149 on the 31st March 1889. The number of M.B. and C.M. students remained the same as in the previous year, but that of L.M.S. students fell from 117 to 114, and that of casual students from 19 to 9. Europeans, Eurasians, non-Brahman Hindus and Muhammadans were more largely represented than in the previous year. At the First and Second M.B. and C.M. examinations, 1 pupil passed and at the Second L.M.S. examination, 7 passed out of 17. But the results of the First L.M.S. examination were far from satisfactory, only 11 passing out of 57 examinees. The up-keep of the college cost Rs. 76,284, of which the income from fees and sundry sources covered Rs. 15,779.

(d) *Engineering.*

College of Engineering, Madras.

The strength of the College department fell from 17 to 13, of whom, 10 were Brahmans, 1 a Native Christian and 2 Sudras. 9 appeared for the final examination of the Engineer class and 7 passed, while 7 presented themselves for the B.C.E. degree, of whom only 3 passed. Greater attention was paid to practical work, and pending the erection of a permanent workshop a temporary one was fitted up.

(e) *Agriculture.*

College of Agriculture, Saidápet.

Proposals for reorganizing the establishment of the Agricultural college had not been sanctioned by the Secretary of State before the close of the year. The Senior department contained 48 students, most of them being Brahmans. The results obtained at the Higher examinations showed an improvement on those of the previous year. The upper storey of the laboratory was completed and occupied. The net cost of the College department was Rs. 17,449 and the average cost of educating each pupil Rs. 529 per annum.

(f) *Training.*

Teachers' college, Saidápet.

The number of graduates under training, who constitute the collegiate department of the Teachers' college, rose from 11 to 17. Arrangements were made during the year for the training of teachers in certain special subjects by the addition of two instructors—one in Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Banking and Political Economy, and another in Surveying, Levelling and Mensuration. Towards the close of the year Government also approved of proposals for the reorganization of the college with a view to provide for a European Vice-Principal and for the training of a larger number of superior teachers. For the L.T. degree examination 5 were sent up, of whom only 2 passed. The net cost of the College department amounted to Rs. 4,640.

IV.—Secondary Education.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper secondary examination.

In June 1889 sanction was accorded by Government for the institution of an Upper Secondary examination to take the place of the University examinations as a test for employment in the public service, and to extend the control of Government over Upper Secondary education. No examination was held during the year, but Upper Secondary classes were organized in several institutions at the beginning of the second term and about 60 per cent. of the High schools have been recognized as "ordinary schools" for the Upper Secondary examination.

Matriculation examination.

The number of candidates for the last Matriculation examination was 7,104 against 7,327 in the previous year. This is the first time a decrease has been observed since 1884-85. Of those examined, only 1,611 were successful against 1,854, giving a percentage of 23 against 25 in the previous year.

In the statement below the results of the examination are shown with reference to the different classes of institutions:—

General results.		Government schools	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private students.	Total.
Examined	1888-89 ...	182	343	897	2,261	1,736	1,908	7,327
	1889-90 ...	138	392	921	2,222	1,596	1,835	7,104
Passed—								
First class	1888-89 ...	4	8	17	57	25	6	117
	1889-90	7	19	25	81	31	3	166
Second class	1888-89 ...	72	117	280	691	403	174	1,737
	1889-90 ...	38	98	281	552	330	146	1,445
Total ...	1888-89 ...	76	125	297	748	428	180	1,854
	1889-90 ...	45	117	306	603	361	149	1,611
Percentage of passes	1888-89	42	37	33	33	25	9	25
	1889-90 ...	33	30	33	28	23	8	23

The largest percentage of failures was in English (68 per cent.) against 53 per cent. in the previous year. In Mathematics the proportion of failures was not so high as it was in the previous year. Particulars relating to classes of population are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Classes.	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Brahmans	4,201	1,116	27	4,166	994	24
Other Hindus	2,202	444	20	2,054	367	18
Muhammadans	196	39	20	178	28	16
Native Christians...	532	172	32	509	145	28
Eurasians	118	50	42	116	48	41
Europeans	73	30	41	70	27	38
Others	5	3	60	11	2	18

(b) *Public High or Upper Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of High (Upper Secondary) schools for boys.

The number of High schools declined from 147 to 141, and that of pupils in all departments from 26,035 to 24,345. The accompanying statement gives the distribution of schools and scholars according to the four circles.

Circles.	1888-89.						1889-90.					
	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1889.					Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1890.				
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
Northern Circle ...	27	1,181	2,378	302	347	4,208	25	922	2,149	277	826	3,674
Central do. ...	47	2,389	4,963	1,018	1,741	10,111	46	2,120	4,734	1,004	1,775	9,633
Southern do. ...	56	3,052	4,022	661	1,098	8,833	53	2,910	3,038	516	773	8,137
Western do. ...	17	844	1,304	278	457	2,883	17	973	1,322	256	350	2,901
Total	147	7,466	12,667	2,259	3,643	26,035	141	6,925	12,143	2,053	3,224	24,345

Distribution of High schools according to agency.

The following statement shows the distribution of schools according to the agencies by which they are maintained :—

Circles.	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle	...	7	14	6	..	6	14	5
Central do.	2	7	26	12	2	7	27	10
Southern do.	..	10	21	25	..	10	20	23
Western do.	2	4	7	4	2	4	7	4
Total ...	4	28	68	47	4	27	68	42

The decrease in Board schools from 28 to 27 is due to the reduction of the Pálkonda High school in the Vizagapatam district to the Middle school standard. Tanjore and Madras, as usual, contained the largest number of High schools, Anantapur and Kurnool, the fewest.

(c) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Middle School examination.

The technical side of the Middle school examination was further widened during the year by the addition of three new branches: (i) Pottery, (ii) Building materials and construction, and (iii) Plan-drawing and estimating. There was a trifling fall in the number of examinees, and the number of passes decreased by over 16 per cent. The following statement shows particulars :—

Institutions.	December 1888.				December 1889.			
	Examined.	Passed.			Examined.	Passed.		
		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Government and Board schools	1,624	79	418	198	1,475	60	361	166
Aided and private schools	5,134	246	1,511	713	5,129	261	1,359	483
Schools in Native States	1,187	46	415	146	1,213	46	224	106
Private candidates	1,624	196	419	150	6,951	150	494	89
Total ...	9,569	567	2,763	1,207	9,512	517	2,438	844

The principal cause of failure was weakness in Mathematics. The number of female candidates rose from 369 to 378, and the percentage of passes from 74 to 80. The number of Brahman male candidates rose, but that of passes fell considerably, only 44 per cent. having succeeded against 50 per cent. in the previous year. One Muhammadan girl appeared and passed in the first class. 231 candidates appeared for examination in industrial subjects, of whom 177 passed. There was a decrease in the number examined in Blacksmith's work, Printing, Tailoring, Commercial Correspondence and Arithmetic and Phonography.

Number and strength of middle schools for boys.

Public middle schools, English and Vernacular, for boys fell in number from 441 to 411. The decrease extended to the former as well as to the latter. English schools fell from 377 to 372, but the strength of the middle departments rose from 10,946 to 11,711. The number of Vernacular middle schools fell from 64 to 39, the strength of the middle departments increasing from 11,487 to 11,943. The average strength of the middle departments of English schools rose from 29 to 31, but that of the primary departments remained unchanged at 37.

(d) *Standard Examinations.*

Results of the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examinations relating to boys.

The schools that presented pupils for the fifth, sixth and seventh standards numbered 204, 119 and 74, respectively, the figures for the previous year being 202, 116 and 72. Particulars appear below :—

Standards.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Presented.	Passed	Presented.	Passed
Fifth	1,596	1,104	1,551	1,063
Sixth	1,060	668	1,060	688
Seventh	969	324	901	286
Total	3,625	2,096	3,512	2,037

There was a decrease under each standard, owing to the almost entire withdrawal of pupils in combined schools from the results examination. Malabar was the only district to send up candidates from combined schools. Ganjam and Vizagapatam presented none whatever from results schools.

Salary results system.

Salary-results schools presented a larger number under the fifth standard, but fewer under the two other standards. All the pupils presented under the seventh standard, and nearly all under the sixth, belonged to South Canara.

V.—Primary Education.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

Primary school examination.

A draft notification defining the objects and scope of the proposed primary school examination, the manner in which it should be conducted, and its character and standard received the approval of Government in January 1889. The objects of the examination are to test the fitness of candidates for the lower grades of the public service and of teachers for admission to elementary normal schools, and to promote and encourage primary education. The first examination was held in December 1889 and January and February 1890. The examination was mainly a *vivâ voce* one. It was conducted by 27 boards comprising in all 187 members and was held at 204 centres. The total number of candidates was 6,480, of whom nearly 67 per cent. passed. Of the passed candidates, 2,306, by passing in all the compulsory subjects and in two or more optional subjects, were declared to have passed the examination in full. Nearly 83 per cent. of the candidates were pupils, 8 per cent. were teachers, and the remaining 9 per cent. private candidates. The largest number of candidates were presented by Tanjore and the smallest by Cuddapah.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for boys.

The subjoined table compares the number and strength of public primary schools for boys for the last two years, distributed according to agency :—

Classes of Schools.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1889.		31st March 1890.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.					
Government schools	Upper Primary	45	1,897	27	1,072
	Lower do	38	920	50	1,089
Board schools	Upper do.	775	32,315	1,022	43,513
	Lower do.	740	21,309	1,028	30,109
Under Private Management.					
Aided schools	Upper Primary	1,639	70,860	1,498	66,334
	Lower do.	6,053	164,565	6,449	172,926
Unaided schools	Upper do.	224	7,577	186	6,108
	Lower do.	4,286	89,951	4,382	93,792
Total	Upper Primary	2,683	112,649	2,733	117,027
	Lower do.	11,117	276,715	11,909	297,916
	Grand Total	13,800	389,394	14,642	414,943

The rise in the number of pupils in the upper primary stage from 17,609 to 18,601 contrasts favorably with the decline noticed last year. The average number on the rolls in Government upper primary schools was 40 against 42 in the previous year, and in lower primary 22 against 24. The increase in Board schools is attributable to the constitution as salary-results schools of the so-called combined schools in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malabar and South Canara, which occupied heretofore an anomalous position in the educational system of the Presidency, as, though aided, they were not aided in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

Proportion of boys in primary schools and classes to male population of school-going age.

About 18 per cent. of the male children of school-going age were at school, the percentage varying from 9 in Vizagapatam to 28 in Tinnevelly and 49 in Madras. Including private schools the total attendance of boys in primary schools and classes was 480,813 against 442,537 in 1887-88.

Government primary schools.

The total number of departmental schools fell from 83 to 77 and of pupils from 2,817 to 2,161. 68 of these schools were in the Agency tracts, the remaining 9 being Muhammadan schools in the Presidency town. The condition of the latter remained almost stationary during the year under report.

Board and Municipal schools.

The number of Upper Primary schools under the management of Local Boards increased by 30 per cent. and that of Lower Primary by 37 per cent. The attendance increased in proportion. In Godávari the number of schools declined by 19, but elsewhere it increased. Primary schools for boys maintained by municipalities increased in number from 96 to 158, or 73 per cent., and in strength 67 per cent. Salary-results schools were for the first time opened in 10 municipalities.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils in one or more standards.

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of schools that presented pupils in one or more of the standards :—

Standards.	Number of schools that presented pupils.			Number of schools that passed pupils.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Infant	7,555	685	8,240	7,120	610	7,730
First	9,909	631	10,540	9,378	597	9,975
Second	8,894	557	9,451	8,276	506	8,782
Third	6,177	463	6,640	5,686	415	6,101
Fourth	1,804	318	2,122	1,507	227	1,734

The total number presented for the various standards increased from 180,061 to 194,580, and the number of passes from 127,187 to 140,125. Under every standard but the fourth, the numbers examined and passed were more or less in excess of those of the previous year. The proportion of increase in the entrances for the infant standard was 12 per cent., for the first, second and third standards 8 per cent. each. The percentages of passes rose from 80, 69, 70, 66 and 65 in 1888-89 to 80, 72, 70, 67 and 64 in the infant and first four standards, respectively. There was a satisfactory increase throughout all the standards in the number of pupils that passed in each of the compulsory subjects. The results, as regards optional subjects, were not so good.

Number of boys presented and passed under the infant and first four standards.

VI.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Particulars of the number and strength of schools for special and technical instruction are shown below :—

Number and strength of schools and classes for special or technical training.

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Training schools for masters	46	52	1,639	1,215
Do for mistresses	13	13	331	289
Schools of Arts	1	1	212	364
Schools of Medicine	3	3	225	209
Schools of Engineering	1	1	76	113
Schools of Agriculture	1	1	28	40
Schools of Commerce	1	1	169	162
Schools of Industry	20	19	739	739
Ordnance Artificers' school	1	1	87	94
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	1	85	109
Schools of Music		1	...	74
Special classes	88	94	2,991	3,408
	8	14	689	1,019
Total ...	96	108	3,680	4,427

(a) *Training Schools.*

The training institution at Dindigul maintained by the C.V.E. Society with fair success for twenty years was closed during the year, while the district board of South Arcot abolished 1 normal school and opened 4 others. Including other changes the total number of schools at the end of the year was 52 against 46, having an average attendance of 25 against 23 in 1888-89. The results of the Special Primary examination were still more unsatisfactory than last year, the percentage of passes falling from 58 to 56. 30 primary higher against 10, and 299 primary lower against 215 certificates were granted during the year. These results must be considered poor.

Training schools for masters.

There was no change in the number (13) of training schools for mistresses. The total attendance, however, fell from 321 to 289, the decrease extending to six schools. Of these, 25 were Europeans or East Indians, 216 Native Christians, 12 Muhammadans and 36 Hindus. The results of the examinations compared favorably with those of the preceding year. During the year 77 trained mistresses obtained employment as teachers against 67 in 1888-89.

Training schools for mistresses.

The Presidency Training school for mistresses was 44 strong at the close of the year against 42 on the 31st March 1889. Its position in the public examinations was fair on the whole. The number of Hindus remained the same, and there were 6 Brahman women as against 4 in the year preceding. No less than 20 trained students found employment.

Presidency training school for mistresses.

(b) *Schools of Arts.*

The working of the School of Arts will be noticed separately.

School of Arts, Madras.

(c) *Schools of Medicine.*

The second and junior departments of the Madras Medical College had 175 pupils on the rolls against 177 on the 31st March 1889. The four women who

Number and strength of Medical schools.

appeared for the final examination for the apothecary grade certificate passed with one in the first class. A slight decline took place in the strength of the junior department, probably in consequence of the limited demand for the services of hospital assistants. For the final examination of June last 35 candidates were presented, of whom 29 were successful. There were 16 pupils attending the Local Fund Medical School, Nellore, against 17 in the previous year. Of the 7 who went up to the June examination for hospital assistants, 5 passed. The Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore, showed a marked decline in strength from 31 to 18. Only 3 pupils were presented at the last examination for hospital assistants, all of whom passed.

(d) *Schools of Civil Engineering.*

School of Engineering, Madras.

The strength of the school department of the College of Engineering increased from 76 on the 31st March 1889 to 113 on the 31st March 1890, the increase being common to all the classes, notably in the Surveyor's.

(e) *Schools of Agriculture.*

School of Agriculture, Saidápet.

There were 40 pupils in the junior class of the College of Agriculture against 28 in 1888-89. The students made fair progress, and practical instruction received increased attention.

(f) *Schools of Commerce.*

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras.

There was a slight decrease in numbers at the close of the year in Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school. The classes were reorganized in view of the Upper Secondary examination. Phonography continued to be a popular subject, as many as 48 students attending the class.

(g) *Schools of Industry.*

Number and strength of Industrial schools.

3 Industrial schools were closed during the year and 2 new ones opened. These changes reduced the number of schools from 20 to 19, but the attendance remained exactly the same as in the previous year, viz., 739. In Industrial schools instruction was given in 12 industries as in 1888-89, but varnishing was substituted for agriculture. Carpentry was the most popular subject. There was a decline in the number of Native Christian pupils and an increase in that of non-Brahman Hindus. With the exception of 11, who belonged to the middle classes, all the pupils were in poor circumstances.

(h) *Ordnance Artificers' School.*

Ordnance Artificers' school.

The attendance in the Ordnance Artificers' school increased from 87 to 94 during the year and, besides regular pupils, there were 12 volunteers under instruction.

(i) *Reformatory School.*

Reformatory school, Chingleput.

On the 31st March last the number of boys in the Reformatory school, Chingleput, was 109 against 85 in 1888-89. 45 of the boys were 12 years old or less. About four-fifths were sentenced to be detained for not more than five years. The health of the pupils continued satisfactory. There was only one case of grave misdemeanour and one attempt to escape. The mark system has been introduced and worked well. At the grant examination in December 108 candidates appeared, of whom 92 passed. There was a net profit of Rs. 321 under manufactures, and the cost of up-keep fell from Rs. 141 to Rs. 127 per head.

VII.—Female Education.

(a) *General Condition of Female Education.*

General condition of female education.

Throughout the year all girls' schools were under the control of the two inspectresses assisted by five sub-assistant inspectors. The number of schools rose from 891 to 921, and of pupils from 42,116 to 43,563. The total number of girls under instruction in all classes of schools rose from 69,873 to 78,344. The advance was thus 12·1 per cent. against 6·6 per cent. in the previous year.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Results of the Matriculation Examination and the Higher Examination for Women.

For the Matriculation examination 36 female candidates appeared against 34 in the previous year and 16 passed against 19. The percentage of passes thus fell from 56 to 44, though it was above the average for the Presidency, viz., 22·6 per cent. Of the 16 successful candidates 4 were Native Christians, 5 East Indians and 7 Europeans. For the Higher Examination for Women, 233 appeared, of whom 160 were successful; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 234 and 154. 1 Brahman candidate presented herself for examination, but failed.

Number and strength of upper secondary schools for girls.

The number of upper secondary schools for girls rose from 27 to 30 and of pupils from 2,455 to 2,684. In all the circles, except the Central, the number of entrances for and passes at the Higher Examination for Women declined, but the percentage of passes was 74 against 71. At the Middle School examination, 126 pupil candidates passed out of 157 presented, against 119 out of 152 examinees in the previous year.

Distribution of pupils according to classes of population.

Europeans and Eurasians formed, as might be expected, the bulk of the pupils. 26 per cent. were Native Christians and 3 per cent. were Vaisyas; there was a total absence of Muhammadans and of the other classes of Hindus.

(c) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of middle schools for girls.

English middle schools rose in number from 62 to 63, and their attendance from 4,565 to 4,922, while Vernacular middle schools advanced from 100 to 125 and their pupils from 8,041 to 9,452. Pupils in the middle departments rose from 1,345 to 1,460, and in primary departments from 11,261 to 12,914. The average strength of each school fell from 78 to 76.

Distribution of pupils in the middle department according to the classes of population.

Including the middle departments of upper secondary schools there were altogether 2,113 Middle School pupils against 1,978 in 1888-89, distributed as follows among the different classes of the community:—Europeans and Eurasians 623, Native Christians 1,028, Muhammadans 23, Brahmans 53, Vaisyas 32, Sudras 338 and others 16.

(d) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for girls.

The number and strength of public primary schools for girls for the last two years are contrasted below:—

Class of schools.		1888-89		1889-90.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper Primary	22	1,026	24	1,191
	Lower do.	16	698	12	453
Board schools ...	Upper do.	21	1,278	24	1,234
	Lower do.	34	1,286	37	1,479
Under private management.					
Aided schools ...	Upper Primary	210	11,185	178	9,515
	Lower do.	242	7,216	267	7,885
Unaided schools ...	Upper do.	24	949	19	786
	Lower do.	108	2,818	122	3,499
Total ..	Upper do.	277	14,438	245	12,726
	Lower do.	400	12,018	438	13,316
Grand Total ...		677	26,456	683	26,042

Aided and unaided upper primary schools under private management were fewer than in 1888-89 by 32 and 5 schools, respectively. The lower primary section received an addition of 25 aided and 14 unaided schools. The total number of upper primary schools for girls decreased by 32, while that of lower

primary schools increased by 38. The average strength of upper and lower primary schools, however, remained almost the same as in 1888-89, viz., 52 and 30, respectively.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

Number of girls presented and passed for the fifth and higher standards.

Particulars relating to the number of girls presented and passed for the fifth, and higher standards are shown below :—

Standards.		Number presented.	Number passed.
Fifth standard	1889-90	477	344
	1888-89	346	265
Sixth do.	1889-90	134	110
	1888-89	157	132
Seventh do.	1889-90	45	30
	1888-89	18	10

A comparison of the figures for the past three years shows improvement in all the standards; the figures for 1888-89 were incomplete in consequence of the non-receipt of certain returns from Godávari and Kistna.

VIII.—Education of Special Classes.

(a) *Europeans and Eurasians.*

There was an increase of 53 in the number of European and Eurasian pupils under instruction during the year. About 89 per cent. of the whole number were being educated in institutions solely or mainly intended for these classes.

(b) *Muhammadans.*

Muhammadan pupils

The number of Muhammadan pupils in public schools rose from 46,490 to 50,002 or by 7·5 per cent., and in private schools from 9,988 to 25,198 or by 152 per cent. for reasons already assigned.

Education of Mappilas.

The number of Mappilla public schools advanced from 347 to 359 and the attendance from 15,117 to 15,838.

(c) *Aboriginal and Backward Classes.*

The number of schools in the Agency tracts increased from 336 to 360 and the attendance from 8,483 to 8,680.

IX.—Indigenous Education.

Number and strength of indigenous schools.

The year opened with 3,552 indigenous and private schools with 59,638 pupils, and closed with 4,286 with 83,496 pupils. There was thus an addition of 21 per cent. to the number of schools and of 40 per cent. to that of pupils.

X.—Scholarships.

Government scholarships awarded on the results of the University examinations.

5 scholarships were set apart to assist distinguished Bachelors of Arts in continuing their studies, 4 of these were awarded and made tenable in the Presidency college. Of the 16 B.A. scholarships notified, only 8 were awarded, 1 to a Muhammadan and 7 to Hindus. 2 women, 1 Mappilla, 3 Uriyas, 1 belonging to the backward classes recognized in the Grant-in-aid Code, and 14 Muhammadans were awarded F.A. scholarships, thus appropriating 21 of the 30 laid down in the notification.

Scholarships awarded under the Grant-in-aid Code.

Only 6 against 9 institutions in 1888-89 received scholarship grants under chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code, the total amount being Rs. 3,703.

Government scholarships in girls' schools.

20 scholarships were allotted to enable female students, who have passed the Middle School examination, to continue their studies for the Matriculation or Upper

Secondary examination. Only one, however, applied, and a scholarship was awarded to her. There was again a decrease in the number and amount of Government primary scholarships in Government girls' schools.

Other scholarships.

A larger amount than in the year previous was spent on scholarships in technical and industrial institutions. The Art and Industrial school, Nazareth, received a grant of Rs. 3,601 and two others, grants of Rs. 321 and Rs. 76, respectively. The Victoria Technical Institute paid Rs. 389 towards scholarships in connection with the Teachers' college and the School of Arts.

Expenditure on scholarships.

The total expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions was Rs. 53,414, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 31,064 and Local and Municipal funds Rs. 323.

XI.—General Remarks.

Physical education.

During the year, increased attention was paid to physical training in colleges and schools. The number of trained gymnastic and drill instructors rose from 215 to 226, of whom 29 were attached to colleges, 163 to secondary schools, 16 to primary schools and 18 to training and other special institutions. The Negapatam municipality opened a gymnasium for the benefit of pupils attending the various elementary schools in the town.

Accommodation and sanitary condition of colleges and schools.

In colleges and upper secondary schools, and in many lower secondary schools, the accommodation provided was on the whole fairly adequate. The bulk of lower secondary schools, however, and nearly all primary schools, presented a sorry spectacle in this respect. Assistance is now rendered, under the Grant-in-aid Code, to managers of village schools in order to enable them to make improvements of this nature. In not a few cases grants were refused or suspended on account of insufficient accommodation, or the insanitary condition of school-houses.

Libraries.

Grants to the extent of Rs. 403 were paid during the year for college and school libraries.

Grant-in-aid Code.

Chapter III of the Grant-in-aid Code was under revision during the year, and section I of chapter IX was amended by the addition of pottery and band music to the list of subjects therein specified. The recommendations of the education commission are being gradually carried out. Results grants, amounting to Rs. 1,68,984, Rs. 1,79,928 and Rs. 65,646, were paid from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, respectively, against Rs. 1,08,325, Rs. 1,79,712 and Rs. 65,082 in the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial funds thus rose by 56 per cent. Two causes chiefly led to this result, viz., payment of grants at maximum rates up to the sanctioned limit and payment of over-earned grants.

Relative expenditure from public funds on Secondary and Primary education.

In the following summary the expenditure from public funds on secondary and primary schools is compared with the total outlay on those schools. The figures relating to primary classes of secondary schools are included in those of primary schools :—

Classes of institutions.	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total from all sources.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total from all sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary schools ... For boys ...	1,01,237	11,858	23,095	9,22,167	1,21,001	13,084	27,845	9,63,635
Secondary schools ... For girls ...	47,938	385	311	1,47,876	44,153	190	159	1,38,191
Primary schools ... For boys ..	1,16,475	3,75,177	93,566	15,06,999	1,48,363	4,11,326	93,567	15,90,308
Primary schools ... For girls ...	92,536	6,138	7,782	3,30,058	1,23,353	10,312	7,016	3,78,997
Total ...	3,58,186	3,93,558	1,24,754	29,07,100	4,31,870	4,34,912	1,28,087	30,71,131

The total expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 10,70,043 to Rs. 11,01,826 or by 3 per cent., while that on primary schools and classes rose from Rs. 18,37,057 to Rs. 19,69,305 or by 7 per cent. The relatively larger outlay on primary education is satisfactory. The increased outlay on secondary schools was met by a larger contribution from all sources of income. Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, respectively contributed Rs. 15,979, Rs. 1,031 and Rs. 4,098 more than in 1888-89.

General financial review.

In the Local fund budgets for 1889-90, a sum of Rs. 9,60,219 was provided for expenditure under Grant II, Education. This was exclusive of the provision for school buildings under Grant I and for Medical schools under Grant III. The actual expenditure was Rs. 8,05,392, leaving a sum of Rs. 1,54,827 unappropriated. Of the entire allotment, no less than Rs. 2,64,920 were assigned as grants-in-aid. The actual outlay, however, was only Rs. 2,02,257. The sanctioned grant for expenditure from Municipal funds was Rs. 2,70,790, including Rs. 1,04,640 for grants-in-aid. The total expenditure and the outlay on grants-in-aid, respectively, amounted to Rs. 2,47,166 and Rs. 88,751 or 91 and 85 per cent., respectively, of the sanctioned estimates. The total assets of the educational department were Rs. 1,49,846 against Rs. 1,62,000 as per revised estimate. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 13,35,999 against Rs. 13,32,000 in the revised budget. The excess was due to arrear payments made during the year and to excess expenditure on Government colleges and schools. On the other hand, there was a saving under grants-in-aid and adjusting heads, the actual expenditure (Rs. 4,93,923) falling short of the revised estimate by Rs. 26,227; this saving mainly occurred under results grants.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1889-90.)

Strength.

The strength of the Madras Medical College fell from 344 in 1888-89 to 337 in the year under report. There was an increase of 10 in the second department and of 6 in the number of casual students, whilst the senior department decreased by 6 and the junior department by 17. In the senior and second departments there was an increase in the number of Europeans and Eurasians, non-Brahmans and Muhammadans, but the number of Brahmans declined from 21 to 18 and of Native Christians from 19 to 14. In the junior department there was a large increase in the number of Brahmans and a corresponding decrease in the number of Native Christians.

Casual students.

Of the 34 casual students, 27 belonged to the senior, 1 to the second, and 6 to the junior departments. 21 of the 27 were students that had failed at one or other of the University examinations. Two Surgeons of the Medical staff went through a course of operative surgery for promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major. The number of casual students continued to increase, the number last year being 28 and in 1887-88, 17.

Female students.

The number of female students advanced from 34 to 46, of whom 40 were Europeans and Eurasians and 6 Native Christians. No less than 29 were scholarship-holders.

Second department.

The second department is now open only to females, passed hospital assistants and military and colonial apprentices who wish to qualify for the college diploma of Apothecary. There was an appreciable advance from 40 to 51 in its strength, the increase being chiefly under female students. All the 4 female students that appeared for the final examination passed, and of the 24 students examined for the Primary examination 16 were successful.

University examinations.

The results of the various University examinations held in July 1890 were, on the whole, not so satisfactory as in the preceding year. The results of the First L.M.S. examination must be considered a decided failure, only 3 candidates passing out of 38 sent up. The percentage of passes at the Second L.M.S. examination was 46 against 54 in the preceding year. The following table exhibits the results of each examination compared with 1888-89 :—

	1889-90.			1888-89.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M.S. examination	38	3	8	55	14	25
Second L.M.S. do.	13	6	46	21	11	54
Preliminary Scientific	2	2	100	10	5	50
First M.B. and C.M.	1	1	100	5	4	80
Second M.B. and C.M.	3	1	33	6	4	75
Total ...	57	13	23	97	38	39

Library. During the year, 74 new volumes were added to the library, bringing the total number of books up to 7,281. The late Dr. John Shortt, who was a student of the college and a retired Deputy Surgeon-General of the Madras Medical Service, died in April 1889, bequeathing his library to the college. Of the 950 books thus added to the library, 426 were selected as having a scientific value. With this contribution the books now in the libraries number 7,769 volumes. Considerable additions were made to the museum and herbarium.

General. Various important improvements in connection with the laboratories were carried out, and the construction of a hygienic laboratory was sanctioned by Government. The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 8,340. A choral society and a ladies' lawn tennis club were started during the year.

Financial. Excluding the military pay of the Principal and Professors (Rs. 70,149) the expenditure for the year aggregated Rs. 76,284 against Rs. 75,911 in the preceding year. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 15,779 and the contributions from local and municipal funds amounted to Rs. 11,943. The increase in expenditure chiefly occurred under "salaries" and "house-rent allowance."

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1889-90.)

Male branch. The strength of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum fell from 290 at the beginning of the year to 263 on the 31st March 1890. The admissions were 56 and the departures 83, the latter being all satisfactorily accounted for. Of the total number of pupils, 89 were Europeans and 174 East Indians. The results of the various examinations in the telegraph classes were satisfactory, and out of 13 candidates for the Middle School examination 5 passed, 1 being in the first class. At the close of the year there were 69 pupils in the various technical classes. The total number of boys attending the gymnasium was 146. The health of the pupils was again not very satisfactory, and there were 5 deaths. The receipts amounted to Rs. 89,202 and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,00,437. The deficit is explained by the fact that the usual donation from the Lawrence Asylum Press was not forthcoming during the year. Rs. 31,766 were spent on buildings.

Female branch. The attendance in the female branch was 66 on the 31st March 1890; 49 of these were Europeans and 17 East Indians. The admissions numbered 15 and the departures 12. The results of the public examinations continued to be very creditable. The health of the girls was better than that of the boys. The receipts amounted to Rs. 33,203 and the expenditure to Rs. 27,350, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 5,853. The average annual cost per girl for 1889-90 was Rs. 310 or Rs. 34 in excess of the cost per head for 1888-89. The increase was chiefly due to increased expenditure under books and stationery and clothing materials, as well as to an adjustment in the pay of the Principal, the Consulting Physician, and the Apothecary, part of which is now debited to the female branch of the asylum.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. (1889-90.)

Counting the Police test as a separate examination and omitting the Primary School examination, there were 15 examinations held during the year, or, apparently, two more than in the preceding year. The real increase, however, was only one examination, and was due to the fact that the Higher Examinations in Science were held four times last year instead of three as in the year previous. The Police test was not counted in last year's report. The Primary School examination has been omitted, because, though held under the orders of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, it was conducted in a different manner from the other examinations.

Special Tests. The aggregate number of candidates registered for the various Special tests was 6,392 against 4,151 in 1888. The increase was thus 2,241, and it occurred in every test except the Account Code, Higher and Lower grades. This was due probably to the recent orders of Government allowing Matriculates and Middle School men the privilege of appearing for the tests up to December 1893 only. Such candidates will, therefore, lose no time in presenting themselves before the prescribed period lapses. The numbers examined and passed were 5,550 and 1,650, while the corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,647 and 1,035. The percentage of passed to examined was thus 30 against 28 in 1888-89. Taking the tests separately, the usual fluctuations were observed. The results in the Revenue Test, Higher grade, were worse than in previous years, and worse, too, than the results in any of the other tests except Précis-writing. The percentage of passes in the latter subject was, however, somewhat better. 1,313 candidates in all qualified by means of the special tests for various classes of public appointments, against 751 in the preceding year. 435 passed the translation, lower test, only.

Police and Salt Tests. For the Police test, 96 candidates appeared and 30 passed against 139 and 21 respectively in 1888-89. 654 candidates appeared for the Salt Department examinations and 330 succeeded in passing against 689 and 399, respectively, in 1888-89.

Higher examinations in Science, &c. 4 examinations in Science, Arts, Industries and Commerce were held during the year. 911 candidates appeared and 486 were successful against 582 and 412, respectively in 1888-89; that is, 53 per cent. passed against 70 in the preceding year. The number of individual candidates rose from 170 to 269.

Middle School examination. The following statement shows the number registered, examined and passed at the Middle School examination held in December 1889 as compared with the results for 1888:—

	Registered.						Examined.					
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Pupils	7,693	7,737	390	378	8,083	8,115	7,439	7,576	378	369	7,817	7,945
Others	1,735	1,677	49	53	1,784	1,730	1,652	1,578	43	46	1,695	1,624
Total ...	9,428	9,414	439	431	9,867	9,845	9,091	9,154	421	415	9,512	9,569

	Passed.											
	Males.				Females.				Total.			
	1889.		1888.		1889.		1888.		1889.		1888.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Pupils	2,764	36	3,500	45	302	77	272	72	3,066	38	3,772	46
Others	709	41	742	44	24	50	23	44	733	43	765	47
Total ...	3,473	37	4,242	45	326	74	295	68	3,799	39	4,537	46

The percentage of passes fell from 46 in 1888 to 39 in the year under report. Private students were most successful with 43 per cent. and private and aided schools came next with 41 per cent. of passes. Female candidates were twice as successful as male candidates. Out of the 3,799 candidates passed, 517 were in the first class. Among male pupil-candidates, the best results were shown by Brahmans, and among female pupil-candidates by Native Christians. One female pupil-candidate came up from the Muhammadan community and acquitted herself with great credit, taking a place in the first class. The number of candidates who brought up optional languages was 9,800, viz., 1,273 Sanskrit, 2,605 Telugu, 3,426 Tamil, 730 Malayalam, 767 Canarese and 599 other languages. The percentage of passes was exceedingly high, averaging about 90 per cent. None of the 162 female candidates who were examined failed in any of the vernaculars. As usual, the favorite optional subjects were Mathematics, English History and Physical Geography.

Special Primary examination.

Altogether 2,097 candidates registered their names for the Special Primary examination, of whom 1,374 were males and 723 were females. The percentage of passes was 40 or 5 less than last year.

Female education.

The following table exhibits the results of female education as tested by examinations during the last five years:—

	Special Upper Primary.		Middle School.		Higher Examination for Women.		Total.	
	Registered.	Passed	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.
1885-86	657	282	336	89	218	123	1,211	494
1886-87	739	460	468	281	184	142	1,391	883
1887-88	808	315	480	265	188	104	1,476	684
1888-89	757	329	431	295	234	154	1,422	778
1889-90 ...	723	271	439	326	233	160	1,395	757

All classes of the community were represented amongst the female candidates for the Special Primary examination. The percentage of passes at the Higher Examination for women was 69 against 66 in the previous year.

Primary School examination.

The first Primary School examination under the Government notification of 29th January 1889 was held in December 1889–February 1890. 6,428 candidates of all classes appeared for the examination, and 4,040 in all, or nearly 63 per cent. of them, passed; of the latter, 2,306 qualified for Government service by passing in all the compulsory subjects and in two or more optional ones.

Financial.

Fee collections for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,46,791, whilst charges aggregated Rs. 83,842, leaving a surplus profit of Rs. 62,949 in favor of Government. In 1888-89 the receipts were Rs. 89,370, the charges Rs. 78,210 and the surplus Rs. 11,160. This immense increase in the profits of the commission arose from the increase in the number of examinations and candidates, the credit of fees collected on account of examinations not held in the year under report, and the fact that all the expenses of the Primary School examination had not been liquidated at the close of the year.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1889.)

Books registered.

The total number of books, pamphlets and periodicals registered during the year was 1,366, or nearly 200 more than the number reported for the previous year. The steady increase noted in last year's report has, therefore, been fully maintained. The total number of books and pamphlets was 1,138 and of periodicals 228. 8 new periodicals were started and 7 of the preceding year's disappeared during the year. The registered publications in the different languages, re-classed under the three general heads, *Original works*, *Translations* and *Republications*, stood thus:—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
Original works	220	398	22	109	749
Republications	38	373	84	51	546
Translations	5	62	1	3	71
Total ..	263	833	107	163	1,366

There was, therefore, a marked improvement in the number of original works and translations and a falling off in the number of mere republications. Indian classical works were also more numerous, the number of Sanskrit works being 95 against 55, of Persian 9 against 2, and of polyglot 163 against 102. Out of the total number of publications registered, 611 were religious works and 337 educational, showing an increase of 121 works in the former class and 111 in the latter. The number of English publications rose from 257 to 263 and of Telugu from 123 to 211.

Subjects.

There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of compendiums, keys and paraphrases, and about 60 works of general usefulness, of which 20 were contributed by graduates of the Madras University, were published. History and biography were, as usual, but poorly represented, the only work of any interest being the "History of the Bobbili Zamindari." A new Telugu play, entitled Kamalinikalahamsa Nátaka, is a metrical romance based on a modern Sanskrit drama. Works of fiction were not numerous, nor of much merit. An interesting collection of Indian fables in English with illustrations, which first appeared in the *Leisure Hour*, was reprinted by the Christian Vernacular Education Society; it was the production of a native graduate and barrister of the High Court. Poetical works were not so numerous as usual. The principal were the Rámáyana Venba, Kasikalambakam, Kachi Kalambakam in Tamil, instructive verses for Telugu women, and a song-book in Telugu. An adaptation in Tamil verse of Goldsmith's Hermit, by a Hindu graduate, may also be mentioned. A new edition of the Tamil Kural by Mr. T. M. Scott is remarkable from its peculiar system of printing. The number of language publications showed a considerable increase. Amongst these may be noted Mr. Adam's First Work in English with a key; an annotated edition, by the same author, of Blackie's Self-culture; Mr. Quinn's notes on the White Doe of Rylstone, forming a valuable addition to Wordsworthian literature; an enlarged and revised edition of a Tamil-English dictionary; an English-Tulu dictionary; Andhrasabda Ratnákara, a Telugu dictionary; an annotated and enlarged edition of a grammar of old Kanarese; a collection of Tamil proverbs and Sanskrit moral sayings with English renderings; and a Telugu translation of Kalidása's Chandraloka, a standard work on Sanskrit rhetoric. The legal publications in English were all new editions of old works or law digests. Among the Hindu law books may be mentioned a Tamil translation of the Mánava Dharmasastra and Yajnavalkya Smriti and Devala Dharmasastra with Telugu comment. A digest of Mysore Law Reports and a Revenue Hand-book of Travancore are the first publications of the kind in native states. The Chikitsa Darpana or "Mirror of Treatment" in Telugu and "Navaratna Vaidya Chintámani" in Tamil are publications on the Hindu system of medicine. A book in Tamil verse on branding, the popular Indian remedy for all cattle-diseases, is likely to attract the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The discussions relating to the aims and objects of the National Congress gave rise to a Telugu translation of an English pamphlet on the subject. A Tamil translation of the Elements of Political Economy by a native graduate is the only other work of a political nature. The only book on pure philosophy or logic was a Sanskrit work, entitled "Sámánya Nirukti," and treating chiefly of reasoning by analogy. Hindu religious works numbered 384, Christian 157, Muhammadan 49, Theosophic 12, Anti-Christian 8,

and Brahmo 1, the total amounting to nearly 45 per cent. of the published literature of the year. The works most deserving of mention were the Taittiríyopanishad, the Yoga and Vedanta systems, the Bhagavadgítá with vernacular paraphrase, the Prabodhachandrodaya in Tamil verse, the Yógávasishtam, the Biblical and Theological Dictionary of Dr. H. Bower in Tamil, and the Hindu Examiner. Scientific works were mostly elementary. The only work of travel was a Tamil account of a trip to Northern India by one of the Congress delegates.

The number of works in whose case copyright was registered during the year was 303, of which 256 were private and 47 Government publications. The copyright laws were enforced with much vigor and the sale of indecent publications severely dealt with. Copyrights.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1889-90.)

The number of students on the rolls of the Madras School of Arts increased from 212 to 364, or 72 per cent., and the average daily attendance also rose from 141 to 181. The only classes which did not participate in this improvement were those preparing pupils for the Preliminary Higher examination, first stage, and the advanced Higher examination. The elementary free-hand class rose from 109 to 244 in strength. This large increase is attributed by the Superintendent to the reduction of the fee from 8 to 4 annas, and to the admission as free scholars of the children of *bonâ fide* artizans. The English class, which was started in November 1886 for the benefit of the apprentices, was reorganized in July last to afford instruction to the general students attending the drawing classes. Only about 5 per cent. of the whole number of students on the rolls are now entirely ignorant of English. The special classes for wood-engraving and architectural drawing were attended by 36 and 27 students against 30 and 10 respectively on the 31st March 1889; but the strength of the modelling class fell from 11 to 8. The evening class had an accession of 10 students, and the average daily attendance rose from 8 to 10. At the Middle School examination 22 candidates passed in drawing out of 41 who appeared. 5 students examined in wood-engraving, modelling and silversmiths' work were all successful. The number of candidates in the previous year was 52, of whom 27 passed, the same number as in the year under report. For the Higher examination in drawing, painting and design, 39 students appeared against 45 in the preceding year, and the number that completed the first and second stages rose from 3 and 3 to 7 and 4 respectively. The number of girls continued to decrease, falling from 18 in the preceding year and 36 in 1887-88 to 13 in the year under report. They were all Europeans or Eurasians. The number of European or Eurasian male students fell from 22 to 13, whilst there was an immense increase in the number of non-Brahmin Hindus. The Industrial department fully sustained its growing popularity. There were 94 apprentices and scholars against 51 in 1888-89, distributed thus: pottery 34, wood-carving 33, metal-work 17, lacquer-work 5, and carpet-weaving 5. 3 students in the carpet-weaving branch were learning lacquer-work also. The pottery branch had the largest attendance and turned out a considerable quantity of work. Sales of manufactures yielded Rs. 9,875 against Rs. 12,230 in the previous year. The charges of the school amounted to Rs. 40,528 or Rs. 90 less than in 1888-89, whilst the receipts totalled Rs. 17,982 against Rs. 15,526. The increase in receipts was due to more prompt realization of outstandings. The receipts of the Artistic department were Rs. 1,321 and the charges Rs. 17,279; those of the Industrial department were Rs. 16,661 and Rs. 23,249 respectively. These figures, compared with those of the preceding year, show an improvement in the Industrial and a falling off in the Artistic departments. The total Government grant amounted to Rs. 24,499 against Rs. 26,476 in the previous year, and the credit balance of the school at the end of the year under report was Rs. 3,049 against Rs. 1,384.

Government Central Museum. (1889-90.)

Visitors. The total number of visitors to the museum during the year was 378,234 against 337,801 in 1888-89. The number of Gosha visitors was 2,186 against 1,779.

Herbarium. The species belonging to the Natural Orders Urticaceæ and Orchideæ were arranged according to the "Flora of British India." A collection of plants, ferns and grasses was presented by Dr. G. King of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens.

Art gallery. Considerable progress was made with the arrangement of the Art gallery, and many of the arms from the Tanjore armoury were exhibited in wall cases.

Numismatics. The most important addition to the collection of coins was a series of fifteen Roman *aurei*, which were found by a native when digging in the fort at Vinukonda in the Kistna district.

Ethnology and antiquities. A relic casket from the stupas of Guntupalle, a wooden doorway from a temple in the Anantapur district, and, a Pallava grant purchased from the Dharmakarta of Kuram, a village near Kanchipuram, were added to the collection of South Indian antiquities.

Natural history. A large cachalot or sperm whale was washed on shore at Madras in the month of January; its skull alone could be preserved. The collection of Crustacea made by the Superintendent last year in the Gulf of Manaar was examined and named by Mr. J. R. Henderson; a collection of scorpions and centipedes from the Madras Presidency was submitted to Mr. R. J. Pocock of the British Museum (Natural History) and described by him; and a large number of butterflies, caught in the Nílgiris, Mysore, Madras, and Ganjam, were added to the collections.

Index collection. The commencement was made of an index collection, based on that of the British Museum (Natural History), which is intended to teach the most important points in the structure of the principal types of animal life and the terms used in describing them.

Tours. Tours were made by the Superintendent to Pámban, the Ceylon pearl banks, and the Nílgiris, where shikarees were engaged in shooting birds.

Publications. The following publications were issued :—Catalogue of the Sultáns of Delhi, History of the Coinage of the East India Company, and Notes on the Pearl and Chank Fisheries and the Marine Fauna of the Gulf of Manaar.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1889-90.)

During the year, the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library was removed from the Presidency College, where it had been located for the past twenty years, to a room in the Government buildings of Fort St. George. The whole of the yearly allowance of Rs. 600 granted to the library for the purchase and transcription of rare and useful manuscripts was spent—Rs. 85 in the purchase of manuscripts, Rs. 135 in transcription of manuscripts, Rs. 228 in binding books and varnishing glass book cases; whilst the removal of the library involved expenses which were defrayed by the balance. In all 192 manuscripts were purchased and 13 transcribed. Two collections of Sanskrit manuscripts were added to the library. Forty-eight of these were rare works which the library did not previously possess. During the year, the library was visited by 803 persons, of whom 364 were readers, 256 copyists and 183 visitors. The corresponding numbers in the previous year were 888, 505, 180 and 203 respectively. The preparation of the revised descriptive catalogue of the library was proceeded with during the year, but was not finished. The diminution in the number of visitors was due to the temporary transfer of its site.

The Madras Observatory. (1889.)

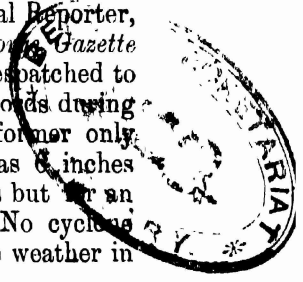
Publication. The distribution of the second volume of the new series of "Madras Meridian Circle Observations, 1865, 1866 and 1867," was completed and the third volume relating to the years 1868–70 was partly put through the press; but, owing to the illness of the Astronomer and to the necessity for repairing the observatory buildings, the work was seriously delayed.

Observations. The ordinary time determinations were made with the transit circle until November 16th, and afterwards with a small transit instrument by Dolland. The only work attempted with the equatoreals was the observation of an occultation of Jupiter on April 20th, observations on four nights in July and August of a comet discovered by Professor Davidson of San Francisco, and an unsuccessful search for the planet Vera in October, when it was probably too faint for the largest instrument available at Madras.

Buildings and instruments. In November 1889 the transit circle had to be dismounted and the room thoroughly repaired. The equatoreals have been in use for a great number of years, and steps are now being taken to put them in good order.

Madras mean time. The arrangements for indicating Madras mean time to the shipping and to the public were precisely the same as those adopted in 1888 and described in last year's report. The fort time-signal gun worked exceedingly well, firing 730 times, 718 of which were absolutely accurate, making a percentage of 98·25 correct signals, or the highest on record.

Meteorology. The Madras Meteorological register was continued in the form adopted since the year 1861, and the results were communicated to the Meteorological Reporter, Madras, besides being published in a supplement of the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the two leading local newspapers. Weather telegrams were despatched to Simla about 8½ a.m. daily throughout the year. The meteorological records during 1889 showed a great deficiency of healthy wind and rainfall. The former only averaged 148 miles per day instead of 172 miles, while the rainfall was 6 inches below the mean of the last 75 years, and would have been much less but for an unexpected downpour of 12 inches towards the end of December. No cyclone visited Madras, though three distant ones had a marked effect upon the weather in November and December.



Madras Meteorological Department. (1889-90.)

No changes of any importance were made either in the working or conditions of the Madras Presidency Meteorological department during the year under review, those effected in consequence of the reorganization of the Indian Meteorological department on the recommendation of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and enumerated in the last Administration report, having apparently proved satisfactory. Meteorological registers were maintained, as usual, at 18 observatories belonging to the second and third classes, as detailed in last year's report. It is hoped that the Madras Meteorological office will be supplied with a set of autographic instruments ere long and so raised to the rank of a first-class observatory. The discontinuance of the 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. records at 11 stations had the disadvantage of preventing the usual supply of climatic and other meteorological information to Collectors, &c., for insertion in their annual reports, as the 8 a.m. records taken expressly for the "Indian daily weather chart" and storm-warning service were telegraphed direct to either Simla or Calcutta. Steps are, however, being taken to remedy this defect in future. 4 observatories were inspected during the year, viz., Bangalore, Masulipatam, Mercara and Rajahmundry, and were generally found to be in good order. At Bangalore the wet bulb thermometer and the anemometer had to be cleaned, but the instruments worked, on the whole, correctly. Proposals were made to transfer the site of the observatory at Masulipatam from the Civil Dispensary to the Port office, as is usual at other coast stations, but these were not approved of by the Reporter. The instruments at Mercara were still found to be unsatisfactory. At Rajahmundry, the index error of the barometer was found to have increased, and the thermometers were in bad order. The list of instruments supplied was smaller than usual this year, showing more care on the part of the observers. The expenditure decreased to the extent of Rs. 3,343 as compared with 1888, consequent on the introduction of revised rates of pay to mofussil observers. It amounted in all to Rs. 10,878.

Revenue Board rain stations.

Rainfall was registered at 316 Revenue Board rain stations in the Madras Presidency during the year, and monthly statements were regularly submitted to the Madras Meteorological office from the 21 districts, the results being tabulated and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Each return was carefully examined on its receipt and returned for revision and correction whenever errors were detected, an arrangement which was found to work exceedingly well. A new rain gauge, made at the Public Works Workshops, was tested and issued in December, with a suitable glass measure, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári and Separate Revenue. This was the only one supplied. Proposals for the general improvement and adoption of one uniform system of rainfall registration all over India, submitted by Mr. J. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, having been approved of by Government, steps were being taken to replace all the rain gauges hitherto in use by new ones of one standard pattern.

Returns.

The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1889 as registered at the various observatories :—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1889.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.
Amíni Divi ...	29·882	·846	...	82·2	10·7	77	165	60·51	115
Bangalore ..	26·986	·577	...	74·3	19·4	77	112	36·73	94
Bellary ...	28·372	·578	...	81·2	22·5	55	159	27·10	76
Cochin ...	29·889	·817	...	80·7	12·6	78	...	109·41	165
Coimbatore ...	28·573	·754	...	80·5	21·5	88	88	15·40	64
Cuddapah ...	29·470	·694	..	84·2	20·9	69	.	48·63	93
Kurnool ..	28·981	·645	..	81·9	24·2	68		27·91	80
Madras ...	29 840	·726	142·3	81·2	16·1	78	148	43·39	84
Madura ...	29·463	·758	...	84·4	19·7	72	72	28·52	63
Mangalore ...	29·912	·801	...	80·4	12·3	83	68	142 85	137
Masulipatam	29 875	·822	...	81 8	16·9	79	110	52·60	96
Mercara ...	26·157	·471	.	67·2	19·4	70	107	142·84	167
Negapatam ...	29·895	·801	...	82·5	13·4	77	128	38·04	54
Rajahmundry.	29·767	·699	...	83·1	18·4	69	...	56·95	105
Salem ...	28·941	·738		81·5	22·1	69	77	48·75	105
Secunderabad.	28·054	·548	...	79·5	22·6	55	164	30·02	95
Trichinopoly ...	29·695	·713	...	83·7	20·7	62	155	33 47	59
Wellington ..	24·242	·400	...	62·6	18·1	70	63	55·91	139

NOTE.—In the cases of Bangaloro, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Mangaloro, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Rajahmundry, the means of the 8 a.m. observations are given ; temperature in shade is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature.

Extreme Meteorological results for 1889.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	°	On	°	On	°	On	MILES.	On	INCHES.	On
Amíni Divi ...	...	...	96·0	May 22	68·2	Jan. 3	660	July 18	4·05	Sept. 15
Bangalore ...	...	.	97·3	May 5	52·4	Jan. 2	336	July 21	3·36	Aug. 2
Bellary ...	...	...	108 1	April 18	52·0	Dec. 17	479	July 20	2·76	Sept. 6
Cochin ...	...	...	95·6	April 16	67·4	Dec. 23	...	...	4·41	Nov. 2
Coimbatore ...	. .	...	104·3	April 17	58·9	Jan. 1	264	June 27	1·22	Sept. 14
Cuddapah ...	...	...	113·3	May 4	58·8	Jan. 3	. .	...	6·92	Aug. 1
Kurnool ...	...	...	107·6	May 6	47·1	Dec. 13	. .	..	3·08	Sept. 23
Madras ...	163·7	June 6	107·0	June 5	61·9	Dec. 1	277	June 5	5·07	Dec. 18
Madura ...	...	...	105·0	May 28	64·2	Jan. 12	168	June 1	4·15	July 31
Mangalore ...	...	...	93·8	May 11	60·5	Nov. 29	240	June 2	5·40	June 4
Masulipatam ...	. .	...	110·7	June 4	58·4	Feb. 2	312	July 19	3·92	Oct. 17
Mercara ...	...	...	88·6	March 25	49·7	Oct. 26	350	May 25	4·05	June 7
Negapatam ...	...	...	100·6	June 4	66·2	Feb. 18	360	June 2	4·60	Dec. 19
Rajahmundry.	...	...	110·1	May 1	57·9	Dec. 12	...	...	3·80	Oct. 4
Salem ...	...	...	106·0	April 17	56·4	Dec. 1	185	March 24	3·56	May 2
Secunderabad.	...	...	110·4	May 12	49·1	Dec. 14	604	July 20	1·68	July 17
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	106·3	April 9	62·1	Jan. 24	460	June 7	6·32	April 25
Wellington ...	...	...	81·4	April 8	38·2	Dec. 22	323	June 4	2·16	Oct. 16

Government Architecture. (1889-90.)

The new Law Court, Madras, which was completed up to basement level at the end of 1888-89, was stopped for a short time during the rains, to allow the

work to settle. The work was recommenced afterwards and considerable progress made. The foundations for the additional ward to the Lying-in Hospital were partly laid and materials collected; the ward will be carried out in keeping with the other blocks of the hospital. The main buildings of the Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women have been completed. The Superintendent's quarters and out-buildings are in course of construction. This is a work, the cost of which is wholly defrayed by the committee. Collection of materials for the police station in Wallajah Road has been commenced. Several other minor works have also been carried out and designs prepared.

VERNACULAR PRESS. (1889.)

The following is a statement of the vernacular newspapers and magazines published in the Madras Presidency during the year 1889 :—

Language in which published.	Class and particulars of publication.																	
	General and political.							Educational and literary.					Religious.					
	Daily and weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Weekly.	Tri-monthly.	Fortnightly.	Monthly.	Total.	Weekly.	Fortnightly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Total.	Fortnightly.	Monthly.	Every two months.	Quarterly.	Total.	Grand Total.
Diglott.																		
Tamil and English ...	...	..	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	6
Telugu and English	..	..	2	..	...	..	2	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	3
Canarese and English ..	..	...	2	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tamil and Sanskrit ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Malayalam and Sanskrit ..	...	..			...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Sanskrit, English and Tamil.		...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Vernacular.																		
Tamil	..	2	6	1	7	1	17	...	4	5	...	9	7	5	2	...	14	40
Telugu	..	...	2	...	1	2	5	...	...	3	1	4	...	2	1	...	3	12
Canarese	.	...	3	...	1	...	4	...		4	...	4	...	5	...	...	5	13
Malayalam ...	..	...	3	1	. .	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	8
Hindustani	1	2	9	1	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total ...	1	4	29	3	11	3	51	...	5	13	1	19	9	17	3	1	30	100
Compare 1888 ...	1	6	26	4	9	8	54	1	3	9	1	14	6	12	1	..	19	87

Particulars of the papers having the largest circulation appear below :—

Language.	Name of paper.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Subject-matter of the paper.
Tamil	1. Satyathúthan	Monthly ...	5,500	A Christian religious paper.
	2. Poresuttam	Fortnightly ...	2,750	An organ of the Salvation Army.
	3. Vikata Dhútan	Weekly .	1,400	Comic.
	4. Gnánadípam	Monthly ...	1,200	Contains matters of interest to village schoolmasters.
	5. Aryajana paripálini	Fortnightly ...	1,000	Religious.
	6. Mauther Mitri	Monthly ...	1,000	A religious paper for women.
	7. Siluvaikkodi	Do. ...	1,000	A Christian religious paper.
	8. Sudésá Mitran	Bi-weekly ...	800	General and political.
Telugu ...	1. Messenger of Truth	Monthly ...	4,000	A Christian religious paper.
	2. Hindujanasamskárini ...	Do. ...	544	General and political.
	3. Andhraprakásika	Weekly ...	500	
Canarese ...	1. Vrittanta Patrika	Do. ...	1,500	Deals with Bangalore local affairs.
	2. Chilakalanarpu Viveha Rajadháni Gazette.	Monthly ...	1,000	General.
	3. Shastra Sanjívani	Do. ...	1,000	A religious paper.
	4. Vrittantha Chintámani ...	Weekly ...	900	Deals with Mysore affairs.
Malayalam ...	1. Kerala Sanchári	Do. ...	1,000	General and political.
	2. Kerala Patrika	Do. ...	900	
Hindustani ...	1. Sháms-ul-Akhbár	Do. ...	800	Deals with Hyderabad affairs.
	2. Jaridah-i-Rózgár	Do. ...	590	

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1889-90.)

THE headquarters office of the Archæological Surveyor to Government was moved from Madras to Bangalore. The Director-General Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., retired in June 1889; with this exception, the staff remained the same. Survey operations were conducted in North Arcot and Madura. The large and ancient temple of Tiruvallam was completely surveyed. The major portion of the year's work was the survey of the extensive buildings at Madura. These were well advanced towards completion. Some other places near Madura were also surveyed. The head draughtsman was sent to Amarávati in February 1890 to pack the recently excavated marbles and forward them to Madras. The packing was done; but before it could be completed, the river had fallen so low that a boat could not reach the place. The Collector has arranged for their transmission when the canals re-open. Survey work was conducted by Mr. Rea.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884.
(1889-90.)

District Boards, Taluk Boards and Unions.

THE Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in operation. There were 21 District Boards corresponding with the mofussil collectorates, and the administration of the local affairs of each district was primarily vested in a board consisting of a president, who was the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, among whom the officers in charge of Revenue divisions of the district were included *ex officio*. On the 31st March 1890, these boards consisted of 623 members against 640 on the corresponding date of the previous year and against the maximum sanctioned strength of 700. Of the total number, 78 were members *ex officio*, 304 (82 officials and 222 non-officials) were nominated by Government, and the remaining 241 (46 officials and 195 non-officials) were elected by Taluk Boards. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 79 *ex-officio* members, 324 (78 officials and 246 non-officials) nominated members, and 237 (37 officials and 200 non-officials) elected members. One-half of the members forming each District Board were elected by the Taluk Boards, except in Kurnool, where there is only one Taluk Board and in the Nílgiris, where there are none. The District Boards held, in the aggregate, 246 meetings against 218 in 1888-89, each of which was attended on an average by 14 members (4 officials and 10 non-officials), out of an average strength of 33. There were 86 Taluk Boards subordinate to the District Boards against 85 in 1888-89, the revenue taluks of Nandyál and Sirvel, which form the Head Assistant Collector's division in Kurnool, having been formed into a board during the year under report. Each Taluk Board consists of a president, who is the Revenue officer in charge of the division, and of not less than 12 members. On the 31st March 1890, these boards consisted of 1,079 members, who were all appointed by Government. Of these, 312 were officials and 767 non-officials, the corresponding numbers in the previous year having been 314 officials and 795 non-officials. The Taluk Boards held in all 1,097 meetings against 1,096 in 1888-89, the average attendance at each meeting being 7 members (2 officials and 5 non-officials) as in the preceding two years, out of an average strength of 13 members for each board. The Taluk Boards in all districts, except South Canara and Malabar, had union panchâyats working under them. There were 248 village unions against 239 in the previous year, the affairs of each union being managed by a panchâyat consisting of not less than 5 members, including the headmen of all the revenue villages comprised in the union, who are *ex-officio* members. The members of panchâyats are appointed by the Presidents of District Boards, but the power of removing them is retained by Government. On the 31st March 1890 the panchâyats had an aggregate strength of 2,312 members, of whom 606 were village officers, 281 other officials and 1,425 non-officials; the number of meetings held was 2,839 against 2,400 in 1888-89. Their work consisted chiefly in the supervision of conservancy establishments and the carrying out of local sanitary arrangements in the villages under their control, while, in some cases, the management of elementary schools, choultries and markets has been specially transferred to them by the Taluk Boards. The working of the Taluk Boards and union panchâyats was on the whole satisfactory.

Taxes and receipts.

Land-cess continued to be levied at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of the annual rent value in Malabar, at 1 anna and 3 pies in South Canara, and at 1 anna in the remaining districts, the rate in Godâvari having been raised from 9 pies to 1 anna

during the year under review. House-tax was levied in 169 unions against 127 in the previous year. In 87 unions, the tax was levied at the maximum rates, in 10 at three-fourth rates, in 62 at half rates and in the remaining 10 at quarter rates. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals passing along roads were levied in 20 districts at 279 stations against 264 in 1888-89. The subjoined statement shows the Local Fund receipts as compared with those of the previous year :—

——	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	22,92,290	21,48,677
Receipts under debt heads	15,782	45,916
Grants from Provincial funds	2,85,369	3,02,265
Contributions from Special funds	1,12,060	90,768
Revenue from rates and taxes	50,88,173	54,33,203
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institutions	1,21,003	1,41,294
Contributions from municipalities and private individuals	46,726	60,662
Income from endowments	3,25,619	3,36,385
Miscellaneous receipts	3,24,206	3,89,487
Total ...	86,11,228	89,48,657

The grants from Provincial funds were appropriated to the following purposes: Rs. 84,200 to public works, Rs. 81,613 to schools, Rs. 5,206 to hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 34,084 to choultries, and Rs. 13,000 to general purposes; besides Rs. 332 refunded to Local Boards in Cuddapah, Malabar and Nellore and Rs. 83,830 temporarily advanced to Local funds in Ganjam in order to make good the deficit therein, resulting from the inclusion of expenditure on minor famine works, &c. Of the grants for public works, Rs. 2,600 were paid to the North Arcot District Board for repairing certain roads and a bridge in the Wálajá taluk, Rs. 15,500 to the South Canara District Board for the construction of the Mundaje bridge, Rs. 66,000 to the Nílgiri District Board for roads, and Rs. 100 to the Shermádevi Taluk Board (Tinnevelly) towards the cost of constructing a dead-house at the Ambásamudram dispensary. Excepting Rs. 960 paid to the North Arcot Board for the Yeomiah school at Arcot and Rs. 2,654 paid to Local Boards on account of secondary schools at Chittoor (North Arcot), Russellkonda (Ganjam), and Tiruválúr (Tanjore), the management of which had been transferred to them by Government, the grants to schools were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the rules of the grant-in-aid code. The grant for hospitals and dispensaries included a sum of Rs. 2,066 contributed by the Arcot Langarkhána fund for the upkeep of the Ránipet hospital and Rs. 2,640 paid for the maintenance of the Rájá Mirásidár hospital at Tanjore. The Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nílgiri, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly Boards were, as usual, paid grants amounting to Rs. 34,084, in lieu of lands originally assigned for the maintenance of choultries and subsequently resumed by Government. A grant of Rs. 13,000 was paid to the Nílgiri District Board for general purposes in consideration of the smallness of its funds. The decrease of Rs. 21,292 under contributions from special funds occurs under the Pound fund, as the surplus receipts of this fund hitherto made over to local bodies were resumed and appropriated to agricultural services with effect from 1st April 1889. The increase of Rs. 3,45,030 under rates and taxes was made up of an increase of Rs. 2,17,450 under land-cess, Rs. 36,120 under house-tax and Rs. 91,460 under tolls. The increase under land-cess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 4,18,007 in 14 districts and a decrease of Rs. 2,00,557 in 7 others. The increase arose chiefly from the enhanced rate of land-cess levied in the Godávari district, from the prompt collection of current and arrear demands, and from the revision of the kistbandi (instalments of revenue) in 1888-89, while the decrease was attributed to the above-mentioned revision of the kistbandi, to the settlement in Kistna in 1888-89 of amounts due for the previous three or four years on certain zamindáríes and agraharams and to the unfavorable character of the season. The increase under house-tax arose chiefly from the imposition of the tax in 42 additional unions. The increase under tolls was ascribed to the establishment of 15 additional toll-gates, to the collection of arrears and to higher bids obtained at the sale of toll-farms.

The following statement shows the charges under the several heads as compared with those of the previous year:— *Expenditure.*

—	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public works	32,84,371	32,69,754
Public Works establishments including tolls and ferries	5,96,706	5,62,790
Tools and plant	28,243	34,636
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c.	1,27,552	1,50,241
Education	7,06,882	8,05,355
Medical and sanitary purposes	13,05,317	15,09,433
General establishments and contingencies	3,37,152	3,67,592
Investments	1,02,550	50,000
Charges under debt heads	23,778	37,354
Total ...	64,62,551	67,87,155
Balance ...	21,48,677	21,61,502
Grand Total ...	86,11,228	89,48,657

The total expenditure on public works consisted of Rs. 8,47,166 spent on the construction of new roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries, &c., and Rs. 24,22,588 on the maintenance of existing roads, bridges and avenues and on the repair of buildings, &c.

The outlay on roads, bridges, &c., and the number of miles of road newly constructed and maintained in the several districts are shown in the subjoined statement:— *Roads.*

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road repaired.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	Rs.	MILES.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	1	699	634	37,932
2. Arcot, North	10	19,605	1,398	1,49,383
3. Arcot, South	...	18,608	1,021	1,18,903
4. Bellary	2	19,647	618	55,380
5. Canara, South	18	49,135	994	62,030
6. Chingleput	12	2,171	688	1,12,146
7. Coimbatore	25	11,797	1,466	1,32,729
8. Cuddapah	2	12,835	1,228	93,734
9. Ganjam	½	9,887	694	96,052
10. Godâvari	31	1,09,366	846	1,01,188
11. Kistna	34	81,963	822	1,33,244
12. Kurnool	26	34,483	522	61,293
13. Madura	...	16,283	1,138	1,51,008
14. Malabar	3	36,299	1,337	1,75,897
15. Nellore	15	28,723	667	1,51,515
16. Nilgiris	...	23,831	473	55,468
17. Salem	2	35,053	1,487	86,698
18. Tanjore	12	29,566	1,466	1,43,918
19. Tinnevelly	2	90,815	946	1,24,783
20. Trichinopoly	4	16,100	622	83,082
21. Vizagapatam	8	38,148	785	1,07,502
Total ...	207	6,85,014	19,852	22,33,885

Local Fund public works were, as usual, supervised by the separate engineering establishments maintained by Local Boards, but a few special works, such as the construction of important bridges and the maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and channel banks, were carried out by the Public Works department.

There were 294 Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year, including 20 newly opened during its continuance. The total cost of these institutions, excluding that of additional medical practitioners employed on special duty, medical schools, District Medical and Sanitary officers' establishments, midwives and midwifery pupils, was Rs. 4,02,310 against Rs. 3,35,836 in 1888-89. The total number of patients treated showed a satisfactory advance on previous years, rising to 1,538,797 against 1,397,059 in 1888-89 and 1,293,882 in 1887-88. Besides 8 nurses employed in Cuddapah and who attended 228 labor cases, the Local Boards employed 128 regular midwives at a total cost of Rs. 14,678 against 110 entertained *Dispensaries and vaccination.*

at a cost of Rs. 12,423 in the previous year, and the total number of labor cases attended by them was 5,988 against 4,473 in 1888-89. The vaccine staff employed by the Local Boards consisted of 49 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 662 vaccinators and probationers; 718,733 operations in all were performed. In addition to these, medical subordinates attached to Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries vaccinated 22,126 persons. The total number of cases was thus 740,859, of which 710,712 or 96 per cent. were successful. The work done in the year under review shows a satisfactory advance on that of the previous year, and is the largest on record. The average cost of each successful operation by Local Fund vaccinators was 3 annas 8 pies or 1 pie less than in 1888-89. Vaccination by means of animal lymph was practised in all the districts of the Presidency except Anantapur, Coimbatore, Ganjam, Godávari and South Canara. The total number of cases was 112,443, of which 104,521 or 93 per cent. proved successful.

Sanitation. The expenditure on sanitation amounted to Rs. 4,84,616, of which Rs. 1,52,880 were spent on the improvement of water-supply, Rs. 62,426 on the improvement of village sites, Rs. 2,13,143 on scavenging establishments, Rs. 11,228 on special sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals and Rs. 44,939 on other sanitary objects.

Education. Information regarding the progress of education in the Local Fund and Aided schools has already been furnished in chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL. (1889-90.)

General. The number of municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 55. On the 31st March last the total strength of the municipal councils was 880 members, of whom 55 were Revenue Divisional officers, who are members *ex officio*, 387 were nominated by Government and 438 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 55,397 and 428. There were 198 official councillors including the elected officials, and 682 non-officials, against 203 and 677 respectively in the previous year. Classified according to race, 152 councillors were Europeans or Eurasians and 728 natives against 166 and 714 respectively in 1888-89. The councils of Kurnool, Dindigul, Palni, Periyakulam, Tinnevelly and Srirangam consisted entirely of natives. Each council held, on an average, 28 meetings during the year, and the attendance averaged 8·5 members. As in 1888-89 the elective system was in force in 34 towns, of which 30 were divided into wards, while in the remaining 4 the councillors were elected by the town as a whole. At the beginning of the year, 40 councils enjoyed the privilege of electing their own chairman, and this number was subsequently increased to 42 by the inclusion of Nellore and Trichinopoly.

Receipts. The following abstract shows the receipts from the several sources in 1889-90 as compared with those of 1888-89:—

Receipts.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tax on buildings and lands, including water-rate ...	5,07,756	5,16,677
Tax on arts, &c., including penalties	1,62,219	1,66,358
Taxes on vehicles, animals, and carts	1,42,182	1,43,729
Tolls	3,24,007	3,45,138
License fees	17,892	19,206
Total income from taxation ...	11,54,056	11,91,108
Rent of markets	85,456	88,587
Rent of other buildings and gardens	65,006	65,738
Fines	9,280	10,056
School fees	74,122	70,466
Endowments	42,330	23,524
Miscellaneous	1,22,891	1,26,017
Fees from private scavenging, &c.	29,517	31,506
Contributions from Provincial and Local funds	2,11,343	1,94,981
Total income ...	17,94,001	18,01,983
Opening balance	3,93,986	4,00,134
Grand Total ...	21,87,987	22,02,117

There was an increase of Rs. 7,982 in the total receipts, which was the net result of an increase under "tax on buildings, lands," "tax on arts" and "tolls" counterbalanced by a decrease under "endowments" and "contributions from Provincial and Local Funds." The improvement in the former case was partly due to the revision of the taxation registers, to the collection of arrears, to greater competition for toll farms among bidders at the time of the auction sales, and in a few towns to enhancement of the toll rates. The falling off in the latter may be ascribed to the absence of any special grants, such as those which appeared in the receipts of 1888-89 as stated in the report for that year.

Incidence of taxation.

The average incidence of taxation per head of the population was As. 13-1 including tolls and As. 9-5 excluding them, against As. 12-8 and As. 9-2 respectively in 1888-89. The incidence was highest in Ootacamund and Coonoor, being Rs. 2-13-6 and Rs. 2-8-0 per head respectively, whilst it was lowest in Vániyambádi, Chicacole and Periyakulam, being at the rate of As. 6-9, As. 7-6 and As. 7-9 respectively in these towns. In 10 municipalities it was more than one rupee.

Charges.

The following abstract shows the expenditure under the several heads as compared with those of the previous year :—

Charges.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grant I—Public works—		
Roads	2,79,320	2,33,302
Drainage	14,287	20,625
Water-supply	39,693	1,32,454
Buildings	66,558	81,519
Public Works establishment	23,573	25,701
Miscellaneous	23,852	44,779
Total, Public works	4,47,283	5,38,280
Grant II—Education	2,38,288	2,34,606
Grant III—Medical Services and Sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries	2,11,493	2,20,500
Vaccination	15,081	15,327
Registration of births and deaths	10,891	11,546
Conservancy	4,07,975	4,21,976
Grant IV—Lighting and Miscellaneous purposes—		
Lighting	81,396	88,328
Watering roads	1,910	1,841
Miscellaneous	1,66,152	1,36,766
Interest and repayment of debt	18,241	24,114
Contributions to Local and Provincial Funds	24,660	14,899
Grant V—Supervision and management	1,66,622	1,58,200
Total	17,89,992	18,66,383
Closing balance	3,97,995	3,35,734
Grand Total	21,87,987	22,02,117

There was a net increase of Rs. 76,391 in the total charges, the result of enhanced outlay under (1) public works, (2) hospitals and dispensaries, (3) conservancy, (4) lighting and (5) interest and repayment of debt, counterbalanced to a certain extent, by diminished expenditure under (1) miscellaneous, (2) contributions to Local and Provincial funds under grant III and (3) supervision and management.

Roads.

The town roads received a fair share of attention, about 68 per cent. of the toll revenue having been spent on their upkeep. The water-supply scheme for Cuddapah, which was commenced in 1888-89, was almost completed during the year under review.

Education.

Education in municipalities has already been dealt with in chapter VII.

Medical.

In every municipal town there is at least one hospital or dispensary, towards the maintenance of which a contribution was, in most cases, received from Local funds. In these institutions 17,818 in- and 758,676 out-patients were treated against 16,130 and 732,077 respectively in 1888-89. The subjects of medical relief, vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation have already been dealt with in chapter VI.

Lighting

Every municipal town is more or less lighted at night, and the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 88,328 against Rs. 81,396 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the close of the year under report was Rs. 2.12,117, towards the repayment of which a sinking fund of Rs. 15,515 had been formed. The municipal office establishments were on a moderate scale, except in the towns of Coonoor and Ootacamund, the former of which employed a paid chairman and the latter a paid secretary.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1889-90.)

Financial.

The receipts and charges of the Madras Town Municipality during the year 1889-90 are shown below :—

Receipts.		RS	*Charges.*	RS.
Opening balance	(in cash	1,07,372	Public works	3,20,442
	(in fixed deposit	50,000	Education	10,080
	Total	1,57,372	Sanitation	4,36,634
			Miscellaneous (lighting, markets, parks, &c.)	83,494
			Supervision and management	88,457
Revenue and receipts—			Pensions	4,341
Taxation		8,87,521	Repayment of debts including interest	1,73,112
Rents		43,528		
Fines and fees		6,659	Total	11,16,560
Contributions from Provincial funds		21,500	Suspense	1,86,396
Miscellaneous		81,251	In cash	1,01,783
Loan for new works		1,75,100	In fixed deposit	1,50,000
	Total	12,15,560		
Suspense		1,81,807		
	Grand Total	15,54,739	Grand Total	15,54,739

The revenue and receipts for the preceding year aggregated Rs. 11,93,098 and the expenditure was Rs. 11,79,828. The total incidence of taxation in the year under report rose from Rs. 2-2-8 per head of population to Rs. 2-3-0.

New works—*Communications.*

The construction of a culvert in lieu of the Quibble Island bridge was carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,660, and the improvements to Mint street, commenced in the last official year, were completed. Preliminary steps were taken towards widening some of the streets in connection with the new drainage works.

Buildings.

The extension to Municipal office buildings was finally completed, as also the engine-rooms at Triplicane and Kistnampett sewage farms. The work of extending the present turner's shed and removing the whole roof and altering the present fitter's shed at the municipal workshop was completed, but not paid for.

Drainage.

An additional room to the pumping station at Ráyapuram for accommodating a new engine was commenced. In August 1889 Government appointed a committee to report on the Black Town drainage works. Their report was submitted in October, and in accordance with it steps have been taken to repair and reconstruct part of sewer No. 2. The construction of surface drains in Mint street was completed. Those in Anna Pillay street were not commenced owing to delay in the acquisition of the land. The number of house drains altered and repaired by the municipality during the year was 38 and by the owners 592. A large number of streets were provided with new side-drains and a 12-inch drain in Soobroya Mudali street from Police lines to Velayutha Chetty street, Pudupet, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 369.

New water-supply.

Nothing was done in connection with the new water-supply scheme pending the provision of funds. To obtain funds for this purpose, an Act for the levy of an octroi duty on tobacco imported into the municipality was passed, but has not yet been brought into force. 1,400 yards of pipes were laid and 16 fountains, 14 valves, 9 stop-cocks and 2 flushing pipes were fixed within municipal limits. The Trevelyan Memorial fountain was completed and opened to the public on the 23rd November 1889.

Repairs—*Communications.*

The roads were not in a satisfactory state, owing to deficient supply of materials. New contracts were entered into for the ensuing three years, and it was hoped that the supply would be improved. $8\frac{1}{8}$ miles of first-class granite road 4 inches thick, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile of first-class laterite road 5 inches thick, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of

first-class laterite road 4 inches thick, 8 miles of other laterite road 3 inches thick, and 2⅛ miles of sides spread with small laterite and gravel, making a total of 20⅛ miles, have been reformed. The number of squares laid amounted to 19,167·92, giving a total length of road 20 feet broad completely metalled equal to 20·125 miles. The total cost of material, cartage and laying was Rs. 50,317, or Rs. 2,500 per mile of actual road against Rs. 2,252 per mile in the preceding year. The number of squares steam rolled was 46,518, and the cost of working the roller, inclusive of repairs, Rs. 3,934.

Bridges. Rs. 8,017 were sanctioned for repairs to the Elphinstone bridge and the work nearly completed.

Buildings. The repairs to the vaccination depôt were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,288. Repairs to the general market and the Red Hills bungalows were in progress. Several other smaller works were completed.

Drainage. The outlay under drainage was mainly on repairs to street drains.

Water-supply. On the 1st April 1889 the level of the Red Hills Lake stood at 41·19 and at 41·27 on the 31st March 1890. During the year, the level fell to 36·47, but timely rainfall rendered pumping unnecessary. The quantity of water supplied was 310,528,891 cubic feet, or 18 gallons per head, for an estimated population of 300,000, within the water-supply area. The water continued to show worse results on analysis. 897 new services were laid by the licensed plumbers during the year and 567 existing services were extended. 2 meters were fixed during the year to private services. The rate for water supplied for non-domestic purposes was 4 annas per 1,000 gallons throughout the year.

Miscellaneous. The chief miscellaneous work was widening, sloping and turfing the sides of the Brick-kiln road.

Education. As in former years, aid was furnished by the municipality in the form of results grants to poor schools giving elementary education. The amount so disbursed was Rs. 8,531 in 1888-89 and rose to Rs. 8,781 in the year under review. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 10,080. At the close of the year, there were 22 secondary schools with 2,425 pupils and 162 primary schools, consisting of 44 upper primary with 2,674 pupils and 118 lower primary with 4,762 pupils, against 16 secondary schools with 1,868 pupils and 156 primary schools, consisting of 52 upper primary with 2,983 pupils and 104 lower primary with 4,244 pupils on 31st March 1889. The increase in the number was due to 6 of the upper primary schools having been raised to the standard of lower secondary and 12 primary schools newly brought in for aid, also to some indigenous schools registered for grant this year. The children under inspection were 8,031 boys and 1,830 girls, making a total of 9,861. The number of uncertificated teachers was still very large.

Hospitals and dispensaries. The cost of the Triplicane hospital was Rs. 8,688 against Rs. 7,439. These figures do not include the cost of repairing the building. The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to the high rates charged by the contractor for diets and extras. The number of in-patients fell from 842 to 820 and the number of out-patients from 24,261 to 23,074. The cost of the Black Town dispensary was Rs. 3,973 against Rs. 3,943. The number of European and Eurasian patients was 2,090 against 1,942 in the previous year, while the number of Natives was 12,917 against 15,338. The usual contribution to Provincial funds of Rs. 70,000 was given on account of hospitals and Rs. 1,772 were also contributed on account of the Medical college as against Rs. 4,533 in 1888-89. The decrease was due to the working of the new principle under which the contribution is calculated with reference to the actual charges of the previous year. The municipal commissioners continued their monthly grant of Rs. 30 to the St. Thomé dispensary, and their annual grant of Rs. 200 for the purchase of medicines. 9,754 cases were treated during the year against 10,726 during the previous year. The average daily attendance was 31·97 against 34·71 in 1888-89.

Vaccination. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 24,502 as against 23,573 in 1888-89. Of the total number, 23,504 cases proved successful, or a percentage of 95·92 against 96·4 in 1888-89. The number of infants vaccinated under one year of age was 15,620 as against 15,588 in 1888-89. Of these

operations, 15,243, or a percentage of 97·58 were successful. The expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 10,939. The cost of each successful case was As. 7-5 against As. 8-5 in the previous year.

Public health— *Births.* During the year under review, 16,349 births were registered against 15,980 in the previous year, or a rate of 40·9 against 40·0 per thousand of population.

Deaths. The total number of deaths was 17,086 against 15,439 in the previous year, giving a ratio of 42·8 against 38·7 per 1,000 of population. The average rate of mortality in the past decade had been 39·0. There were 182 deaths from cholera and 45 from small-pox against 543 and 36 respectively in 1888-89.

Conservancy. The total amount spent on conservancy was Rs. 3,33,125 or Rs. 130 less than in the preceding year. The number of coolies employed was 1,835, bullocks 935, carts and trollies 644 and canal barges 7.

Sewage farms. A sum of Rs. 5,437 was realized from sewage farms during the year, besides Rs. 18 on account of interest.

Lighting. The same system of lighting was carried out by the same contractor as in the previous year at the same rate. 124 additional lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 3,579 on the 31st March 1890.

Repayment of debt. The following statement shows the progress made towards the liquidation of loans and forming sinking funds for the same :—

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1889.		Receipts during 1889-90.		Total.		Payments during 1889-90.		Balance on 31st March 1890.	
		In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-works loan of 1868-73	14,30,000	5,77,200	95	28,400	28,600	6,05,600	28,695		28,636	6,05,600	60
Debenture loan of 1879	20,000	3,700	17	500	507	4,200	524		503	4,200	21
Water supply extension loan of 1882	2,50,000	39,500	114	6,600	6,592	46,100	6,706		6,624	46,100	82
Black town drainage loan of 1882	1,00,000	15,800	76	2,700	2,642	18,500	2,719		2,714	18,500	5
Do. do. 1883	3,00,000	36,700	97	7,700	7,732	44,400	7,829		7,784	44,400	44
Do. do. 1885	3,00,000	18,900	91	6,800	6,887	25,700	6,979		6,894	25,700	85
Do. do 1887	1,00,000	1,300	38	700	702	2,000	740		692	2,000	48
Do. do. 1888	1,50,000	1,000	2	1,000	1,050	2,000	1,052		1,006	2,000	47
Do. do. 1889	1,50,000			1,000	990	1,000	990		982	1,000	8
Water-works loan of 1889 ...	20,000	.	.	100	130	100	130		100	100	30
Total	28,20,000	6,94,100	533	55,500	55,832	7,49,600	56,364		55,935	7,49,600	430

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1889-90.)

General. On the 31st March 1890 the number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras was 269, of whom 40 were Government chaplains, 21 were Europeans or Eurasians employed in education or in ministering to European congregations or retired, 1 was Bishop superintending parts of the Native Church, 41 were European Missionaries, 161 were Native clergymen, and 5 were otherwise employed or retired. The total number exceeds that of last year by 2. 5 chaplains and 6 missionaries were absent on furlough. 2 chaplains were on duty in the Punjab and Burma. There were 4 retirements and 8 deaths. There were 14 new appointments, of which 5 were Native clergymen.

Ordinations. 2 Europeans and 4 Native Christians were ordained Deacons, and 2 Europeans and 10 Native Deacons ordained Priests.

Confirmations. The number of persons confirmed during the year was 3,498, of whom 451 were Europeans and Eurasians. 3 cemeteries were consecrated, viz., at Gúdalúr (South-East Wynaad), Raichore and Akola. The Church of St. John the Evangelist at Gúdalúr was also consecrated.

Visitation. The Bishop visited a large number of towns in all parts of his Diocese.

Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians, in church or otherwise, amounted to Rs. 1,29,709. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 1,32,513. At the close of the official year there were 15 clergymen ministering to European and Eurasian congregations, 11 of these with a Government grant, the rest without. Voluntary contributions.

STATIONERY DEPÔT. (1889-90.)

A statement showing the results of the year compared with those of 1888-89 is subjoined:— Receipts and value of stock.

—	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	5,21,831	4,51,370
Do. of receipts during the year	4,60,211	5,04,009
Total	9,82,042	9,55,379
Do. of issues during the year	5,30,672	5,03,951
Balance at the end of the year	4,51,370	4,51,428

The value of country stores purchased locally rose from Rs. 2,07,178 to Rs. 2,51,517—a circumstance which accounts for the increase in receipts during the year. Substitution of country for European articles by local purchases resulted in a net saving of nearly Rs. 46,000 against Rs. 22,686 in the previous year.

The total number of indents received during the year was 935 against 909 in 1888-89; of these 168 were supplemental indents. Indents were, for the first time, received from the Circle Paymaster, Rangoon, the Sanitary Engineer to Government, and the Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway. The amalgamation of the Bombay and Madras Army Clothing Boards also increased the demand for stationery. The subjoined statement shows the value of stationery supplied to each department during 1888-89 and 1889-90:— Issues.

—	1888-89.	1889-90.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal and Telegraph departments	8,958	6,394
Mysore Residency	555	545
Commissioner of Coorg	5,904	5,825
Regiments of other Presidencies in Upper Burma	11,267	103
Port fund	709	1,152
Total	27,393	14,019
Provincial.		
Departments (Land Revenue)	1,37,436	1,64,308
Madras Revenue Survey	19,372	8,955
Salt and Abkári department	17,329	11,788
Stamp department	323	449
Registration department	41,944	28,720
Secretariat do.	2,936	1,343
Judicial department	40,363	20,937
Jails	945	1,202
Police	30,405	16,485
Ecclesiastical	178	150
Public Works department	25,782	15,934
Military department	35,846	30,527
Army and Regimental schools	1,262	1,633
Forest department	8,503	4,865
Stationery and printing	72,222	47,386
Other miscellaneous departments	22,217	26,290
Total	4,57,063	3,80,922

The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 22,148 and the charges to Rs. 2,68,304; the figures of the previous year were Rs. 27,839 and Rs. 2,26,899 respectively. Cash account.

The large increase in expenditure is mainly on account of stationery purchased to supply the demands of the Board of Revenue for printing village account forms.

Consumption. The quantity of printing paper consumed in the various collectorates in 1888-89 was 22,514 reams, or nearly 4,500 reams less than in the preceding year. Generally the expenditure under almost all classes of articles in 1888-89 was less than in 1887-88, excepting under black-ink powder, fuchsine, wax-cloth and red-sealing wax, where there was some increase.

Inspection. The Inspector had not submitted his report on the inspection of district offices at the end of the year under review.

GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1889-90.)

Accounts. The cash realizations of the year amounted to Rs. 28,113 and the adjustments to Rs. 19,777, making a total receipt of Rs. 47,890 against Rs. 45,504 in 1888-89. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 2,00,000 and the total expenditure Rs. 2,13,747 against Rs. 1,99,225 in 1888-89. There was an increase in the advertisements appearing on the wrapper of the Madras series and in the sales of the complete series of the Indian Law Reports, in the sale of Press stores, and in printing, binding and supplying railway rules to the several railway companies. There was a decrease of Rs. 432 in the sales of Acts and other publications. The free issues to public offices were double the value of the preceding year, viz., Rs. 1,625 against Rs. 815. The value of the stock on sale was considerably added to during the year by the transfer of books from the library of the Chief Secretariat. The value of the stock of printing materials fell from Rs. 2,32,868 to Rs. 2,28,796 during the year. The value of materials received from England amounted to Rs. 5,407 against Rs. 5,757 in the preceding year, whilst the value of stationery and stores received fell from Rs. 76,155 to Rs. 52,677.

Printing. The work printed during the year was chiefly of the usual description. The first volume of Dr. Hultzsch's South Indian Inscriptions, Dr. MacNally's Sanitary Handbook for India, the Madras Journal for 1888-89, four catalogues for the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, and a catalogue of Mysore Coins for the Mysore Government, were issued. The expenditure for printing and binding the third volume of the Manual of Administration was Rs. 7,003 and the total cost to the end of the year under report Rs. 40,559. The value of the work printed was Rs. 2,12,215 against Rs. 2,00,788 in the previous year. The matter set up and remade up during the year is shown below :—

—	1889-90.	1888-89.	Difference.
Government Press—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	153,576	148,925	+ 4,651
Remade-up matter	10,317	9,471	+ 846
Impressions struck off	21,266,566	19,383,955	+ 1,882,611
Penitentiary Branch—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	5,502	5,535	— 33
Impressions struck off	60,298,125	44,285,012	+ 16,013,113

The cost per page in the Government Press was one pie more than in the preceding year, whilst in the Penitentiary Branch it was less; the cost per 1,000 impressions being less in both branches.

Binding. The value of the binding work was Rs. 30,127 against Rs. 33,145 in 1888-89.

Type-foundry. There are now 3 type-casting machines at work for casting types, quadrats and spaces; the leads and quotations are cast by hand moulds. During the year 3,931 lbs. of English types, 1,700 lbs. of vernacular types, 6,245 lbs. of quadrats, 5,133 lbs. of leads, 901 lbs. of quotations and 925 lbs. of stereotype plates were cast. 2 type moulds, 213 punches and 138 matrices were also made. 18,836 lbs. of metal were cast as against 12,485 lbs. cast in 1888-89. The value of the types cast was Rs. 8,266.

Miscellaneous.

On the 31st March 1890 there were in all 827 employés. The average monthly earnings of each compositor were Rs. 15-13-5 at the Government Press and Rs. 10-3-4 at the Penitentiary Branch; in 1888-89 the averages were Rs. 14-15-9 and Rs. 10-2-10 respectively. The average daily attendance of prisoners was 177 adults and 9 juveniles; the hours of attendance were also slightly lengthened.

Expenditure.

The value of all the work done and the expenditure is compared below with that of the previous year:—

Expenditure.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Value of work done.	1889-90.	1888-89.
Government Press.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Printing	1,74,626 4 5	1,64,026 6 3	To value of printing work done.	1,79,836 13 9	1,67,763 3 7
Binding	14,632 11 7	15,125 6 8	To value of binding work done.	19,917 3 4	21,235 7 4
Type-foundry	7,654 5 1	4,668 7 5	To value of types, &c., cast.	8,266 3 11	5,052 2 4
Penitentiary Branch.					
Printing	22,638 9 3	21,066 7 5	To value of printing work done.	32,378 6 2	33,024 9 4
Binding	7,804 9 10	9,020 14 8	To value of binding work done.	10,210 3 6	11,909 3 9
Miscellaneous	23,252 6 6	18,519 7 3			
Total .	2,50,608 14 8	2,32,427 1 8	Total .	2,50,608 14 8	2,38,984 10 4

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1889.)

Receipts, disbursements and outturn.

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1889 are compared with those of 1888 below:—

Years.	Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	21,114	1,61,471	1,76,103	1,37,386
1889	6,482	2,02,926	2,02,398	1,58,436

Of the net outturn, Rs. 42,295 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The excess in expenditure over that of 1888 is accounted for by the cost of constructing a new building, &c. The value of stock increased by Rs. 6,719. There were 20 apprentices at the beginning of 1889 and 18 at its close.

Branch accounts.

The net outturn, receipts and expenditure of the Octacamund Branch are compared below with those of 1888:—

Years.	Outturn.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing cash balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	17,384	17,533	17,688	2,586
1889	18,678	17,216	14,868	4,933

The balance outturn uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,898-7-6.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1889-90.)

The following statement shows the value of work turned out in each district and the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year:—

Districts.	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	9,578	1,557	4,127	7,856	1,263	4,129
Vizagapatam	5,064	876	2,661	5,151	1,315	2,587
Godávari	6,824	2,133	3,478	7,490	2,022	3,412
Kistna	5,881	1,940	3,203	4,789	1,779	3,257
Nellore	5,443	1,841	3,916	6,402	636	4,103
Cuddapah	7,955	943	2,956	6,974	1,278	3,004
Anantapur	7,138	1,542	3,399	6,287	1,519	3,466
Bellary	8,410	1,631	2,991	9,009	1,501	3,541
Kurnool	9,403	3,114	2,655	9,184	2,006	3,046
Chingleput	4,821	1,312	2,919	4,310	1,281	2,888
North Arcot	10,520	1,884	4,030	8,912	2,243	4,489
South Arcot	8,909	1,974	3,057	8,238	1,879	3,211
Tanjore	13,607	3,721	5,221	13,826	2,921	5,829
Trichinopoly	6,903	1,311	2,692	7,049	951	2,696
Madura	8,052	2,453	4,245	7,627	3,568	3,666
Tinnevelly	8,669	4,356	3,188	8,186	3,939	3,755
Coimbatore	9,211	1,213	3,240	8,537	2,199	4,337
Nilgiris	2,541	960	2,586	2,926	961	2,643
Salem	6,635	1,622	3,376	6,447	1,469	3,041
South Canara	7,606	1,685	3,006	7,226	1,559	3,679
Malabar	11,303	2,761	4,445	12,067	2,104	4,815
Total ...	1,64,473	40,829	71,391	1,58,493	38,393	77,544

The value of work done during the year showed a decrease of Rs. 5,980 on the figures of last year. The decrease occurred in several districts, mainly under the item "District Gazette" and was due to the reduction in its size caused by the supply of all notifications of general interest direct from the Government Press, Madras. Less work was also turned out for Government departments. The receipts showed a decrease of Rs. 2,436, due mainly to the increased employment of private presses by local and municipal bodies. The charges showed an increase of Rs. 6,153 over those of last year. This was mainly due to increased expenditure on account of railway charges for village and taluk account forms transmitted to certain districts from Madras.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1889.)

The analytical work done by the Chemical Examiner in 1889 is compared below with that performed in 1888 : —

	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
A.—Medico-legal Investigations.				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	136	127	607	520
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	68	60	191	139
Blood stains, &c.	29	26	84	88
Seminal stains	2	3	3	15
Total ...	235	216	885	762
B.—Miscellaneous Analyses.				
For Government departments and Municipalities	770	613	770	613
For private parties and firms	34	41	34	41
Total ...	804	654	804	654
Grand total ...	1,039	870	1,689	1,416

The number of cases of suspected human poisoning examined was as follows :— Cases of suspected human poisoning.

Year.	A. Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			B. Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.			Total.		
	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.
1888 ...	91	51	56·04	36	22	61·1	127	73	57·48
1889 ...	101	69	68·32	35	21	60	136	90	66·18

Of the 90 cases in which poison was detected, inorganic poisons were found in 49 and organic in 41. During the year under review there were 8 more cases in which inorganic poisons were used than in 1888, but the total number of cases was less than in 1886 and 1887 by 9 and 2 respectively. Arsenic and its compounds were used in 35 out of the 49 cases of inorganic poisoning, and the principal organic poisons detected were aconite (7 cases), ganjah (6 cases), opium, strychnine and calatropis gigantea (4 cases each). In one case of organic poisoning, the poison could not be identified. The total number of ascertained deaths from the effects of poison was 53, or 15 more than in 1888. Of these, 25 were due to inorganic and 28 to organic, poisons, as against 21 and 17, the corresponding figures for 1888. The number of cases of suspected cattle poisoning examined was 68, or 8 more than in the previous year. Poison was detected in 48 cases, and arsenic was the instrument of poisoning in no less than 45 of them. 29 cases of blood stains were examined, and in 19 blood was discovered. Only 2 cases of spermatic stains were investigated and in neither was semen detected.

The principal work under the head of "Miscellaneous analyses" was the examination of salt and dhobies' earth for the Board of Revenue; of malt liquor for the Commissariat department; of kerosine oil for the Collector of Sea Customs; and of water for Government, municipalities, and private parties. Miscellaneous analyses.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1889-90.)

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1890 is compared below with the same number in service on that date in 1889. The appointments include those of two Statutory Civilians :—

Salary. Annual.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
Rs. 250 and less ...	29,295	29,259	5,769	5,620	19·7	19·2	− ·5
,, 250 to 500 ...	3,305	3,226	167	193	5·0	5·9	+ ·9
,, 500 to 1,000 ...	1,984	1,940	84	88	4·2	4·5	+ ·3
,, 1,000 to 2,500 ...	1,064	1,091	44	45	4·1	4·1	...
,, 2,500 to 5,000 ...	377	376	14	11	3·7	2·9	− ·8
,, 5,000 to 10,000 ...	207	186	1	2	·5	1·0	+ ·5
Total ...	36,232	36,078	6,079	5,959	16·78	16·57	+ ·4

The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population is only 6·2 per cent., while, in spite of the decrease during the year in the number employed, the percentage of that class to all other classes of employés remained as high as 16·57. Out of the 5,959 employed, 5,062 held appointments in the Police against 5,235 in the previous year. The number in the Revenue department rose from, 139 to 150, and that in the Judicial department from 260 to 285. 43 Muhammadans were admitted to various branches of the superior service during the year.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated during the official year* 1889-90.

Districts.	Whether Government, Inam or Zamindari.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return (10, 13 and 14).	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.
			Feudatory and Tributary States	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	Government	1,444,779		833,658	833,658	611,121	344 008	25,708	369,716	70,411	118 630	189.041	52,364
	Inam	157,141		10,684	10,684	146,447	107,275		107,275	29,638	9,534	39,172	
	Zamindari	3,754,240		3 754,240	3 754,240								
	Total	5,356,160		4,598.592	4,598 592	757.568	451,283	25,708	476.991	100.049	128,164	228.213	52,364
Visagapatam	Government	1,187,187		925,992	925,992	261 195	108,069	26,645	134.714	13,031	76,450	89,481	37,000
	Inam	101,283				101,283	46.657	54,626	101,283				
	Zamindari	9,586,410		9 586,410	9,586,410								
	Total	10,874,880		10 512,402	10 512,402	362,478	154,726	81,271	235,997	13,031	76,450	89,481	37,000
Godavari	Government	2,448,344		302,049	302,049	2,146,295	644,942	307,894	952.736	136,005	381,953	517.958	675,601
	Inam	546.926		44,775	44.775	502,151	349,291	121,500	470,791	256	31,104	31,360	
	Zamindari	2,037,576		2,037,576	2,037,576								
	Total	5.032,846		2,384,400	2,384,400	2 648,446	994.133	429.394	1,423,527	136.261	413,057	549.318	675,601
Kistna	Government	3,508,092		16,388	16,388	3,491,704	1,583,327	368,330	1,951,657	408.429	708,692	1,117.121	422,926
	Inam	682,628		2,356	2,356	680,272	470.147	171,012	641,159	4.613	34,500	39.113	
	Zamindari	1.183.360		1,183 360	1 183,360								
	Total	5,374,080		1,202,104	1,202.104	4.171,976	2,053,474	539.342	2.592,816	413,042	743,192	1,156,234	422,926
Nellore	Government	2,587,329		9,111	9,111	2 578,288	775.776	194.102	969.878	484.065	740,838	1,224,903	383,307
	Inam	647,161				647,161	328.941	198,950	527,891	64,511	54,759	119,270	
	Zamindari	2,375.040		2 375,040	2.375.040								
	Total	5,609,530		2,384,151	2,384.151	3,225.449	1.104 717	393,052	1.497.769	548,576	795,597	1,344.173	383.507
Cuddapah ..	Government	4,795.374				4.795.374	1.179,205	89,700	1,268,905	491,024	1.725,565	2,216,589	1,309,980
	Inam	791,535				791,535	488.701	174.675	663,376	29,914	96,919	126,833	1,328
	Zamindari												
	Total	5,586,909				5,586,909	1,667.906	264,375	1.932,281	520.938	1,822,484	2,343,422	1,311,206
Anantapur	Government	2,758,433		257,003	257,003	2.501,430	977,584	113,455	1,091,039	956.634	277,117	1,233,751	176,640
	Inam	616,927				616,927	402,838	203,555	606,393	275	10,259	10,534	
	Zamindari										..		
	Total	3,375 360		257,003	257,003	3,118,357	1,380.422	317.010	1,697,432	956.909	287,376	1,244,285	176,640
Bellary	Government	3,102,818	103,040		103,040	2.999.778	1,450,784	66,495	1,517,279	994,564	285,877	1,280.441	202,058
	Inam	820,240				820,249	619,993	197,928	817,921	..	2,328	2,328	
	Zamindari									..	..		..
	Total	3,923,067	103,040	..	103,040	3,820,027	2,070,777	264,423	2,335,200	994,564	288,205	1,282,769	202,058

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(1)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated during the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government, Inam or Zamindari.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return (10, 13 and 14)	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forests.
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Kurnool	Government	3,955,087	163,200		163,200	3 791,887	1,112,533	24,554	1,137,087	446 609	610,412	1,057,021	1,597,779
	Inam	1,017,073				1 017,073	752,750	135,192	887,942	118,720	8,701	127.421	1,710
	Zamindari ...												
	Total	4,972,160	163 200		163,200	4 808,960	1,865,283	159,746	2,025,029	565,329	619,113	1,184,442	1,599,489
Madras	Government	16,177		16,127	16,127	50	19	25	44		6	6	
	Inam	1,379		1,153	1,153	226	116	110	226		..		
	Zamindari	764		764	764								
	Total	18,320		18,044	18,044	276	135	135	270		6	6	
Chingleput ...	Government ..	1,313,024				1,313 024	518,047	93,759	611 806	122,722	440,945	563,667	137,551
	Inam	264,937				264,937	114,027	136 263	250,290	7,897	6,589	14,486	161
	Zamindari	239,876		239,876	239,876								
	Total	1,817,837		239,876	239,876	1,577,961	632,074	230,022	862,096	130,619	447,534	578,153	137,712
North Arcot ..	Government	2,411,716				2,411 716	734,482	82,979	817,461	344 215	640,536	984,751	609,504
	Inam	206,524				206,524	104,472	49,435	153,907	2 703	49,914	52,617	
	Zamindari	2,179,840		2,179,840	2,179 840								
	Total	4 798,080		2 179 840	2,179,840	2 618,240	838 954	132,414	971,368	346,918	690 450	1 037,368	609,504
South Arcot	Government	3,110,357				3,110 357	1,304,403	149 917	1,454,320	692,418	443,300	1,135,718	520,319
	Inam	156,843				156,843	87,410	33,401	120,811	21,898	14,134	36,032	
	Zamindari	22,400		22,400	22,400								
	Total	3,289,600		22,400	22,400	3,267,200	1,391,813	183,318	1,575,131	714,316	457,434	1,171,750	520,319
Tanjore	Government	1,590,878				1 590 878	978,168	101,549	1,079,717	86,511	402,598	489,109	22,052
	Inam	611 536		15 792	15,792	595,744	242 478	151,356	393,834	54,994	146,916	201,910	
	Zamindari	191,633		191 633	191 633								
	Total	2,394 047		207 425	207,425	2,186 622	1,220 646	252,905	1,473,551	141,505	549,514	691,019	22,052
Trichinopoly	Government	2,422 574	704,640		704 640	1,717,934	839,575	206,865	1,046,440	220,850	290,051	510,901	151.593
	Inam	214,226	..			214,226	118,953	50,131	169,084	8,347	36,633	44,980	162
	Zamindari	391 680		391,680	391,680								
	Total .	3,028,480	704,640	391,680	1,096 320	1,932,160	958,528	256,996	1,215,524	238,197	326,684	564,881	151,755
Madura	Government	2,041,432		254 958	254,958	1,786 474	908 595	108,902	1,017,497	201,271	567,706	768,977	
	Inam ...	219,888				219 888	138,169	27,183	165,352	41,400	13,136	54,536	Correct information not available.
	Zamindari	3,370 240		3,370,240	3,370,240								
	Total .	5,631 560		3,625,198	3,625,198	2,006,362	1,046,764	136,085	1,182,849	242,671	580,842	823,513	

Tinnevelly	Government		2,251,937				2,251,937	1,044,825	408,062	1,452,887	74,774	368,112	442,886	356,164
	Inam		269,878				269,878	173,322	60,396	233,718	4,046	32,114	36,160	..
	Zamindari	..	928,950		928,950	928,950								..
		Total	3,450,765		928,950	928,950	2 521,815	1,218.147	468,458	1,686.605	78,820	400,226	479,046	356,164
Coimbatore	Government		4,590.554		119,714	119.714	4,470,840	1 982,869	395,319	2,378,187	421,626	422,936	844,562	1,248,091
	Inam		336,487				336,487	239,706	75.060	314.856	8,006	13,625	21,631	
	Zamindari		106,880		106,880	106,880								
		Total	5.033,921		226,594	226,594	4,807,327	2,222,665	470 378	2,693,043	429,632	436,561	866,193	1,248,091
Nilgiris	Government		612,628				612,628	69,633	137,926	207,559	103,788	46,693	150,481	254,588
	Inam													
	Zamindari													
		Total	612,628				612,628	69,633	137,926	207,559	103,788	46,693	150,481	254,588
Salém	Government		3,411,031				3,411,031	1,136 592	125,260	1,261,852	548,428	303,727	852.155	1,297,024
	Inam		258,554				258,554	54,370	12,208	66,578	89,151	102,825	191,976	.
	Zamindari		1,111,628		1,111,628	1,111,628								.
		Total	4,781.213		1 111,628	1,111.628	3 669,585	1,190 962	137,468	1,328,430	637 579	406.552	1,044,131	1,297,024
South Canara	Government		2,484,952				2,484,952	372.325	31,876	404,201	83,047	873,575	956,622	1,124,129
	Inam	...	12,328				12,328	9.685	865	10,550	679	1,099	1,778	
	Zamindari													
		Total	2.497,280				2.497,280	382 010	32.741	414,751	83,726	874,674	958,400	1,124,129
Malabar	Government		3,556,392				3,556 392	870 674	59,656	930,330	624,822	1,460,130	2,084,952	541,110
	Inam		11.482				11,482	11 310	172	11,482				.
	Zamindari		3,644		3,614	3,614								.
		Total	3,571,488		3.614	3.614	3,567,874	881,984	59,828	941,812	624,822	1,460,130	2,084,952	541.110
Total ...	Government		55,601.165	970,880	2,735,000	3,705,880	51,895,285	18,936,335	3,118.977	22,055,312	7,534,244	11,185,849	18,720,093	11,119.880
	Inam		7 944.985		74,770	74,770	7,870.215	4,860,701	1,854,018	6,714,719	487,048	665,089	1,152,137	3,359
	Zamindari		27 484.131		27,484,131	27,484.131								
		Total	91,030,281	970,880	30,293,901	31,264,781	59,765,500	23,797,036	4,972,995	28,770,031	8,021,292	11,850,938	19,872,230	11,123,239

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Character of the surface.*

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.
	TANJORE DISTRICT.	
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	*Nil.*	
2. Plains	The total area of plains, deducting area of marsh and forest, is 3,578 square miles. Taluks. Sq miles. 1. Shiyali 167 2 Mayavaram 283 3 Kumbakonam 342 4. Nannilam 293 5. Tanjore 671 6. Mannargudi 301 7 Negapatam 240 8. Tiruturaipundi 366 9. Patukota 915	British territory.
3. Forests	The area of forests is 14 square miles, in the taluks of Tiruturaipundi 6 Sq. miles. Shiyali 4 ,, Tanjore 4 ,,	British territory.
4. Rivers	The Tanjore district contains 3,703 square miles, of which about 2,200 square miles are within the delta of the Cauvery. About 10 miles west of Trichinopoly, the river Cauvery divides into two branches, the northern branch called the Coleroon and the southern, the Cauvery. Both these streams, separated only by a narrow strip of land less than a mile wide, enter the Tanjore district at its north-western limit. The Coleroon forms the boundary between Tanjore and Trichinopoly and between Tanjore and South Arcot for nearly 90 miles and falls into the sea, north of Devikota. About 30 miles from the sea (at the Lower Anicut), a large irrigation channel, the South Rajan Vaikal, leaves the Coleroon, and, flowing parallel to it, irrigates the north-east corner of the Tanjore district. The Cauvery, about 15 miles after it leaves the Coleroon, divides into two branches, the northern branch retains the name of Cauvery and the southern is called the Vennar. The Cauvery afterwards divides into 7 streams, viz.:— 1 Kodamurti. 5 Mootteppon Cauvery. 2. Arasillar 6 Palavar. 3. Verasholen. 7. Manyar. 4 Vickramanar. The Vennar divides into 9 streams, viz.:— 1 Pillay Vaikal. 6. Cornyar. 2 Ananda Cauvery. 7 Pandavar. 3. Vadavar. 8. Vellayar. 4 Vetar. 9. Athaveerarayanar. 5. Pamanar. These 16 main streams give off numerous branches and irrigate the whole of the delta which extends from Devikota to Point Calimere, a distance of nearly 80 miles. Besides the Cauvery and its branches, the following 7 streams flow through the Patukota taluk, south-west of the Cauvery delta and fall into the sea between Mutupet and the Madura District boundary:— 1. Kathanar. 5 Narasinga Cauvery. 2 Maharajasamudram. 6. Vellar 3. Iyakunnanar. 7. Pambenayar. 4. Umbalyar.	British territory.
5. Canals	There are two canals in the Tanjore district. One from Tranquebar north to Tandavankulam in the Shiyali taluk was constructed in 1854-55. Length, 19 miles. It is now abandoned. Another, the Vedarniem canal, was constructed in 1869. It extends from Negapatam south to Vedarniem near Point Calimere. Total length, about 35 miles.	British territory.
6. Lakes	*Nil.*	
7. Marshes	Vedarniem salt swamp, area 111 square miles, extending from Vedarniem southward to Point Calimere and from Point Calimere westward to Adirampatam.	

NOTE.—For similar information regarding the character of the surface of the districts of Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Madras, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly—*vide* Administration Report for 1877-78; of the districts of Salem, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, South Arcot and Nilgiris—*vide* Administration Report for 1887-88; and of the district of Vizagapatam—*vide* Administration Report for 1888-89.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(3)—*Climate for the year* 1889.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.				Temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	
Amini Divi (Laccadives).	2·89	55·12	2·50	60·51	91·9	80·6	96 0	74·4	85·0	77 3	88 2	73·8	87 3	73 2	90·3	68·5	5	9	5	
Bangalore	3·79	26·35	6·59	36·73	93 0	70·8	97·3	65·0	81·3	67 3	89·2	65 5	77 9	57 6	92·2	52·4	3	8	5	
Bellary	2·58	15·83	8·69	27·10	104·4	79·5	108·0	74·5	91·5	74 6	96·2	72 8	85 5	59·7	89 1	52 0	2	9	4	
Cochin	24·68	65·67	19·06	109·41	89·8	78 2	92·4	73·7	84 1	75·0	86 3	72 6	87 0	72·1	89·9	67·4	3	7	4	
Coimbatore .. .	4·66	7·41	3·33	15·40	95·4	74·3	98·8	67 6	88·9	70·7	93·8	67 1	87·2	65 7	91 3	60·1	4	6	5	
Cuddapah	1·65	32·39	14·59	48·63	107·8	85 2	113 3	73·8	93·4	77·0	99 7	73 2	84 8	64·3	89 0	58·8	2	8	4	
Kurnool	1·74	21·01	5·16	27·91	105·0	82 6	107·6	76·1	91·0	75 2	97·0	71 4	86·2	56 7	90 5	47·1	1	7	3	
Madras	2·11	16·88	24·40	43·39	97·7	81 9	107·0	76·3	94·4	78·5	99·9	74·1	83 7	69·2	87·4	61·9	3	7	5	
Madura	6·79	11·31	10 42	28·52	99·4	79·1	105·0	75 0	96 0	76·9	103 5	73 0	88·3	70·0	92 9	65·1	2	5	3	
Mangalore	11·17	117·93	13·75	142·85	91·4	80·3	93·8	70·5	82·0	74 3	85·8	71·4	86 7	69 1	91 8	64·0	3	9	4	
Masulipatam ...	1·65	34·44	16·51	52·60	98·7	81·5	108·2	73·1	91 8	77 3	99·7	75·1	82 7	66·4	86·0	60 7	4	8	5	
Mercara	6·15	122·04	14·65	142·84	81·6	61·4	88·3	56 0	69·6	58 1	74·1	56 2	74·7	53·6	78 3	51 1	4	9	5	
Negapatam	6·61	13·15	18·28	38·04	93·5	80 8	97·6	75·2	91·9	77·5	98·1	71 7	83·1	71·4	90·0	67 2	6	7	5	
Rajahmundry	3·13	36·48	17 34	56·95	103·5	81·6	110·1	71·0	89 3	78·5	96 0	75 1	85 6	63·4	89·0	57·9	4	8	4	
Salem	8·38	30·59	9·78	48·75	100·6	77·7	103·7	67·9	89·9	73·4	96·3	70·3	87·4	64·5	91·7	56·4	5	8	5	
Secunderabad	0·91	25·19	3·92	30·02	106·0	80·9	110 4	75·3	87·9	73·0	97·3	70·9	84·1	55·9	87·6	49·1	2	7	4	
Trichinopoly	10·26	11·75	11·46	33·47	101 9	79·4	105·5	71·9	96·9	77 9	102·2	73 1	87·5	69·3	93·6	64·0	5	7	4	
Wellington	12·16	24·18	19 57	55·91	77·0	58·5	80·4	53·9	70·9	58·6	75·2	53·6	67·4	46·3	75·2	38 2	4	9	6	

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(4)—*Native States for the year* 1889-90.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance	In money. Rs. 8,10,652 per annum.	2,401,158	Rs. 77,64,494	1,350 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery with four guns, drummers, fifers, and band not included.	None	Pepper, cardamom cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, tea, jacks, tapioca and yams. Rice, horse-gram, green-gram, dholl, gingelly and laurel-nut. Teak and other timber. *Manufactures* *Oils.*—Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oils. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton-cloths and yarn, pottery, coir-yarn, coir-rope and coir-matting. *Mines.*—None regularly worked, but plumbago is found.
2. Cochin	In subsidiary alliance	In money Rs. 2,00,000.	600,278 souls according to the census taken in 1881	Rs. 17,43,444-5-0	319 men	None	Paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamoms, areca-nut, hides, cocoanut-oil, mats, coir-yarn, coir-mats, and grass mats.
3. Pudukota	Feudatory	None ..	302,127, according to the census of 1881.	Rs. 10,00,000 inclusive of jaghire, devastanum and other alienated villages, the revenue of which amounts to Rs 3,00,000.	157	None	Paddy Other grains, such as varagu, &c. Kavi, or red-ochre and iron, besides granite.
4. Banganapalle ...	In subsidiary alliance	None	30,754	Rs. 2,09,874 ...	None	None	"Jonna" (Holcus sorghum), "sazza" (Holcus spicatus), "korra" (Panicum Italicum), "arika" (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered ware, and small diamond mine.
5. Sandur	Feudatory	None	10,532	Rs. 44,934 ...	None	None	Cholam, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery, and betel-leaves.

(5)—*Native chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1889-90.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Travancore State.									
***Name.*—His Highness Sri Rama Varma, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.**	The Maharajah (regnant) ...	*Caste.*—Kshetrya. *Race.*—Race of Sheraman Perumal *Religion.*—Hinduism.	32	..	Rules the country.	Yes, the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Descent in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	
His Highness Kerala Varma ..	The Elaya Rajah (nephew)		25	By private tutors	Private life.				
Do. Rama Varma ..	The 1st Prince (do.)		22	Do.	Do.				
Do. Marthanda Varma ..	The 2nd do. (do.)		18	Do.	Engaged in studying for the B.A. Degree.				
***Family Name.*—Thripathatha Swarúpam.**									

2. Cochin State.								
***Name.*—His Highness Virakerala Vurma of Perumpadappu Swarupam.**	**Rajah**	*Caste.*—Kshetrya. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	43	Private tuition in Malayalam, Sanskrit and English.	In governing the country.	Holds sannad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family according to the Malabar law.	Has male heirs.
3. Pudukota.								
***Name.*—His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das, Rajah Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Pudukota State, Tondiman family.**	**Independent**	*Caste.*—Kallar *Religion.*—Siva sect.	14	Is being educated by an English tutor (Mr F. F Crossby, B.A., Trinity College), assisted by a native tutor, a graduate of the Madras University Sanskrit is being taught by Pandits.	Being a minor, the young Rajah is being educated and trained up, the state being administered by a Regent.	Has sannad for adoption.	Follows primogeniture.	Not yet married.
***Principal male member of the Rajah's family*—Balasubramania Ragunatha Tondiman, cousin of His Highness the Rajah.**	**Has a jaghire which has descended to him from his father, the Rajah's late paternal uncle.**	**Do.** ..	27	Was educated in the College, Madras, has matriculated.	Jagirdar	.... ..	.....	Has two sons.
4. Banganapalle.								
Saiyid Fath 'Alí Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	**Nawab of Banganapalle** ...	Mussalman Shi'a sect and Sunni.	42	By private tutor	In administering his state.	Has male issue; nearest relative is taken from his state.	Yes .. .	Has three sons, by name Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur, Saiyd As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, and Saiyid Husain Ali Khan Bahadur.
Saiyid Murtaza 'Ali Khan Bahadur, younger brother of the present Nawab.	**Under the control of the Nawab**	**Do.** .	37	**Do.** .	Reading ...	.. .	.....	.
Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur, first son of the present Nawab.	**Do. do.** ...	**Do.**	16	**Do.** ..	**Do.** .	. . .	..	..
Saiyid As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, second son of the present Nawab.	**Do. do.**	**Do.** .	10	**Do.** .	**Do.**	. .	.. ...	. .
Saiyid Husain 'Ali Khan Bahadur, third son of the present Nawab.	**Do. do.** .	**Do.** .	8 yrs. 8 mths.	.	.	. .	.	. ..
5. Sandur.								
Ramachandra Vittul Rao Sahib, Ghorepaday, descended from Maloji Rao Ghorepaday, an officer in the army of the Bijapur state.	**Rajah**	**Mahratta** .. .	40	Privately	In administering his state.	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sannad.	Yes ..	None ...
Maloji Rao Ghorepaday *alias* Balla Sahib Ghorepaday.	**Brother to the Rajah**	**Do.** .	33	Do.	3rd-Class Magistrate.	.....	.....	None.

The Rajah was born in the month of Chaitra Sadharana Sanwatsara; so that he completed his 40th year in Chaitra of this year. By mistake, his age was entered 41 in last year's return.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,369	1,740,604	Berhampore ... 23,599	6,938
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	6				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		Hill Munsifs	4				
Vizagapatam.	Civil	District Judge	1	16,992	2,481,284	Vizagapatam ... 30,291	12,982
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	23				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	10				
Godávari	Civil	District Judge	1	7,857	1,795,369	Cocanada .. 28,856	2,612
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	22				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	12				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	4				
Kistna	Civil	District Judge	1	8,397	1,548,480	Masulipatam ... 35,056	1,940
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	13				
Nellore	Civil	District Judge	1	8,765	1,220,236	Nellore 27,505	1,901
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	18				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	13				
Cuddapah.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,722	1,121,038	Cuddapah ... 18,982	1,339
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	5,274	599,889	Anantapur ... 4,907	944
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	7				
Bellary.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,605	726,275	Bellary 53,460	1,573
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	8				
Kurnool.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,769	678,551	Kurnool ... 20,929	789
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	13				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1889-90.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 13 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates .. 5 Other 1st-class Magistrate .. 1 Other 2nd-class Magistrate .. 1 2nd-class Magistrates 16 3rd-class Magistrates 3 Special Magistrates (1st class). 2 Do. (3rd do.) 2 Magisterial Bench (3rd do.) 1 — 32	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 91 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 66 Revenue . 50 Civil (Agency) . 66	18·5 28·3 16·3 21 26·8	1,090	6,55,155	12,18,740	15,48,018
Civil .. 21 Revenue .. 6	District Magistrate ... .. 1 Divisional Magistrates . 5 2nd-class Magistrates . 21 3rd-class Magistrates .. .. 4 Magisterial Benches .. . 3 Special Magistrates .. .. 7 — 41	Civil ... ... 48 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 57 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 33 Revenue . .. 57 Agency tracts— Civil . ... 116 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 150 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 116 Revenue 150	18 21 9 21 25 47 22 47	1,682	8,13,345	16,03,406	21,55,155
Civil ... 19 Revenue .. 6	District Magistrate ... .. 1 Divisional Magistrates 5 2nd-class Magistrates 27 Agency Magistrates (2nd class). *4 Do. (3rd do.) 1 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Do. (2nd do.) 1 Do. (3rd do.) 1 Magisterial Benches . ... 3 — 44	Civil . .. 60 Do. (Agency) 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 60 Do. (Agency). 76 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates . 47 Do. Agency 80 Revenue . . 60 Do. (Agency). 76	14 18 23 26 12 24 23 26	1,113	10,01,135	51,04,370	62,30,063
Civil 6 Revenue . 5	District Magistrate . . 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 25 Do. (3rd do.) 9 Magisterial Benches (3rd class). 3 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 4 — 47	Civil .. ... 78 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 78 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 32 Revenue .. . 78	20 25 12 25	1,080	5,65,714	50,45,565	61,64,956
Civil 5 Revenue 4	District Magistrate . 1 Divisional Magistrates . 4 2nd-class Magistrates . 25 3rd-class Magistrates . 4 Magisterial Benches . 2 — 36	Civil ... . 100 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 50 Revenue 70	37 24 10 24	1,181	4,86,609	23,02,260	27,65,516
Civil ... 5 Revenue 5	District Magistrate .. ... 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 2nd-class Magistrates . 18 3rd-class Magistrates 8 Magisterial Bench (3rd class). 1 — 32	Civil .. ... 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 37 Revenue 80	25 29 10 29	1,002	4,91,666	20,42,894	25,77,087
Civil ... 3 Revenue .. 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates .. 3 Special 1st-class Magistrate . 1 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 17 Do. (3rd do.) . 5 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 28	Civil ... ... 65 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 65 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 40 Revenue 65	28 27 12 27	517	2,82,425	11,26,908	16,02,195
Civil .. 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates . 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 19 Do. (3rd do.) 2 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 5 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 3 — 34	Civil ... ... 75 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 62 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue 62	30 26 12 26	678	6,31,393	14,48,844	23,64,062
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 14 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 7 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 2 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 29	Civil ... ... 70 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 65 Revenue 70	27 27 24 27	1,019	5,25,150	14,55,320	20,04,317

* Of the four Agency (2nd class) Magistrates, three exercise powers in the ordinary tracts also.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Madras.	Civil		1				
	Criminal	Presidency Magistrates	2	29	405,848	Madras ... 405,848	21
	Revenue		1				
Chingleput.	Civil	District Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	3				
		Small Cause Judge	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Cantonment Magistrates	3	2,842	981,381	Saidapet. ... 10,290	2,073
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1	7,680	1,822,873	Chittoor ... 5,809	3,724
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	16				
South Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17	5,200	1,816,359	Cuddalore ... 43,545	3,234
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				
Tanjore.	Civil	District Judge	1				
		Sub-Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	11				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5	3,654	2,130,383	Tanjore 54,745	3,551
		Sub-Magistrates	21				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil	District Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	10	4,732	1,215,033	Trichinopoly ... 84,465	1,634
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil	District Judge	1				
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19	8,658	2,168,080	Madura ... 73,807	5,403
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	13				
Tinnevelly.	Civil	District Judge	1				
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17	5,387	1,699,747	Tinnevelly ... 23,221	1,621
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil	District Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17	7,860	1,657,690	Coimbatore ... 38,967	1,558
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsif	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrate	1				
		Sub-Magistrates	3	957	91,084	Ootacamund ... 12,335	48
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officer	1				
		Deputy Tahsildars	3				
Salem.	Civil	District Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19	7,471	*1,592,915	Salem ... ...* 59,631	4,590
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				

* Increase of population due to the extension of the municipal limits to two adjoining villages.

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1889-90—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 10 Revenue ... 2	Four	Civil .. 5 Criminal— Presidency Magistrates . 5 Revenue 5	3 2·5 3	1,103	29,68,080	85,241	39,93,261
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 Cantonment Magistrates (1st class). 2 2nd-class Magistrates . 15 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches .. 5 — 28	Civil ... .. 49 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 75 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 26 Revenue . 75	16 22 9 22	606	7,25,738	16,71,401	21,43,127
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate . .. 1 Divisional Magistrates 4 2nd-class Magistrates . . 24 3rd-class Magistrates . 5 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 6 Magisterial Benches .. .. 5 — 45	Civil .. . 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 95 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 30 Revenue ... 95	20 28 14 28	1,253	7,83,434	28,57,558	41,05,011
Civil ... 6 Revenue .. 5	District Magistrate . ... 1 Divisional Magistrates .. 4 Other Magistrate (1st class) . 1 2nd-class Magistrates 21 3rd-class Magistrates 5 Magisterial Benches ... .. 2 Special Magistrates ... .. 7 — 41	Civil .. ... 64 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 64 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 37 Revenue .. 64	28 38 21 38	919	6,22,067	35,94,902	44,80,196
Civil . 15 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate .. .. 1 Divisional Magistrates 5 Other Magistrates (2nd class) 27 Do (3rd do.) 3 Special Magistrate (1st do.) 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 2 Magisterial Benches ... .. 5 — 44	Civil . 51 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 28 Revenue . .. 80	11·7 22·5 ·9·1 22·5	1,266	14,38,551	44,52,986	66,24,959
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate .. .. 1 Divisional Magistrates . 3 2nd-class Magistrates .. 13 3rd-class Magistrates . . 3 Magisterial Benches .. .. 2 — 22	Civil . . 43 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 46 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 32 Revenue . .. 46	15 15 9·5 15	715	5,18,006	15,53,277	20,19,809
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates 22 3rd-class Magistrates 3 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 2 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 4 — 36	Civil ... . . 77 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 40 Revenue .. . 87	24 24 13 26	1,081	7,82,458	24,68,339	35,10,276
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates .. 4 2nd-class Magistrates . .. 22 3rd-class Magistrates . 5 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 4 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.) 4 — 40	Civil . . ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 50 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates . 30 Revenue 50	16 19 9 19	950	6,05,559	20,23,396	37,04,520
Civil .. 6 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates . 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate .. 1 Other 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates .. 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 — 38	Civil . . ... 68 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 105 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 52 Revenue 105	22 28 9 28	873	10,32,328	28,89,993	38,90,937
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... 1 Other 1st-class Magistrates .. 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 2 3rd-class Magistrate . . 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 2 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 10	Civil .. . . 52 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 35 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 35 Revenue 35	35 14 13 14	185	4,01,867	1,46,758	3,54,989
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 25 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates ... ... 5 — 41	Civil ... ... 85 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 69 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 69	27 26 13 26	1,057	6,87,500	23,06,654	31,44,663

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
South Canara.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,902	959,514	Mangalore ... 32,099	1,282
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil	District Judges	2	5,586	2,365,035	Calicut 57,085	486
		Sub-Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	19				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	7				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	6				
		Tahsildars	9				
		Total ...	...	141,718	30,827,218		60,193

NOTE 1.—The population has been adopted from the census report of 1881; the figures relating to Sandúr, Banganapalle and Pudukóta have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

2.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of *minus* Rs. 122 and Rs 174,26,814, respectively, for which districtwar particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, *minus* Rs. 122; assessed taxes, Rs. 56,630; salt, Rs. 173,66,525; and stamps, Rs. 3,781. The salt revenue according to *divisions* was as shown below:—

Divisions.	Revenue. Rs.
1. Chatrapur division (part of Ganjam)	16,08,558
2. Chicacole division (the remaining part of Ganjam and Vizagapatam)	18,89,857
3. Masulipatam division (Godávari and Kistna)	15,69,721
4. Nellore division (part of Kistna and Nellore)	19,25,512
5. Chingleput division (part of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput)	49,32,330
6. Negapatam division (South Arcot and Tanjore)	23,67,225
7 Tinnevelly division (Madura and Tinnevelly)	29,17,894
8 Calicut division (South Canara and Malabar)	94,696
9. Arcot	381
10. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	351
Total	173,66,525

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1889-90—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 8 Revenue .. 4	District Magistrate .. ... 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 2nd-class Magistrates .. 12 3rd-class Magistrates . 5 Magisterial Benches 2 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 3 — 27	Civil . . 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 67 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 46 Revenue 66	14 21 12 21	543	4,52,245	13,00,369	18,56,292
Civil .. 25 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate . . ... 1 Divisional Magistrates . 7 2nd-class Magistrates 29 3rd-class Magistrates . 4 Magisterial Benches 3 Special Magistrates (1st class) 2 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) . 8 — 54	Civil . . 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 128 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 34 Revenue .. 128	18 44 17 48	1,404	13,74,240	18,98,016	32,39,722
294	753	...		21,317	* 178,45,265	494,97,377	708,00,899

* Exclusive of the cost of the officers and establishment of (1) Salt and Abkári Department, and (2) Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 12,57,000, and Rs. 22,40,470, respectively, for which only divisionwar particulars are available.

(1) *Salt and Abkari.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials.
	Rs		Rs.
Balasore	51,077	Calicut	1,84,719
Chintrapur (Puri) ...	29,421	Arcot	1,17,729
Do. (Madras)	37,477	Central office . .	1,04,742
Chicacole	1,14,236	Deputy Commissioners and establishment	55,730
Masulipatam	92,811	Madras town Abkári	19,646
Nellore . . .	78,704		
Chingleput	1,14,115	Total ..	12,57,000
Negapatam	1,44,345		
Tinnevelly	1,12,248		

(2) *Public Works Department.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials.
Construction—		Construction—*continued.*	
	Rs.		Rs.
Architect	40,445	Tank Restoration Scheme	63,306
Bellary	46,642	Tinnevelly	50,146
Buckingham Canal	51,959	Trichinopoly	35,028
Chingleput	49,892	Vizagapatam	50,451
Coimbatore	67,540	West Coast	58,675
Cuddapah	32,289	Workshops (Presidency)	23,598
Ganjam	63,179	Workshops (Dowlaishwaram)	7,463
Godávari, Central	46,469	Bangalore Military Works .. .	3,077
Do. Eastern	66,978	Madras do. do. . . .	4,826
Do. Western	57,788	Direction—	
Gudiváda	29,796	Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle ...	30,143
Kistna, Eastern	60,613	Do. do. 2nd ,,	24,307
Do. Western	51,195	Do. do. 3rd ,,	31,568
Kurnool	69,102	Do. do. 4th ,, ..	33,158
Madura	54,538	Do. do. 5th ,, ..	35,379
Negapatam	42,261	Do. do. 6th ,, ..	32,583
Nellore	66,701	Do. do. Periyar ..	6,402
Nilgiri	48,114	Tank Restoration Scheme . ..	11,644
North Arcot	56,410	Chief Engineer, Periyar Project ..	33,714
Periyar No. I	71,769	Secretary to Government, General Branch	94,063
Do. ,, II	53,678	Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch	63,223
Presidency	59,641	Accounts—	
Ramnad	12,402	Examiner of Public Works Accounts ..	1,30,399
Rushikulya	52,194		
South Arcot	82,180	. Total ...	22,40,470
Stores (Presidency)	16,924		
Tanjore	66,641		

D.—POPULATION.

(7)—*For the year* 1889-90.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number per square mile.	Classification of population.					
				Adults (above twelve years of age).		Children (under twelve years of age).		Age not stated.				Christians.					
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Not stated.	Hindus.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjam	Particulars not available.	Particulars not available.	278,061	471,523	495,051	267,468	268,391	432	436	1,503,301	484	126	222	774		415	1,495,229
Vizagapatam			370,785	587,688	592,759	309,202	300,352	226	241	1,790,468	515	163	394	982		1,863	1,766,840
Godávari			317,323	573,113	595,608	310,249	301,308	164	171	1,780,613	273	250	409	2,580		646	1,737,855
Kistna			268,849	525,906	512,533	254,576	255,246	106	113	1,548,480	183	52	73	15,967		20,102	1,425,013
Nellore			233,059	434,421	423,022	180,798	181,780	113	102	1,220,236	140	33	320	17,289		3,152	1,138,051
Cuddapah			247,186	416,410	394,181	153,497	156,835	63	52	1,121,038	128	42	282	4,592		1,151	1,017,211
Anantapur			119,128	224,419	209,726	80,985	84,668	48	43	599,889	117	14	56	431		356	558,585
Bellary			142,117	270,734	255,064	97,843	102,498	73	63	726,275	127	536	71	1,120		2,402	653,072
Kurnool			142,642	255,414	244,395	88,395	90,214	62	71	678,551	90	52	35	5,830		5,538	591,199
Madras			48,286	144,476	148,717	55,652	56,900	42	61	495,848	15,031	3,205	12,659	22,428	14	1,325	315,527
Chingleput			142,182	331,191	321,206	161,401	167,511	34	38	981,381	345	1,683	1,174	13,804		113	939,314
North Arcot			279,328	622,011	614,446	285,253	295,912	90	102	1,817,814	251	115	446	8,398		1,059	1,717,595
South Arcot			243,773	616,082	607,737	289,619	301,156	70	74	1,814,738	372	84	375	35,678		3,434	1,721,614
Tanjore			374,532	688,991	757,045	337,443	346,690	94	120	2,130,383	583	168	677	75,509	..	1,904	1,959,421
Trichinopoly			201,180	400,756	434,315	185,622	194,197	56	87	1,215,033	341	177	371	58,261	.	2,631	1,119,434
Madura			395,096	685,610	779,040	346,999	356,788	98	145	2,168,680	258	176	377	84,061	.	286	1,942,820
Tinnevelly			366,597	554,543	598,267	271,261	275,500	83	93	1,699,747	315	125	566	138,716	.	1,539	1,468,977
Coimbatore			354,920	541,862	576,078	264,913	274,647	84	106	1,657,690	211	274	272	10,111	.	2,609	1,606,349
Nilgiris			17,944	38,111	27,187	12,852	12,861	13	10	91,034	95	1,698	1,012	5,462	2	314	78,976
Salem			311,393	542,597	572,494	235,811	248,541	75	77	1,599,595	209	180	445	15,782	.	160	1,531,855
South Canara			171,432	316,086	331,141	156,080	156,063	70	74	959,514	246	120	127	14,667	...	43,301	797,430
Malabar			404,968	778,443	806,819	395,583	383,746	248	196	2,365,035	410	1,558	1,524	20,172		19,942	1,669,271
Total			5,430,701	10,020,387	10,296,831	4,741,502	4,811,804	2,344	2,475	29,875,343	249	10,831	21,887	552,614	16	114,302	27,231,606
Banganapalle			6,552	11,945	11,605	3,535	3,666	3		30,754	121			9			24,793
Sandur			2,173	3,839	3,751	1,459	1,483			10,532	64	2		3		6	9,000
Pudukota			58,449	96,109	110,381	46,697	48,930	4	6	302,127	274	1		11,371		..	281,809
Total			67,174	111,893	125,737	51,691	54,079	7	6	343,413	226	3		11,383		6	315,602
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam			58,565	382	35	7	11	*129,653	*116,215	246,303	47	3		5		6	245,945
Vizagapatam			152,681	675	603	313	302	†356,746	†336,034	694,673	49	5	2	...	..	1	693,634
Godávari			2,410	104	22	12	10	5,327	5,424	10,899	13	.	3	2		3	10,879
Total			213,656	1,161	660	332	323	491,726	457,673	951,875	48	8	5	7		10	950,458
Grand Total			5,711,531	10,133,441	10,423,228	4,793,525	4,866,206	494,077	460,154	31,170,631	221	10,842	21,892	564,004	16	114,318	28,497,666

* Includes { Adults ... 78,424 70,788 ; Juveniles ... 51,229 45,427 ; Total .. 129,653 116,215 }

† Includes { Adults 212,920 212,668 ; Juveniles 143,826 123,366 ; Total .. 356,746 356,034 }

D.—POPULATION—*continued.*

(7)—*For the year* 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—*continued.*			Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Number of emigrants registered during the year.	Immigration during the year.
	Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male agriculturists.	Male non-agriculturists.			
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ganjam	5,729	270	536	270,988	468,435	1, Ooriyah (748,904) ; 2, Telugu (692,344) ; 3, Savara (31,465) ; 4, Khond (20,344) ; 5, Hindustani (7,019).	12,906	3,985
Vizagapatam	19,372	695	159	415,732	481,384	1, Telugu (1,726,095) . 2, Ooriyah (21,460) . 3. Khond (12,761) ; 4, Hindustani (12,138) .. .	10,454	11,294
Godávari	38,786	17	70	372,670	510,856	1, Telugu (1,715,772) , 2, Hindustani (30,216) ; 3, Khond (25,025) . .	36	...
Kistna	87,161	8	104	396,346	444,242	1, Telugu (1,451,954) , 2, Hindustani (78,800) , 3, Yerukala (5,914) ; 4, Lambadi (5,565) . .	...	...
Nellore	61,344	...	67	267,836	347,496	1, Telugu (1,141,504) , 2, Hindustani (50,010) . 3, Tamil (22,451)	6	...
Cuddapah	97,749	...	11	279,401	290,569	1, Telugu (1,013,368) ; 2, Hindustani (78,706) ; 3. Canarese (9,077) ; 4, Yerukala (6,224) ..	..	...
Anantapur	40,239	263	5	156,794	148,658	1, Telugu (699,674) ; 2, Canarese (502,711) ; 3, Hindustani (94,846)	..	...
Bellary	68,246	758	70	178,495	190,155	4, Mahratti (14,169) ; 5. Tamil (11,251) ; 6, Lambadi (7,219)	..	...
Kurnool	75,875	6	16	145,128	198,743	1, Telugu (619,000) ; 2, Hindustani (69,257) ; 3, Canarese (8,113)	..	...
Madras	50,298	164	228	3,904	196,266	1, Tamil (239,108) ; 2, Telugu (94,330) ; 3, Hindustani (46,410) ; 4, English (17,099) . .	2,166	1,044
Chingleput	25,034	229	30	217,765	274,861	1, Tamil (730,271) , 2, Telugu (221,434) ; 3, Hindustani (18,382) ; 4. Canarese (5,010) .	314	...
North Arcot	82,438	7,761	2	442,353	465,001	1, Tamil (987,029) ; 2, Telugu (733,545) ; 3. Hindustani (50,266) ; 4, Canarese (29,225) ; 5, Mahratti (11,662).	363	...
South Arcot	48,289	5,261	3	472,759	433,012	1, Tamil (1,572,445) ; 2, Telugu (196,727) ; 3, Hindustani (28,244) ; 4, Canarese (11,556) .	166	1,709
Tanjore	112,058	627	19	432,425	594,103	1, Tamil (1,991,279) ; 2, Telugu (85,670) ; 3, Putnool (16,078) ; 4, Mahratti (14,421) ; 5, Hindustani (12,309) . 6, Canarese (7,122).	19,879	21,869
Trichinopoly	34,104	39	16	299,178	287,256	1, Tamil (1,017,153) , 2, Telugu (146,983) ; 3, Canarese (26,736) ; 4, Hindustani (15,221) .	90	...
Madura	140,948	9	3	491,335	541,372	1, Tamil (1,728,703) : 2, Telugu (307,329) ; 3, Canarese (84,128) , 4, Putnool (30,510) ; 5, Hindustani (12,850).	66,815	37,737
Tinnevelly	89,767	...	57	340,955	484,932	1, Tamil (1,438,767) ; 2, Telugu (233,844) ; 3, Canarese (12,490) ; 4, Hindustani (7,497) .. .	26,416	29,286
Coimbatore	37,855	131	35	351,209	455,650	1, Tamil (1,086,077) ; 2, Telugu (344,271) ; 3, Canarese (201,296) , 4, Hindustani (18,396) .	320	...
Nilgiris	3,531	..	45	21,433	29,543	1, Canarese (50,769) ; 2. Tamil (19,879) ; 3, Malayalam (7,431) . . .	...	...
Salem	51,092	64	17	387,347	391,136	1, Tamil (1,131,868) ; 2, Telugu (295,015) ; 3, Canarese (118,353) ; 4, Hindustani (37,670) ; 5, Mahratti (7,908).	48	...
South Canara	93,652	10,055	162	214,304	257,932	1, Tulu (425,579) ; 2, Canarese (203,417) ; 3, Malayalam (161,819) ; 4, Mahratti (147,390) ; 5, Hindustani (15,372).	...	...
Malabar	652,198	211	159	346,868	827,406	1, Malayalam (2,195,181) ; 2, Tamil (101,288) ; 3, Canarese (23,162) ; 4, Telugu (19,068) ; 5, Hindustani (7,582).	.. .	...
Total .	1,915,765	26,508	1,814	6,445,225	8,319,008	. .	139,979	106,924
Banganapalle	5,952		.	6,043	9,440	. . . . .		...
Sandúr	1,521	.	.	2,571	2,727	. . . . .		...
Pudukóta	8,946	...		74,882	67,928	1, Tamil (285,432) ; 2, Telugu (9,480)	..	..
Total ...	16,419			83,496	80,095	. . .	.	..
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam	344		.	62,434	67,608	. . . .	..	...
Vizagapatam ...	1,031		.	232,102	125,632	. . . . .	...	...
Godávari	12	.		5	5,438	. . . . .	...	...
Total ...	1,387	.	.	294,541	198,678	. . .	.	..
Grand Total ...	1,933,571	26,508	1,814	6,823,262	8,597,781	.. . .	* 139,979	† 106,924

NOTE.—In the census of 1881, occupations have not been tabulated by ages except for males in towns (Board's Proceedings, dated 21st December 1882, No. 3195). The figures given in columns 22 and 23 show the total male agricultural and non-agricultural population including children.

* Inclusive of 8,604 children and 31 dependants.

† Inclusive of 4,951 children.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(8)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1889-90.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1889.			Total cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1889.				Surveyed during 1889-90.			Cost of survey during 1889-90.		Total surveyed up to 31st March 1890.			Total cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1890.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	Rs.	Rs.	SQ M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	3,451	1,662	1,364	88,880	26	4,43,429	267	...	...	...	...	...	3,451	1,662	1,364	88,880	26	4,43,429	267
Vizagapatam ...	10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38,658	264	...	...	...	..	17	10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38.675	264
Godávari ...	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,13,833	108	...	...	...	..	...	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,13,833	108
Kistna	3,017	5,503	4,403	77,535	26	5,25,237	95	...	91	80	4,768	14,597	3,017	5,600	4,483	82,303	27	5,39,834	96
Kurnool ...	2,949	4,839	3,659	43,966	15	8,23,843	170	8	...	...	1,707	...	2,957	4,839	3,659	45,673	15	8,23,843	170
Bellary	549	3,909	3,610	20,828	38	5,24,380	134	62	803	723	1,869	1,12,343	611	4,712	4,333	22,697	37	6,36,723	135
Anantapur ...	431	1,907	1,508	5,753	13	3,44,205	180	...	...	...	..	...	431	1,907	1,508	5,753	13	3,44,205	180
Cuddapah ...	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,23,998	225	..	...	...	.	...	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,23,998	225
Nellore	4,507	4,235	2,646	55,951	12	4,49,137	106	...	6	6	..	1,312	4,507	4,241	2,652	55,951	12	4,50,449	106
Chingleput ...	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,71,326	176	...	...	..	. .	.	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,71,326	176
Madras	...	27	27	...	...	57,208	2,119	...	...	...	..	...	. .	27	27	.	.	57,208	2,119
North Arcot ...	4,652	2,853	2,150	1,38,241	30	4,68,540	164	.	. .	.	.	...	4,652	2,853	2,150	1,38,241	30	4.68,540	164
South Arcot ...	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123	...	...	...		.	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123
Salem	4,118	3,624	3,093	2,08,680	51	4,96,288	137	9	28	28	470	5,303	4,127	3,652	3,121	2,09,150	51	5,01,591	137
Coimbatore ...	2,680	5,169	4,581	1,22,527	46	9,43,870	183	...	. .		...	.	2,680	5,169	4,581	1,22,527	46	9,43,870	183
Nilgiris	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,31,426	1,037	...	...	.	...	1,967	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,33,393	1,040
Malabar ...	1,122	567	537	1,25,478	112	4,54,390	801	. .	403	381	62	88,943	1,122	970	918	1,25,540	112	5,43,333	560
Trichinopoly ...	945	2,708	2,132	9,697	10	2,18,718	81	..	13	13	. .	4,630	945	2,721	2,145	9,697	10	2,23,348	82
Tanjore	88	2,232	1,965	20,291	231	5,99,802	269	1,041	346	284	71,210	1,00,943	1,129	2,578	2,249	91,501	81	7,00,745	272
Madura	5,122	3,101	2,602	1,66,543	33	6,15,041	198	166	32	32	3,511	59,618	5,288	3,133	2,634	1,70,053	32	6,74,659	215
Tinnevelly ...	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225	.	..	...	...	..	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225
Cochin	...	...	..	1,867	...	.		.	..			.	..	...	.	1,867			
Total ..	55,626	61,676	49,110	19,37,666	Average 35	109,11,125	Average 177	1,286	1,722	1,547	83,597	3,89,673	56,912	63,398	50,657	20,21,263	Average 36	113,00,798	Average 178

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Settlement for the year* 1889-90.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Districts.
		Rs.		
Settlement for thirty years	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1891-96	Godávari.
	4,548	27,75,033	1895-1903	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,019	1899-1903	Salem
	4,895	19,03,896	1902-1904	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1902-1907	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1904-1907	Chingleput.
	3,307	14,17,057	1893-1907	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1907-1911	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1903-1912	Cuddapah.
	928	7,91,816	1907-1913	Ganjam.
	1,953	17,81,257	1910-1915	North Arcot.
	2,083	15,83,210	1914-1918	Madura.
	*821	1,80,607	1917-1918	Malabar-Wynaad.
	†411	1,99,972	1910-1919	Nilgiris.
	362	4,25,571	1919	Vizagapatam.
Total ...	43,443	2,44,62,487	..	
In progress	18,329	...	...	South Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore, and Malabar, (except Wynaad).
Settlement during the year .. Detailed	1076	...	...	Two taluks of South Arcot District, the Ouchterlony valley of the Nilgiri District, and the Vizagapatam District.
Settlement during the year .. Summary	...	...	...	

* Since revised. † Includes 4,089 miles of the Ouchterlony valley.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Surveyed and assessed area for the official year* 1889-90.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zamindari or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 13).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 5).	On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement A).	For total area (columns 5 and 9).	For cultivated area only (column 10).			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
Ganjam	Ryotwary	1,510,370	1,087,561	422,809	8,39,789	550,413	1 8 5	8,01,641	7,37,581	1 14 4	1 15 11	550,413	1 7 4	3	50,766
	Zamindari	3,754,240	1,377,261	2,376,979	4,35,336	1,130,392	0 6 2	4,35,336		0 2 11		1,130,392	0 6 2		
	Whole Inam Villages	91,550	91,550	.	24,697	68,799	0 5 9								
Vizagapatam	Ryotwary	1,225,081	1,057,438	167,643	4,64,372	228,930	2 0 5	3,82,342	2,98,877	2 4 6	2 3 6	228,930	1 10 9	5	93,008
	Zamindari	9,586,410		9,586,410	9,68,505	2,240,347	0 6 11	9,68,505		0 1 7		2,240,347	0 6 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	63,389	63,389	.	3,028	12,007	0 4 0	..							
Godávari	Ryotwary	2,803,708	1,714,967	1,088,741	41,19,891	1,084,821	3 12 9	37,29,434	30,42,720	2 14 0	3 3 1	1,084,821	2 14 1	5	101,374
	Zamindari	2,037,576	224,608	1,812,968	7,40,264	646,362	1 2 4	7,40,264		0 6 6		646,362	1 2 4		
	Whole Inam Villages	191,562	191,562	.	53,370	64,186	0 13 4	..					..		
Kistna	Ryotwary	3,947,595	1,832,335	2,115,260	45,44,378	1,170,365	3 14 2	48,58,475	40,11,029	2 4 9	2 0 11	1,170,365	4 2 5	3	64,774
	Zamindari	1,183,360	1,082,817	100,543	2,92,157	317,508	0 14 9	2,92,157		2 14 5		317,508	0 14 9		
	Whole Inam Villages	243,125	243,125	.	32,496	60,607	0 8 7								
Nellore	Ryotwary	2,901,760	1,384,777	1,516,983	21,54,644	702,748	3 1 1	22,80,590	19,53,772	1 8 1	2 0 3	702,748	3 3 11	1	27,505
	Zamindari	2,375,040	645,760	1,729,280	4,07,399	413,618	0 15 9	4,07,399		0 3 9		413,618	0 15 9		
	Whole Inam Villages	332,800	332,800	.	82,696	103,870	0 12 9								
Cuddapah	Ryotwary	5,314,183	3,549,935	1,764,248	18,91,175	1,068,989	1 12 4	19,90,508	16,42,580	1 2 1	1 4 9	1,068,989	1 13 10	1	18,982
	Zamindari	.	.	.	.	.	.								
	Whole Inam Villages	272,726	272,726	.	41,464	52,649	0 12 9								
Anantapur	Ryotwary	3,240,978	1,175,661	2,065,317	9,59,895	577,442	1 10 7	12,13,532	8,30,354	0 9 5	0 12 2	577,442	2 1 8	..	..
	Zamindari	.	.	.	.	.	.	..		..		.	..		
	Whole Inam Villages	134,382	134,382	.	13,575	22,447	0 9 8	..		..		..	..		
Bellary	Ryotwary	3,681,905	1,156,354	2,525,551	14,10,764	702,934	2 0 1	17,92,238	12,25,910	0 11 4	0 12 11	702,934	2 8 10	3	86,139
	Zamindari	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.		..	..		
	Whole Inam Villages	138,122	138,122	.	13,164	23,341	0 9 0	.		.		.	..		
Kurnool	Ryotwary	4,678,400	3,094,704	1,583,696	13,26,344	662,535	2 0 0	15,08,866	12,36,012	0 15 3	1 1 5	662,535	2 4 5	1	20,329
	Zamindari	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.		.	.		
	Whole Inam Villages	130,560	130,560		10,693	16,016	0 10 8	.		.		.			
Madras	Ryotwary	16,891	4,225	12,666	72,009	405,848	0 2 10	72,050	76	*5 8 3	†1 11 8	405,848	0 2 10	1	405,848
	Zamindari	764	..	764	425			425		0 8 11					
	Whole Inam Villages	665	665	..	282										
Chingleput	Ryotwary	1,377,989	643,461	734,528	17,83,428	729,497	2 7 1	16,74,925	15,19,437	2 4 6	2 7 9	729,497	2 4 9	3	62,578
	Zamindari	239,876	10,439	229,437	1,02,370	137,926	0 11 11	1,02,370	..	0 7 2		137,926	0 11 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	199,972	199,972	..	73,859	113,968	0 10 4	..		..		..	..		

* Quit-rent in the town.

† Assessment on cultivated land in the transferred villages.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Surveyed and assessed area for the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zamindari or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 13).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 5).	On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement A)	For total area (columns 5 and 9).	For cultivated area only (column 10)			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
North Arcot.	Ryotwary	2,541,440	1,379,764	1,161,676	23,16,198	1,085,291	2 2 2	22,46,009	20,33,260	1 14 11	2 7 10	1,085,291	2 1 1	6	92,859
	Zamindari	2,179,840		2,179,840	4,76,980	634,596	0 12 0	4,76,980		0 3 6		634,596	0 12 0		
	Whole Inam Villages	76,800	76,800	..	28,316	97,927	0 4 8								
South Arcot.	Ryotwary	3,208,960	1,059,093	2,149,867	36,44,144	1,738,723	2 1 6	46,12,706	33,55,977	2 2 4	2 4 11	1,738,723	2 10 5	3	83,554
	Zamindari	22,400	9,066	13,334	8,611	20,190	0 6 10	8,611		0 10 4		20,190	0 6 10		
	Whole Inam Villages	58,240	58,240	...	22,629	55,825	0 6 6								
Tanjore	Ryotwary	1,677,143	510,265	1,166,878	42,86,874	1,733,235	2 7 7	42,46,670	41,40,316	3 10 3	3 13 4	1,733,235	2 7 2	5	201,151
	Zamindari	191,633	16,346	175,287	32,301	81,048	0 6 5	32,301		0 2 10		81,048	0 6 5		
	Whole Inam Villages	525,271	525,271	.	1,25,720	316,100	0 6 4								
Trichinopoly.	Ryotwary	1,803,526	527,230	1,276,290	15,49,284	977,753	1 9 4	16,21,039	15,31,940	1 4 4	1 7 5	977,753	1 10 6	2	104,222
	Zamindari	391,680		391,680	52,335	170,176	0 4 11	52,335		0 2 2		170,716	0 4 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	128,640	128,640	.	10,611	67,104	0 2 6								
Madura	Ryotwary	2,139,851	921,083	1,218,768	16,73,705	907,473	1 13 6	18,59,938	16,94,914	1 8 5	1 10 8	907,473	2 0 9	7	150,646
	Zamindari	3,370,240		3,370,240	7,69,797	1,217,279	0 10 1	7,69,797		0 3 8		1,217,279	0 10 1		
	Whole Inam Villages	121,469	121,469		11,157	43,928	0 4 1								
Tinnevelly	Ryotwary	2,314,534	786,873	1,527,661	26,85,973	1,207,836	2 3 7	26,37,541	26,26,651	1 11 7	1 12 11	1,207,836	2 2 11	12	174,227
	Zamindari	928,950	209,958	719,092	3,14,885	389,932	0 12 11	3,14,885		0 8 0		389,932	0 12 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	207,281	207,281		60,077	101,979	0 9 5								
Coimbatore	Ryotwary	4,895,041	2,094,830	2,800,211	28,56,292	1,601,202	1 12 6	29,41,533	28,27,411	1 0 10	1 3 0	1,601,202	1 13 5	1	38,967
	Zamindari	106,880	23,918	82,962	27,691	44,561	0 9 11	27,691		0 5 4		44,561	0 9 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	32,000	32,000	.	3,418	11,927	0 4 7								
Nilgiris	Ryotwary	612,628	372,176	240,452	1,43,606	91,034	1 9 3	1,98,848	1,38,837	0 13 1	0 10 8	91,034	2 2 7	1	12,535
	Zamindari	..	..	.	..	.									
	Whole Inam Villages	..		..											
Salem	Ryotwary	3,468,449	1,746,343	1,722,106	18,89,944	1,132,124	1 10 9	22,57,540	18,05,308		1 6 11	1,132,124	1 15 11	4	42,946
	Zamindari	1,111,628	108,239	1,003,389	4,50,818	427,076	1 0 11	4,50,818		0 7 2		427,076	1 0 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	201,136	201,136	.	42,300	40,395	1 0 9								
South Canara.	Ryotwary	2,497,280	2,078,203	419,077	13,90,108	955,842	1 7 3	13,99,818	13,72,413	3 5 5	3 6 4	955,842	1 7 5	1	32,099
	Zamindari	..			...										
	Whole Inam Villages	..		.	.	.									
Malabar	Ryotwary	3,567,874	2,686,110	881,764	19,30,381	2,334,876	0 13 3	18,94,303	18,94,303	2 2 4	2 0 7	2,334,876	0 13 0	7	185,683
	Zamindari	3,614	.	3,614	15,000	30,159	0 7 11	15,000		4 2 5		30,159	0 7 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	...	..	.	.										
Total	Ryotwary	59,425,580	30,863,388	28,562,192	439,33,168	21,649,911	2 0 6	456,18,526	399,19,978	1 9 7	2 1 9	21,649,911	2 1 9	75	2,099,973
	Zamindari	27,484,151	3,708,312	23,775,819	50,94,874	7,901,170	0 10 4	50,94,874		0 3 3		7,901,170	0 10 4		
	Whole Inam Villages	3,149,690	3,149,690	.	6,53,552	1,272,465	0 8 3								

FISCAL—*continued.*

(11)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the official year* 1889-90.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Great Zamindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000. (Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	14	9,183	14	6,783,549	484,539	1,96,906 9 5	...
Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	1	209	1	116,102	116,102	59,928 0 0	...
2. Large Zamindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (Under law of primogeniture	50	9,837	51	8,280,030	165,601	14,363 7 1	..
Under ordinary law	78	1,475	124	1,088,943	13,961	20,510 11 10	...
3. Zamindaries paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue	612	3,162	929	2,506,258	4,095	1,482 3 2	...
4. Small Zamindaries other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100	94	429	116	275,047	2,926	53 13 6	...
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	2,848,710	26,728	4,615,740	21,133,179	7	14 5 9	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. (In perpetuity	433,298	28,247	778,197	8,135,537	19	11 5 0	...
For life or lives	5,361	1,121	8,949	102,237	19	7 12 3	...
7. Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	550	181	651	4,767·38	9	0 4 1	...
8. Purchasers of waste lands	464	138	495	27,436·60	59	82 9 5	.
Total	3,289,232	80,770	5,405,267	48,453,085·98	14·73	15 12 7	..

NOTE.—Column 8 is not filled up with reference to para. 8 of G.O., dated 10th May 1887, No. 451, Revenue.

(12)—*Register of transfers for the official year* 1889-90.

—	Number of transfers.			Total area (in acres) transferred.		
	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Zamindars or holders of permanently-settled estates	4	2	32	36,571	2,675	54,908
Peasant proprietors or ryotwar holders . ..	971	5,140	107,424	7,409	13,070	356,374
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures	208	194	5,200	1,334	1,416	43,765

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(13)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in* 1889-90, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to amend the Madras Jails Act.	By Government	The object of this enactment is to confer on jail warders the same powers of arrest with regard to offences punishable under the Madras Jails Act, 1869 (these offences being non-cognizable), as are now possessed by police officers under section 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882. The warders to whom the guarding of jails in this Presidency and of prisoners at work outside the jails is now entrusted are not officers of police, and it therefore was necessary, by an express enactment, to invest them with summary authority to apprehend persons committing any of the offences specified in sections 14 and 15 of the Madras Jails Act, 1869.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 6th April 1889 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th May 1889.
An Act to provide for the prevention and control of nuisances outside the town of Madras.	Do.	The object of this enactment is, in the first place, to remove inconvenience in the existing law to which attention was drawn in 1887 by an opinion of the Acting Advocate-General, viz., that neither Act XXIV of 1859 nor the amending Acts I of 1872 and I of 1885 (Madras) make any provision for the General Police Act or section 48 thereof being extended to any local area temporarily, conditionally or subject to subsequent revocation. The new Act enables this to be done and also remove certain other defects in section 48 of Act XXIV of 1859 such as the absence of any definition of a town and of any power to award imprisonment in default of fine. In addition, the Act extends to Municipalities and any other local areas outside the Presidency town to which it may be applied, the provisions of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, dealing with gambling, cock-fighting and other street nuisances.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 16th November 1889 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 23rd December 1889.
An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Salt Revenue in the Presidency of Fort Saint George.	Do. ...	The object of this Act is to consolidate into a single enactment the various laws relating to the Salt Revenue in the Madras Presidency enumerated in the schedule appended to the Act. The necessity for consolidating these laws, which were in several respects confused and defective, was strongly urged by the Salt Commission of 1876. It was, however, considered desirable at the time that steps should be taken at the outset to remedy only the obvious defects in the law, and Madras Act I of 1882 was passed with this object. The work of consolidation was left to be undertaken when the Salt Department, then newly organized, should have gained some experience of the working of the law. The present Act repeals the whole of the existing law, re-enacting such portions of it, as it is desirable to retain, and introduces several modifications which experience has shown to be necessary.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 21st November 1889 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th December 1889.
An Act to make provision for the levy of duties on tobacco brought into the City of Madras.	Do. ...	The primary object of this enactment is to provide for the levy of a duty on all tobacco brought into the municipal limits of Madras; the proceeds of the tax to be applied in defraying the expenses connected with the improvement of the water supply of the City of Madras.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 19th February 1890.

(14)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1889-90.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1886.	A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1870.	By Government.	The object of this Bill is to enable the surplus funds collected under Act I of 1870 to be utilized not only for the purpose of improving ferries and communications leading thereto, but also for the purpose of superseding ferries by the construction of bridges—a method of expenditure which has been found to be highly desirable in the interests of traffic in certain districts of this Presidency.	Published under Rule 25 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 24th February 1886.	Superseded by Bill No. 4 of 1889, which became Act II of 1890.	.....
No. 5 of 1886.	A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1884.	The Hon. Mr. Barlow.	The object of the measure is to amend certain provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Act (I of 1884) intended to bring under control the building of paracherries or clusters of huts inhabited by the poorer classes. It has been found that these provisions can, in practice, be evaded, and the amending Bill has been introduced with a view to remedy this state of things.	Introduced 28th October 1886.	.....	The Select Committee on this Bill was reconstituted at the meeting of the Council of the 30th October 1886. The remarks of the President and Members of the Madras Municipal Commission, together with the orders of Government thereon, have been communicated to the Select Committee.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(14)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1889-90—continued.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1887.	A Bill to control evictions and the monopoly of waste lands in the district of Malabar.	The Hon. Mr. Subrahmaniya Aiyar.	The object of this Bill, which was prepared by a Committee appointed in 1885 to consider and report on the land tenures of Malabar, is to check capricious evictions and to control the monopoly of land at present enjoyed by the landlords of Malabar. It provides that no tenant shall be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except at the end of the agricultural year, and after six months' notice of the landlord's intention to eject. Relief is also provided against forfeiture of tenancy for non-payment of rent or renewal fees if the amount due is paid into court within a certain period. It is further provided, that upon application being made to the Collector for waste land for cultivation, that officer may, in the absence of reasonable objection, grant to the applicant a puttah for land not exceeding 15 acres in extent, subject to the payment of Government assessment, to be fixed from time to time, and of an equal sum as rent to the owner of the land.	Introduced 22nd November 1887.	.....	The strength of the Select Committee to whom the Bill had been referred for consideration having been reduced to only 2 members, the names of 2 other members were added to it at the meeting of the Council of the 30th October 1888.
No. 3 of 1889.	A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865.	By Government.	The object of this Bill is to legalize the levy of a local fund cess on the water-rate paid by the ryots in zemindarry areas, who, under previous Acts, have, by oversight, been unduly favored in this respect.	Introduced 21st January 1890.	.....	Passed by the Council on the 24th March 1890.
No. 4 of 1889.	A Bill to make better provision for the establishment of canals and public ferries in the Presidency of Madras and for the management thereof.	Do.	This Bill is a re-enactment of the existing Canals and Ferries Act of 1870 and the amending Act of 1878, which have been found to be defective on the following points, viz., (1) that it is impossible to extend their operation to the Godavari and Kistna canals or the whole of the Buckingham canal owing to the requirement that all revenue realized under those Acts shall be carried to the credit of a special fund which can be applied only to a special purpose; (2) that there is no legislative sanction for the rules for controlling navigation on these canals which have been issued on executive orders; (3) that it is doubtful whether the penalties laid down in the above rules can be legally enforced. Accordingly the present Bill makes provision, enabling Government to declare officers by whom powers shall be exercised; declares the income from canals and ferries to be public revenues and recoverable as such; enables Government to place canals or ferries under the management of local and municipal bodies, and provides for the levy of fees, and, finally, confers upon Government ample powers of making rules for the regulation of traffic.	Do. do.	.....	Do. do.
...	A Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and for other purposes.	The Hon. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar.	The object of this Bill is to improve and enlarge the provisions of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1867, and further to shorten the language to be used in future Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and to make certain further provisions relating thereto.	Leave granted to bring in the Bill at the meeting of the Council on the 24th March 1890.	.....	.....
...	A Bill to provide a form of marriage for Hindus following the Marumukkatayam law.	The Hon. C Sankaran Nair.	The object of the Bill is to provide a form of marriage for persons subject to the law of nepotism, such persons being held at present to be incapable of entering into a legal state of matrimony.	Do. do.	.....	.....

(15)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during* 1889-90.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Nil.			

B.—POLICE.

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1889-90.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										Cost of Police.						
		Deputy Inspector-General, and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 3).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes.	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 12, 14 and 15.
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Chief Office	2	* 1	..			18		19			(a) 64,858	16,001	.	.	.	2,124	.
	Madras City Police		† 3	11	35	4	942	44	1,039			.	31,618	.	(b) 8,254	39,967	(c) 1,31,025	1,923
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	.	.	.		.		.			18,222			.			..
	Ganjam		3	11	8	.	1,090		1,112				15,988	3,505		19,642	1,21,269	5,154
	Vizagapatam	...	3	12	14		1,232		1,261			.	17,703	3,600	..	30,380	1,34,231	4,757
	Jeypore	...	2	3	6		432		443				7,700	992		6,547	53,577	2,300
	Godávari	...	2	11	10		1,090		1,113			.	13,672	2,968	.	26,251	1,19,754	3,802
	Kistna	...	2	7	12		1,120		1,141				12,442	2,625		19,024	1,09,564	4,054
		Total ...	1	12	44	50		4,964	.	5,070		.	18,222	67,505	13,690	.	1,01,844	5,38,395	20,067
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	..	..								16,690	..		.			...
	Nellore		2	9	10		1,055		1,076				14,500	2,147		23,014	1,05,624	5,403
	Kurnool		2	10	11		912		935			.	11,717	2,426		22,533	93,356	4,464
	Bellary		1	7	10		669		687			.	9,532	1,660	.	17,978	69,735	5,198
	Anantapur		1	5	7	..	516		529			.	8,870	2,116	..	13,343	51,999	3,187
	Cuddapah		2	10	12		997		1,021		..		13,635	2,485	..	24,342	1,03,565	5,538
	North Arcot		2	8	14		1,201		1,225		.		13,473	2,857		23,692	1,20,955	8,531
	Chingleput		1	7	6		593		607			.	8,965	944	.	16,474	62,024	7,251
	South Arcot		2	9	10		914		935			..	15,989	2,816	.	21,938	1,02,315	5,915
	Tanjore		2	9	10		1,212	..	1,233			.	13,722	2,281	..	23,729	1,27,496	7,657
	Trichinopoly		1	5	7		648		661	..			8,504	898	.	10,214	67,639	4,797
	Madura		2	10	14		1,050		1,076			.	15,303	2,694	.	25,071	1,11,757	7,428
	Tinnevelly		2	8	12		939		961				13,603	2,893	.	20,421	97,094	7,014
	Salem		2	10	11		1,035		1,058				12,435	1,734		20,865	1,03,750	6,637
	Coimbatore		3	10	14		1,040	.	1,067			..	15,967	2,508	..	29,821	1,18,567	8,599
	Malabar		4	11	24		1,364		1,403			.	25,527	3,980	.	29,520	1,49,640	9,621
	South Canara		1	5	6		532	.	544	.			8,982	914		11,503	58,741	3,374
		Total ...	1	30	133	178		14,677	..	15,018	.	.	16,690	2,10,714	35,353	....	3,34,428	15,44,257	100,614
		Grand Total ...	4	46	188	263	4	‡ 26,601	44	21,146	.	..	99,770	3,25,838	49,043	8,254	4,76,239	22,15,801	(d) 1,22,604

* Superintendent (Assistant to Government, Special Branch).
† 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police.
‡ Includes 174 village watchers.
(a) Includes cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 39 clerks and 11 servants (not Police Officers).
(b) Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 10 clerks and 17 servants (not Police Officers).
(c) Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 tindals, 24 boatmen, and 4 boys and a driver of prison van (not Police Officers).
(d) Includes Rs. 37,245 on account of Railway fare of Police escorts, &c.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Range.	Districts.	Cost of Police—*continued.*						Distribution of force.										Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.
		Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In district.								On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In cantonments.		
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.					
								Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office	Rupees 10½ per mensem.	Rupees 9 per mensem.	15,367	98,350	.						3	18	3	18	..	...	..	...
	Madras City Police			31,545	2,44,332				10	41	842	8	138	49	990	1,029	.	27	442,374
Northern Range.	**Deputy Inspector-General of Police**			865	19,087	.	.	..		1			...	1		..	..	..	...
	Ganjam			23,807	1,89,365	.	.		3	16	799	6	288	22	1,090	104	.	8,311	1,907,068
	Vizagapatam			21,737	2,12,498					23	958	6	274	29	1,232	99	.	8,880	2,072,037
	Jeypore			9,469	80,585		.		11	8	331	3	90	11	432		..	8,500	636,767
	Godávari			21,227	1,87,674				14	19	879	4	197	23	1,090	112	.	7,345	1,952,748
	Kistna			14,430	1,62,139		.		46	17	854	4	220	21	1,120	104		8,471	1,687,843
	Total			91,535	8,51,258	.	.		74	84	3,821	23	1,069	107	4,964	419	.	41,507	8,256,463
Southern Range.	**Deputy Inspector-General of Police**			931	17,621					1			...	1		..	..	..	...
	Nellore			15,269	1,65,957				18	18	897	3	140	21	1,055	77	...	8,739	1,330,057
	Kurnool			11,572	1,46,068	.			7	19	697	4	208	23	912	48	..	7,788	773,142
	Bellary			10,517	1,14,620				5	14	540	4	124	18	669	104	8	5,904	803,120
	Anantapur			7,661	87,176					11	396	2	120	13	516	8	..	5,103	653,879
	Cuddapah			12,741	1,62,306	.	..		8	21	802	3	187	24	997	45	..	8,745	1,221,981
	North Arcot			18,938	1,88,416				30	20	977	4	194	24	1,201	84		7,256	1,981,417
	Chingleput			8,994	1,01,652				13	11	432	3	142	14	593	34	68	2,842	1,069,705
	South Arcot			14,645	1,63,618	.			23	17	743	4	148	21	914	84		4,873	1,978,064
	Tanjore			14,737	1,89,622				39	17	947	4	226	21	1,212	321	...	3,654	2,522,117
	Trichinopoly			7,102	99,154	.			16	10	492	3	140	13	648	142	...	3,561	1,324,386
	Madura			17,237	1,79,490	.				22	883	4	167	26	1,050	127	..	8,401	2,363,861
	Tinnevelly			11,098	1,52,123					18	773	4	166	22	939	112		5,381	1,852,724
	Salem			15,029	1,60,450				12	20	861	3	162	23	1,035	73		7,653	1,743,559
	Coimbatore			15,692	1,91,144	.	.			23	840	4	200	27	1,040	114	3	8,799	1,906,109
	Malabar			18,666	2,36,954		..			30	1,052	9	312	39	1,364	160	45	5,765	2,577,888
	South Canara			8,060	91,574				12	9	398	3	122	12	532	43	..	3,902	1,045,870
	Total			2,08,889	24,50,945	.	.	.	183	281	11,736	61	2,758	342	14,677	1,576	124	98,368	24,947,829
	Grand Total			3,47,336	36,44,885	..	...	.	267	406	16,399	95	3,983	501	20,649	3,024	124	139,900	33,646,666

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office	..	...	.						.	..	.	...	..	1
	Madras City Police	·08	..	..	421		421	08			501		501	29,285	33
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	..	...							...	...	..	..	..
	Ganjam	7·5	..	..	1,718	1,852	419	10			2,337	2,617	419	6,928	9
	Vizagapatam	7	...	...	1,643	1,713	823	9			2,112	2,257	823	4,203	4
	Jeypore	19·7	...	..	1,474	1,474		25		.	1,878	1,878		929	3
	Godávari	6·8	...	.	1,798	1,917	764	8			2,175	2,376	764	7,112	8
	Kistna	·7	.	...	1,541	1,643	573	10			1,938	2,123	573	6,551	8
	Total ...	8·3	..	.	1,657	1,749	645	11			2,114	2,291	645	25,723	7
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...						..	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	8·2	...	.	1,256	1,314	520	10	.	.	1,452	1,538	520	3,466	4
	Kurnool	8·4	...	..	833	853	462	11			1,080	1,124	462	2,392	3
	Bellary	8·9	...	...	1,178	1,246	796	11		..	1,450	1,601	796	8,210	15
	Anantapur	9·6	...	...	1,236	1,245	669	13		.	1,607	1,625	669	2,027	5
	Cuddapah	8·6	...	...	1,206	1,241	460	11		.	1,485	1,544	460	3,830	5
	North Arcot	6·1	...	...	1,658	1,736	621	7			1,987	2,113	621	4,967	5
	Chingleput	4·8	...	...	1,801	1,838	1,195	6	.	.	2,382	2,480	1,195	5,482	12
	South Arcot	5·3	..	...	2,169	2,306	822	6		.	2,603	2,824	822	6,134	8
	Tanjore	3·2	...	...	2,037	2,925	683	4		..	2,409	3,270	683	6,329	7
	Trichinopoly	5·5	...	..	2,053	2,407	800	7	.		2,638	3,363	800	3,643	7
	Madura	7·8	...	...	2,197	2,390	755	9			2,612	2,915	755	8,217	9
	Tinnevelly	5·6	...	...	1,928	2,108	559	7		.	2,342	2,636	559	5,486	7
	Salem	7·3	...	...	1,667	1,735	757	9	..		1,979	2,090	757	4,683	5
	Coimbatore	8·2	..	...	1,736	1,914	719	10	.		2,209	2 436	719	5,820	7
	Malabar	4·3	...	..	1,903	2,010	1,103	5			2,383	2,604	1,103	7,613	7
	South Canara	7·3	..	..	1,966	2,067	814	10	..	.	2,570	2,777	814	1,380	3
	Total ..	6·	...	.	1,693	1,807	744	8	.	.	2,076	2,277	744	79,679	7
	Grand Total ...	6·7(*a*)	...	...	1,620(*a*)	1,792(*a*)	619(*a*)	8	..	..	2,002	2,308	650	134,687	8

(*a*) The proportion is of the force excluding state guards (21,150—382 included in cols. 26 to 28).

(17)—*Statement showing the equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1889.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1889.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force. (b)			Punishments.												Reward.		Education.			Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
									Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.	Number of men punished by black marks only.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only. (c)	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX (Secs. 161 to 171) of Penal Code.		Other offences.		By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
	1	1(a)		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office	...	18	46	18	..	211	878		17	6	210	78								9	4	99	45	14 973		171	179	2 590	16 503	21		37	17	20	2	11	28·5	...
	Madras City.	45	1,048	46	1,057																																	
Northern Range.	Ganjam	17	1,084	19	1,095	1,011	90	.		5	2	160	90		2						8	4	2	17	652		50	99	474	563	51	2	5	5	32	8	51	151	4·6
	Vizagapatam.	26	1,236	26	1,237	998	264		1	8		241	527		3						13		38	26	1,096		132	84	603	549	20		13	9	18	8	56	148·7	4·4
	Jeypore	7	412	9	432	419				11	1	142	48		4						10	2	4	7	187	1	62	49	237	140	4		8	11	5	3	28	310	6·7
	Godávari	22	1,100	22	1,103	812	308	2		6	4	175	433								5	3	14	22	685	3	134	99	512	515	96	7	22	6	1	8	36	609·2	3·2
	Kistna ...	21	1,052	21	1,075	513	560	..		14	2	109	309		1						8	24	8	20	667		118	148	496	428	82		13	14	57	8	20	53·3	1·9
	Total ...	93	4,884	97	4,942	3,753	1,222	2	1	44	9	827	1,407		10						44	33	66	92	3,197	4	496	480	2,322	2,195	253	9	61	45	113	35	191	246	3·8
Southern Range.	Nellore ...	18	963	19	970	508	473	.		1	4	136	456		1						1		18	18	482		33	11	554	427	40	2	7	1	3	2	7	87·4	·7
	Kurnool ...	19	883	21	912	460	287	155		13	2	264	148		1						3	4	1	19	400	2	109	59	415	428	18	3	20	13	5	12	14	95·8	1·6
	Bellary	17	658	17	675	326	349		1	15	3	208	275		3						2	5	9	17	343	2	109	72	409	249	21		39	16	3	8	7	129·3	1
	Anantapur ...	12	509	12	514	266	255			8	4	118	132		2						4	4		12	233	1	52	49	291	219	11	2	15	8	8	6	6	122·5	1·2
	Cuddapah	20	989	22	998	457	227	325		22	5	278	286								6	1	6	20	566	1	104	72	535	420	20	2	30	22	5	3	13	105·8	1·3
	North Arcot.	22	1,166	22	1,178	532	656			17	3	199	226		10				1		3	13	18	22	896	2	121	75	620	493	28	2	33	17	10	12	11	48·3	·9
	Chingleput	12	590	13	595	266	334	2		7		101	93		3						5	6	20	12	590		63	39	195	359	28		9	7	1	3	4	33·6	·7
	South Arcot.	19	902	19	913	451	470			10	2	167	179								1	3	139	19	751		81	35	388	502	35		17	10	..	8	9	87·9	1·2
	Tanjore	19	1,236	19	1,247	481	544	230	1	8	3	224	330		2						2	18	12	19	1,198	2	117	85	538	621	39		11	9	2	13	22	42·1	1·8
	Trichinopoly.	12	648	12	652	294	366			2	3	34	245		3						6	6	2	12	636	1	57	30	204	430	23		12	2	5	2	8	36·4	1·2
	Madura ..	24	1,063	24	1,084	448	629			14	5	185	357		12						12	10	42	24	995	1	150	119	500	577	39		37	14	15	6	18	126·6	1·7
	Tinnevelly ..	19	949	20	949	366	530	72		20	4	162	369		1						3	23	15	19	903	2	166	157	519	449	27		22	20	11	2	8	123·6	·8
	Salem ...	19	991	21	1,035	412	598		1	24	2	197	564		9						8	12	3	19	753	4	104	74	594	416	30	5	27	25	1	4	23	152·4	2·3
	Coimbatore ...	19	844	19	844	379	484	.		12	2	119	186								2	1	4	19	836		102	77	411	375	22		16	12	1	2	9	84·6	1
	Nilgiris ...	5	181	5	181	60	126			5		24	71		1				1		1	5	3	5	177		22	15	88	83	6	2	5	5			2	184·9	1·1
	Malabar ..	34	1,378	35	1,380	631	569	211	1	23	4	208	217		5				...		11	5	74	34	1,309		104	107	601	703	39	1	12	24		8	21	85·4	1·5
	South Canara.	11	544	11	544	257	298			1	2	122	121									1	30	11	359		30	13	179	376	11	2	4	1	1	1	2	91·4	·4
	Total ...	301	14,484	311	14,651	7,194	7,195	995	4	202	48	2,746	4,258		53				2		70	117	396	301	11,427	18	1,515	1,089	7,041	7,127	437	21	316	208	71	92	184	91·6	1·2
	Grand Total.	439	(a) 20,484	454	(a) 20,668	10,947	8,628	1,875	5	263	63	3,783	5,743		63				2		123	154	561	438	15,611	22	2,182	1,748	9,955	9,841	711	30	414	268	204	129	386	125	1·8

(a) Includes 203 private guards.

(b) Includes Maliah Police and Hill Force.

(c) All members of the force below the grade of Head Constables are armed with batons.

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendent or Officers of higher rank.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(18)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889.

Ranges.	Districts.	Race. Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents. Military or Covenanted Civil.	Race. Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents. Uncovenanted.	Race. Europeans. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Race. Europeans. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs 35.	Race. Europeans. Constables.	Race. Eurasians. District or Assistant Superintendents.	Race. Eurasians. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Race. Eurasians. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs 35.	Race. Eurasians. Constables.	Race. Natives. District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Race. Natives. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Race. Natives. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs 35.	Race. Natives. Constables.	Religion or caste. Officers. Christians.	Religion or caste. Officers. Muhammadans.	Religion or caste. Officers. Hindus. Brahmins.	Religion or caste. Officers. Hindus. Rajputs.	Religion or caste. Officers. Hindus. Nairs.	Religion or caste. Officers. Hindus. Tiyers.	Religion or caste. Officers. Hindus. Oriyahs.	Religion or caste. Officers. Hindus. Parialis.	Religion or caste. Officers. Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Religion or caste. Officers. Other religions. Foreigners (not British subjects).	Religion or caste. Officers. Other religions. Christians.	Religion or caste. Men. Muhammadans.	Religion or caste. Men. Hindus. Brahmins.	Religion or caste. Men. Hindus. Rajputs.	Religion or caste. Men. Hindus. Nairs.	Religion or caste. Men. Hindus. Tiyers.	Religion or caste. Men. Hindus. Oriyahs.	Religion or caste. Men. Hindus. Parialis.	Religion or caste. Men. Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Religion or caste. Men. Other religions. Foreigners (not British subjects).	Religion or caste. Men. Other religions. Christians.	Grand Total, officers and men.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Chief Office ...	2	1											18	3												1	8		2				7				21
	Madras City	1	1	5	17			5	9	1	1	9		1,047	38		2	1					7				18	204	36	34				756				1,096
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-General of Police ...	1												1	1																							1
	Ganjam	...	3	1	1				1	2		6	8	1,082	6	3	9				1		1				10	45	21	12			447	12	537			...	1,104
	Vizagapatam ...	...	3	2	4			2		4		8	10	1,232	13	1	4				2		9				8	76	35	21			240	6	850				1,265
	Jeypore	..	2	1				1				1	4	412	5		1				2		1					11	2	12			186	8	193				421
	Godávari	..	2	2	2			1		4		8	9	1,096	7	4	3						10				5	307	20	29				14	725				1,124
	Kistna	...	2	3	3					1		4	11	1,051	8	3	8						4				2	341	43	28					638				1,075
	Total ..	1	12	9	10			4	1	11		27	42	4,873	40	11	25				5		25				25	780	121	102			873	40	2,943				4,990
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-General of Police ..	1													1																							1
	Nellore	1	1	2		1		2				4	10	962	6	3	2						9				8	413	33	56				7	446				983
	Kurnool	...	2	1		1		2				6	10	882	5	1	3	2					10				8	445	40	58				2	330				904
	Bellary	1	...	2	3			1				4	7	658	2	3	5						3				5	279	49	40				2	283				676
	Anantapur ...	1	...	1	1				1			4	5	509	4	1	4						4					237	21	12				1	238	..			522
	Cuddapah ..	..	2	2				2	3			6	7	989	9	3	5						5				3	478	21	34				1	452	..			1,011
	North Arcot ...	...	2	1				2		3		5	14	1,163	5	3	11						5				9	342	79	23					713	.			1,190
	Chingleput ...	...	1	2	1	2			1	1	..	4	4	587	5	5	1						2				32	178	7	13				4	356	...			608
	South Arcot ...	1	1	1				1	1	1		7	9	991	6	4	4						7				14	293	11	23				12	549				923
	Tanjore	...	2	2		8		1	2	2		6	8	1,226	7	1	3						10				64	109	38	7					1,018				1,257
	Trichinopoly ..	...	1	2		1				4		3	7	643	4	3	3						3				19	162	10	10				4	443	.			661
	Madura	1	1	3	1	2		1	1	2		3	15	1,049	10	3	4						9				28	281	26	2					716	..			1,079
	Tinnevelly ..	..	2	4	1			1	2	1		2	9	948	12	1	2						6				52	133	15	3					746				970
	Salem	...	2	3		1			2	2		6	8	988	7	3	6						5				26	340	67	11				4	543	..			1,012
	Coimbatore ...	1	1	3		1		1		1		4	11	842	7	3	4	1	1				5				18	183	78	42				1	522	..			865
	Nilgiris	...	1	1	1			1	1				1	181	6												8	58	4	4	4	2		8	93	..			187
	Malabar	...	4	2	10			3	3	2		5	11	1,376	22	(a)2	1		6	5			2				52	(b) 174	5	8	890	225		1	23	.			1,416
	South Canara ..	..	1	1								4	6	544	3		3			3			1				170	(c) 70	30	1	4	53	8		206	..			556
	Total ..	7	24	33	18	17		18	17	19		73	142	14,448	128	39	61	3	7	8			86				516	4,175	534	347	898	280	8	47	7,679				14,816
	Grand Total ...	11	38	47	45	17	..	27	27	31	1	100	193	20,286	209	50	88	4	7	8	5		118	..	...	..	560	5,167	691	485	898	280	881	87	11,385	.			20,923

(a) Includes 1 Mappilla. (b) Includes 91 Mappillas. (c) Includes 2 Mappillas.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(23)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year* 1889.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.				Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Courts in the interior.									
Village Officers ...	19,304	..	8,518	10,430	..		356	12,279		
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	9,789	4	4,098	5,568		50	69	6,497	4	11,339
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.								..	..	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	279,156	98	184,520	82,388	1,538	3,562	7,041	127,118	7	305,931
Benches of Magistrates	37,658	12	10,462	199	20,766	17	202	31,792	1	20,489
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C	949	.	370	535	2	28	14	486	9	1,404
Chief Magistrates of Districts	143		95	33	6	6	3	50	16	445
Courts of Session	2,631	7	1,349	1,095	..	118	62	908	27	8,652
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.										
Presidency Magistrates	44,695	..	8,718	72	35,798	45	62	38,348		18,810
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction	45		13	30			2	33	27	225
Under Section 307, C.P.C	50		30	13		* 2	5	19	.	.
Under Section 374, C.P.C.	78		14	52		* 3	9	60	..	..
Total .	394,498	121	218,196	100,415	64,110	3,831	7,825	217,689		367,289

* In the case of these persons new trial was ordered.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of* **Madras** *in the year* 1889.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to										Details of punishment.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs 50 and under.	Rs 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs 1,000 and under	Above Rs 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year	Total amount of fines realized during the year	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Courts in the interior.																												
Village Officers ..	..	..		...	* 10,430		...		..																			
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	..	...		448	79	.	5,034	83	.		4,388	144	1	1			11,008	8,283	347	161	364	2	.		17	42	24	..
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	..	...	.	..	.	.	.		.					•					...	..	..	...	.		..	.	..	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	..	..		13,670	1,725	.	69,689	1,402	249	60	61,783	7,351	429	116	10		438,411	356,279	16,127	4,622	10,273	550	10	..	363	712	327	2
Benches of Magistrates	..	..	.	34	155		26,689	.	3		26,639	46	1	3			18 644	17,836	309	181	8						...	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.		.		492	9		96	43	12		31	45	13	7		.	4,625	1,525	122	9	174	314	4	.	7	13	23	2
Chief Magistrates of Districts	.		.	25	3		16				10	4		2			866	655	...	9	12	7					...	
Courts of Session	.	108	.	930	54		93	22			6	40	19	16	6	.	14,975	8,076	1,198	24	131	372	384	53	6	9	7	..
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.																												
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	.	...	...	1,014	93	.	34,413	130	57		34,151	228	17	16	1		38.921	33,437	909	367	676	64	..	..	75	54	1	4
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction	..	9	...	21	...														..	..	3	5	13	.			..	..
Under Section 307, C.P.C.	..	.		13	...		..	.	...								.	...	...	...	1	8	4			...	..	..
Under Section 374, C.P.C.	37	12	..	3	...	...	...	...			.	.						..	...	...	..	.	3	..	...	..	...	...
Total ..	37	129	..	16,450	12,528	..	136,030	1,680	† 321	60	127,508	7,864	480	161	17		527,090	426,091	19,012	5,373	11,642	1,322	418	53	468	830	382	8

* Of these, 2,857 persons were confined in stocks.

† Of these, 74 persons were ordered under Section 106 C.P.C., to furnish sureties in addition to other punishments.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(25)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1889.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	13,035	2	656	6,196	..	1,009	4,311	12	96	...	753	20
To Courts of Session	1,449	1	185	695	...	178	267	3	18	2	100	31
To Superior Courts † by persons convicted	999		134	369	.	121	158		52	..	165	26
To Superior Courts † by Government from judgments of acquittal.	19		.	7			4		2	..	6	26
Total .	15,502	3	975	7,267		1,308	4,740	15	168	2	1,024	.
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,298		1,637	41			1	10	447	124	38	15
By Courts of Session	1,642		683	482	.	5	10	36	129	135	162	36
By Superior Court	1,636		420	537	9	57	..	256	130	...	227	...
Total ...	5,576		2,740	1,060	9	62	11	302	706	259	427	..
Grand Total	21,078	3	3,715	8,327	9	1,370	4,751	317	874	261	1,451	..

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, C.P.C.

† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, C.P C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 23.

NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the courts' own motion are also included.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(26)—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1889.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C.P.C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C.P.C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—*Civil Courts.*													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors.	2		13		...	...	...	...	7	5	1	
II.—*Criminal Courts.*													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	Jurors	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Act III of 1864		...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session.	Jurors	*5	†358	...	337	11	8	44	1	...	...	...	
	Assessors.	*2		‡608	.	...	...	...	...	417	44	133	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	9	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .		..	391	621	370	11	8	44	1	424	49	134	

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).
† Includes 2 cases in which the verdict of the Jury was not taken as the prisoners pleaded guilty.
‡ Includes 14 cases in which the opinion of assessors was not taken.

D.—

(27)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Prison.	Convicts	541	21	562	596	40	636	1,137	61	1,198
		Under-trial	2	1	3	62	4	66	64	5	69
		Civil	5	.	5	13	.	13	18		18
Vellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	709	26	735	797	32	829	1,506	58	1,564
		Under-trial	..		..						
		Civil ...	1	.	1	29	1	30	30	1	31
Trichinopoly .	Do. ...	Convicts	821	32	853	552	43	595	1,373	75	1,448
		Under-trial	..		..						
		Civil	7		7	23		23	30		30
Coimbatore	Do. ...	Convicts	720	16	736	831	20	851	1,551	36	1,587
		Under-trial	10	1	11	153	2	155	163	3	166
		Civil	14		14	88	1	89	102	1	103
Cannanore	Do. ...	Convicts	436		436	184		184	620		620
		Under-trial									
		Civil		..							
Salem .	Do. .	Convicts	424	17	441	625	27	652	1,049	44	1,093
		Under-trial	7	1	8	141	8	149	148	9	157
		Civil . .	4	1	5	36	2	38	40	3	43
Madras ..	Do. ...	Convicts	587	24	611	2,315	199	2,514	2,902	223	3,125
		Under-trial	8		8	61	10	71	69	10	79
		Civil	2		2	36	7	43	38	7	45
Russellkonda	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	369	2	371	311	14	325	680	16	696
		Under-trial									
		Civil ..	.	.		.	.				
Berhampore	District Jail ..	Convicts	405	7	412	946	67	1,013	1,351	74	1,425
		Under-trial	390	2	392	118	4	122	508	6	514
		Civil . .	2	..	2	16	.	16	18		18
Vizagapatam	Do. ..	Convicts	202	17	219	659	115	774	861	132	993
		Under-trial	7	2	9	115	20	135	122	22	144
		Civil ..	3		3	14	5	19	17	5	22
Parvatipur	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	204	4	208	511	7	518	715	11	726
		Under-trial									
		Civil	...		..				..		..
Guntur .	District Jail ..	Convicts	154	6	160	403	28	431	557	34	591
		Under-trial	6		6	126	12	138	132	12	144
		Civil	2	.	2	16	1	17	18	1	19
Nellore	Do. ...	Convicts	84	3	87	235	11	246	319	14	333
		Under-trial	12		12	105	4	109	117	4	121
		Civil .	2	1	3	10	2	12	12	3	15
Kurnool .	Do. ..	Convicts	60	3	63	218	12	230	278	15	293
		Under-trial				55	6	61	55	6	61
		Civil . .	2		2	19	.	19	21	.	21
Bellary ..	Do. ..	Convicts	226	14	240	485	28	513	711	42	753
		Under-trial	7	1	8	118	5	123	125	6	131
		Civil	7	1	8	29	2	31	36	3	39
Cuddapah .	Do. ...	Convicts	96	5	101	425	34	459	521	39	560
		Under-trial	11	1	12	143	11	154	154	12	166
		Civil .	15	.	15	57	.	57	72		72
Cuddalore ..	Do. ...	Convicts	199	5	204	382	11	393	581	16	597
		Under-trial	2		2	95	6	101	97	6	103
		Civil	4		4	24		24	28	..	28
Tanjore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	160	3	163	636	23	659	796	26	822
		Under-trial	5	1	6	138	6	144	143	7	150
		Civil ...	15	..	15	84		84	99	...	99
Madura ...	Do. ...	Convicts	168	3	171	499	18	517	667	21	688
		Under-trial	3	..	3	197	6	203	200	6	206
		Civil .	14	.	14	80	1	81	94	1	95
Tinnevelly .	Do. ...	Convicts	233	2	235	516	8	524	749	10	759
		Under-trial	18	..	18	110	1	117	134	1	135
		Civil	5		5	24	1	25	29	1	30
Cochin * ...	Do. ...	Convicts	...	..	.	1		1	1	...	1
		Under-trial	.							..	...
		Civil .	.					...		.	...
Calicut ...	Do. ...	Convicts	139	4	143	743	17	760	882	21	903
		Under-trial ..	2		2	88	2	90	90	2	92
		Civil	19	3	22	174	12	186	193	15	208
Mangalore ..	Do. ...	Convicts	58	1	59	201	11	212	259	12	271
		Under-trial	6	...	6	103	5	108	109	5	114
		Civil ...	8	.	8	42	5	47	50	5	55
Total, Central and District Jails.		Convicts ..	6,995	215	7,210	13,041	765	13,806	20,036	980	21,016
		Under-trial	496	10	506	1,934	112	2,046	2,430	122	2,552
		Civil .	131	6	137	814	40	854	945	46	991
		Total .	7,622	231	7,853	15,789	917	16,706	23,411	1,148	24,559

* Abolished.

PRISONS.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1889.

7			8			9			0		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
608	37	645	499	24	523	493·81	19·08	512·89	501·41	19·34	520·75
58	5	61	8	..	8	3·39	·26	3·65			
16	...	16	2	..	2	4·21	.	4·21			
654	26	680	852	32	884	746·74	28·39	775·13	750·18	28·47	778·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.				
19	1	20	11	..	11	3·44	·08	3·52			
756	56	812	617	19	636	685·90	22·28	708·18	688·07	22·28	710·35
...	..	.	...	...	.	..	...	.			
29	..	29	1	.	1	2·17	..	2·17			
737	21	758	814	15	829	744·81	13·47	758·28	762·45	13·69	776·14
156	3	158	8	..	8	5·86	·17	6·03			
95	1	96	7	.	7	11·78	·05	11·83			
157	...	157	463	.	463	404·25	..	404·25	404·25	...	404·25
...	..					...					
..	..	..	.	.	.	..	...	..			
534	23	557	515	21	536	467·35	17·95	485·30	485·73	19·52	505·25
144	9	153	4	..	4	15·49	1·14	16·63			
35	3	38	5	.	5	2·89	·43	3·32			
2,240	188	2,428	602	35	637	624·37	30·60	654·97	630·19	31·93	662·12
52	10	62	17		17	4·17	·52	4·69			
38	7	45	...	...		1·65	·81	2·46			
588	10	598	92	6	98	179·21	3·78	182·99	170·21	3·78	182·99
..	..	...	.	.	.	.	...	.			
..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..			
1,123	67	1,190	228	7	235	391·90	12·31	404·27	428·45	12·47	440·92
508	6	514	.	.		32·68	·16	32·84			
13	.	13	5	..	5	3·81	...	3·81			
733	116	849	128	16	144	181·09	15·47	196·56	187·04	17·03	204·07
121	22	143	1	..	1	3·04	1·00	4·04			
15	4	19	2	1	3	2·91	·56	3·47			
498	9	507	217	2	219	194·90	2·01	196·91	194·90	2·01	196·91
...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.			
...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..			
430	27	457	127	7	134	150·75	7·38	158·13	159·79	7·84	167·63
123	12	135	9	.	9	3·92	·18	4·10			
4	1	5	14	..	14	5·12	·28	5·40			
259	13	272	60	1	61	63·13	2·87	66·00	69·88	4·31	74·19
112	3	115	5	1	6	5·29	·05	5·34			
10	3	13	2	..	2	1·46	1·39	2·85			
217	11	228	61	4	65	60·82	2·33	63·15	66·53	2·62	69·15
52	5	57	3	1	4	3·60	·29	3·89			
17	..	17	4	...	4	2·11	.	2·11			
475	27	502	236	15	251	241·67	15·11	256·78	261·50	16·09	277·59
108	5	113	17	1	18	10·68	·35	11·23			
30	3	33	6	...	6	9·15	·43	9·58			
399	30	429	122	9	131	98·93	7·99	106·92	121·22	8·80	130·02
150	12	162	4	...	4	6·43	·81	7·24			
55	..	55	17	...	17	15·86	..	15·86			
381	9	390	200	7	207	169·96	4·11	174·07	178·15	4·31	182·46
91	6	97	6	...	6	4·88	·20	5·08			
20	...	20	2	...	2	3·31	...	3·31			
522	18	540	274	8	282	201·70	5·40	207·10	220·49	5·85	226·34
123	7	130	20	..	20	7·99	·45	8·44			
85	...	85	14	...	14	10·80	...	10·80			
437	12	449	230	9	239	205·02	3·36	208·38	225·99	3·72	229·71
102	6	108	8	...	8	12·10	·33	12·43			
76	1	77	18	.	18	8·87	·03	8·90			
538	9	542	216	1	217	195·26	2·22	197·48	211·54	2·30	213·84
131	1	132	3	...	3	13·06	·04	13·10			
26	1	27	3	.	3	3·22	·04	3·26			
1	..	1	..	..	..	·05	..	·05	·05	...	·05
..	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	..			
...	...	.	..	..	.	...	..	..			
649	6	655	233	15	248	177·26	5·35	182·61	201·11	8·64	209·75
89	1	90	1	1	2	3·37	·16	3·53			
141	12	173	32	3	35	20·48	3·13	23·61			
220	9	229	39	3	42	58·10	1·01	59·11	69·01	1·51	70·52
105	3	108	4	2	6	6·05	·15	6·20			
47	5	52	3	..	3	4·86	·35	5·21			
13,151	724	13,875	6,885	256	7,141	6,737·04	222·47	6,959·51	6,997·14	230·51	7,233·65
2,312	116	2,428	118	6	124	142·00	6·46	148·46			
797	42	839	148	4	152	118·10	7·58	125·68			
16,260	882	17,142	7,151	266	7,417	6,997·14	236·51	7,233·65			

D.—PRISONS

(27)—Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ootacamund ...	European Prison.	Convicts ...	14	...	14	9	...	9	23	...	23
		Under-trial ...	..	.		...	.	...	...		...
		Civil	.	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
		Total .	14		14	9	..	9	23	..	23
adras ...	Debtors' Jail	Civil	18	...	18	496	..	496	514	...	514
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts	315	30	345	18,229	1,933	20,162	18,544	1,963	20,507
		Under-trial ...	611	25	636	22,478	1,137	23,615	23,089	1,162	24,251
		Civil	13	..	13	129	15	144	142	15	157
		Total ...	939	55	994	40,836	3,085	43,921	41,775	3,140	44,915
	Grand Total ..	Convicts	7,324	245	7,569	31,279	2,698	33,977	38,603	2,943	41,546
		Under-trial ..	1,107	35	1,142	24,412	1,249	25,661	25,519	1,284	26,803
		Civil	162	6	168	1,439	55	1,494	1,601	61	1,662
		Total of all	8,593	286	8,879	57,130	4,002	61,132	65,723	4,288	70,011

—continued.

and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1889—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
12	... .	12	11	... .	11	13·20	... ...	13·20 . .	13·20	...	13·20
12	...	12	11	..	11	13·20	.	13·20	... .	..	...
488	..	488	26	...	26	22·31	..	22·31	22·31	...	22·31
18,245 22,365 129	1,937 1,182 15	20,182 23,497 144	299 724 13	26 30 ...	325 754 13	405·35 676·93 9·78	40·57 32·05 ·46	445·92 708·98 10·24	1,092·06	73·08	1,165·14
40,739	3,084	43,823	1,036	56	1,092	1,092·06	73·08	1,165·14	...	...	...
31,408 24,677 1,414	2,661 1,248 57	34,069 25,925 1,471	7,195 92 187	282 36 4	7,477 878 191	7,155·59 818·93 150·19	263·04 38·51 8·04	7,418·63 857·44 158·23	8,124·71	309·59	8,434·30
57,499	3,966	61,465	8,224	322	8,546	8,124·71	309·59	8,434·30	...	..	..

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889.

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer.													Transferred to other jails			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.										
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1889.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																							
1	Rajahmundry	541	21	407	35	948	56	151	4	...			..	8	1	...		1,107	61	1,168	6	...	8	1
2	Vellore	709	26	561	27	1,270	53	221	5	1		14						1,506	58	1,564	52		9	1
3	Trichinopoly	821	32	373	38	1,194	70	179	5		..							1,373	75	1,448	216	1	1	1
4	Coimbatore	720	16	602	20	1,322	36	179				50				...		1,551	36	1,587	17	1	20	
5	Cannanore	436	..	38		474		96				50			...			620		620	67	..	4	
6	Salem . . .	424	17	543	27	967	44	82										1,049	44	1,093	29		5	
7	Penitentiary	587	24	1,917	195	2,504	219	72	1			205		120	3	1	..	2,902	223	3,125	242		49	
	Total .	4,238	136	4,441	342	8,679	478	980	15	1		319		128	4	1		10,108	497	10,605	629	2	96	3
	District Jails.																							
8	Russellkonda	369	2	311	14	680	16	..									..	680	16	696	1		...	
9	Berhampore .. .	405	7	945	67	1,350	74	1									..	1,351	74	1,425	78	2	...	
10	Vizagapatam	202	17	653	115	855	132	6									..	861	132	993	37	2	...	
11	Parvatipur	204	4	511	7	715	11	...									...	715	11	726	7		..	
12	Guntur	154	6	112	10	266	16			291	18						..	557	34	591	57	1	..	1
13	Nellore	84	3	235	11	319	14	..									..	319	14	333	32	2	1	..
14	Kurnool	60	3	218	12	278	15	..	..								..	278	15	293	11	2	3	..
15	Bellary	226	14	463	28	689	42	16		6							..	711	42	753	...	...	5	..
16	Cuddapah	96	5	425	34	521	39	..									..	521	39	560	37	...	...	..
17	Cuddalore	199	5	381	11	580	16	1									...	581	16	597	3	...	2	..
18	Tanjore	160	3	633	22	793	25	3	1	..							..	796	26	822	68	5	...	
19	Madura	168	3	499	18	667	21	..		..							...	667	21	688	5		1	.
20	Tinnevelly	233	2	514	8	747	10	2									..	749	10	759	62	1	3	.
21	Cochin	...	..	1	..	1	..	...		..							...	1		1	..	..	...	..
22	Calicut	139	4	743	17	882	21	..									..	882	21	903	79	...	8	.
23	Mangalore	58	1	201	11	259	12	.									..	259	12	271	14		...	.
	Total ...	2,757	79	6,845	385	9,602	464	29	1	297	18						..	9,928	483	10,411	491	15	23	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	6,995	215	11,286	727	18,281	942	1,009	16	298	18	319		128	4	1	...	20,036	980	21,016	1,120	17	119	4
24	European Prison	14	..	2	.	16	..	3				4	..				..	23	.	23	5	.	...	...
25	Subsidiary Jails	315	30	10,454	1,603	10,769	1,633	..						7,775	330	.	..	18,544	1,963	20,507	* 8,122	345	...	...
	Grand Total ...	7,324	245	21,742	2,330	29,066	2,575	1,012	16	298	18	323	...	7,903	334	1	...	38,603	2,943	41,546	9,247	362	119	4

* Four escaped in transit and are shown in Statement No. 32.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	9 Released during the year. A. On appeal. M.	A. On appeal. F.	B. On expiry of sentence. M.	B. On expiry of sentence. F.	C. Under remission rules. M.	C. Under remission rules. F.	D. By order of Government a. On account of sickness. M.	D. a. F.	D. By order of Government b. On other grounds M.	D. b. F.	10 Transported beyond seas. M	10 F.	11 Transferred to Lunatic Asylums. M	11 F	12 Escaped M	12 F	13 Executed. M.	13 F.	14 Died. M	14 F.	15 Remaining at the end of the present year. M.	15 F.	15 Total.	16 Daily average number. M.	16 F.	16 Total.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	25	1	453	35	104		1						1		1				9	..	499	24	523	493·81	19·08	512·89
2	Vellore	64	2	419	19	100	4	5						1		2				2		852	32	884	746·74	28 39	775·13
3	Trichinopoly	47	3	300	46	136	2	4						1		1		3		47	3	617	19	636	685 90	22 28	708·18
4	Coimbatore	83	1	404	16	122	3	2								8		1		80		814	15	829	744·81	13·47	758·28
5	Cannanore	7	..	22		45		1												11		463		463	404 25		404·25
6	Salem	95	2	351	15	46	5									1		1		6	1	515	21	536	467·35	17·95	485 30
7	Penitentiary	36	1	1,851	185	49	1	1		1		1								10	1	662	35	697	624 37	30 60	654·97
	Total ..	357	10	3,800	316	602	15	14		1		1		3		13		5		165	5	4,422	146	4,568	4,167·23	131·77	4,299·00
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	12	..	621	10	12				31										11	..	92	6	98	179·21	3·78	182·99
9	Berhampore	128		833	65			1		61						2		1		19		228	7	·235	391 96	12 31	404·27
10	Vizagapatam	31	2	648	111											2		2		13	1	128	16	144	181·09	15 47	196 56
11	Parvatipur	8	1	445	8	19										3				16	..	217	2	219	194 90	2·01	196·91
12	Guntur	41	2	328	23											1				3		127	7	134	150 75	7·38	158 13
13	Nellore	49	1	176	9													1	1			60	1	61	63 13	2·87	66 00
14	Kurnool	15	2	188	7																	61	4	65	60 82	2 33	63·15
15	Bellary	80	5	335	22	47												4		4		236	15	251	241·67	15·11	256·78
16	Cuddapah	115	4	241	26													3		3	..	122	9	131	98 93	7 99	106·92
17	Cuddalore	8	1	360	8	4								1		1				2		200	7	207	169 96	4 11	174·07
18	Tanjore	64	1	376	12	4												2		8	..	274	8	282	201 70	5 40	207·10
19	Madura	106	2	321	10	1														3		230	9	239	205·02	3 36	208·38
20	Tinnevelly	114	1	337	7											2		1		14		216	1	217	195 26	2 22	197·48
21	Cochin			1																					·05		·05
22	Calicut	95		452	6	3		1										4		7	...	233	15	248	177 26	5·35	182·61
23	Mangalore	24	1	178	8															4		39	3	42	58 10	1·01	59 11
	Total .	890	23	5,740	332	90		2		92				1		11		18	1	107	1	2,463	110	2,573	2,569·81	90·70	2,660·51
	Total, Central and District Jails	1,247	33	9,540	648	692	15	16		93		1		4		24		23	1	272	6	6,885	256	7,141	6 737·04	222·47	6,959·51
24	European Prison			4		2				1												11		11	13·20		13·20
25	Subsidiary Jails	383	28	9,713	1,564			..								21				6		299	26	325	405·35	40·57	445 92
	Grand Total ..	1,630	61	19,257	2,212	694	15	16		94		1		4		*45		23	1	278	6	7,195	292	7,477	7,155·59	263·04	7,418·63

* Exclusive of 4 convicts who escaped in transit.

(29)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889.

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C		D		E.		A		B.	
		Christians.																	
		a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains		All other classes		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	.		..	..	1	..	14		392	35			.	.	9	1	314	26
2	Vellore	1			..	3	..	44	1	513	26				.	4		478	23
3	Trichinopoly ..	.		1		8		30	1	334	37					5	2	265	26
4	Coimbatore .	1		.	.	15	1	20	2	562	17	4		.		4	2	501	17
5	Cannanore ..	.	..	.	.	1	.	28		9								31	
6	Salem			1	..	6	.	42	1	494	26					5	.	451	21
7	Penitentiary	21		26	7	93	18	273	35	1,504	135			.		73	...	1,390	145
	Total .	23		28	7	127	19	451	40	3,809	276	4				100	5	3,430	258
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	...	..		..	3	...	1		307	14					.	.	260	13
9	Berhampore . .	.	.		.	1	.	3		941	67						1	702	46
10	Vizagapatam . . .	..	.	2	...	2	1	11		638	214			..		17	5	545	97
11	Parvatipur	..	.		.	..	..	.	.	511	7	.		.	.	7		389	7
12	Guntur	..	.		.	.	...	18		94	10					4	2	100	5
13	Nellore	..	.	.	.	2		14		219	11			.	.	2	2	207	8
14	Kurnool	..	.			5	.	31	1	182	11		..	.		2		179	11
15	Bellary	.	.	3	.	10	.	67	3	383	25			.		1	1	345	14
16	Cuddapah	..	..	.	.	2	..	66	11	357	23					2		365	25
17	Cuddalore	.	.	.	...	4	.	7	.	370	11					4		320	7
18	Tanjore	1	.	1	.	22	2	30	2	579	15			.		7	1	507	14
19	Madura . . .	.	.	1	.	5	1	20	4	463	13			.		8	2	421	14
20	Tinnevelly . . .	.	.	..		30	..	20		464	8		..	.		3	1	437	7
21	Cochin	1	.		..		.	.									.	1	
22	Calicut	1	..		.	42	.	355	6	345	11			...		8		649	13
23	Mangalore	.	..		.	14	2	53	1	134	8		.	.	.	1		174	11
	Total .	3	...	7		142	6	706	28	5,987	351					66	15	5,601	292
	Total, Central and District Jails	26	.	35	7	269	25	1,157	68	9,796	627	4				166	20	9,031	550
24	European Prison	1	.	1		.	..			.				..	.			2	
25	Subsidiary Jails	1	..	6	.	319	46	746	29	9,381	1,528			1		221	117	8,765	1,126
	Grand Total ...	28	..	42	7	588	71	1,903	97	19,176	2,155	4		* 1		387	137	17,798	1,676

* Parsi detained in the Tellicherry Sub-jail and subsequently transferred to Cannanore.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

**(29)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889—cont.

Serial number.	Jails.	4—cont. Age—cont. C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes	6 Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Total.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	77	8	7	..	13	23	66	86	22	66	131	19	2	13	1	407	35	442
2	Vellore	70	4	9	.	27	11	80	268	40	45	90	17	6	4	..	561	27	588
3	Trichinopoly	82	7	21	3	38	8	145	143	25	14		24	5	9		373	38	411
4	Coimbatore	91	1	6	.	25	12	57	136	59	45	277	13	1	6		602	20	622
5	Cannanore	7	.	.	.				12	8	4	14					38		38
6	Salem	86	5	1	1	38	26	15	216	25	36	187	19	1	7	1	543	27	570
7	Penitentiary	430	59	24	...	96	365	388	139	122		787	94	44	38	29	1,917	195	2,112
	Total ...	843	75	68	4	237	445	751	1,020	292	210	1,486	175	59	77	31	4,441	342	4,783
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	51	1	..	...	41	7	5	101	41	34	82	3	2	9		311	14	325
9	Berhampore	222	15	21	5	81	18	64	342	64	53	323	34	2	20	2	945	67	1,012
10	Vizagapatam	82	13	9	..	28	29	45	208	30	43	270	58	10	46	1	653	115	768
11	Parvatipur	98	..	17	...	7	.	63	272	11	116	42	2	1	4	.	511	7	518
12	Guntur	8	3	..	.	2	20	18	16	4	7	45	8	.		2	112	10	122
13	Nellore	26	1	.	..	9	7	20	67	18	30	84	6	2	3		235	11	246
14	Kurnool	34	1	3	.	8	9	13	70	11	30	77	7		3	2	218	12	230
15	Bellary	108	13	9	..	58	2	31	149	31	26	166	20	1	6	1	463	28	491
16	Cuddapah	58	9	.	.	16	13	173	147	28	21	27	23	..	11		425	34	459
17	Cuddalore	57	4	.	...	15	13	173	129	27	23	1	5		4	2	381	11	392
18	Tanjore	109	6	10	1	21	68	48	256	55	161	24	8	1	7	6	633	22	655
19	Madura	68	2	2	..	5	42	26	242	11	6	167	10	3	5		499	18	517
20	Tinnevelly	66	..	8	..	9	3	90	263	48	67	34	3	1	3	1	514	8	522
21	Cochin	..	.	..	..	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
22	Calicut	79	4	7	.	28	41	418	104	108	30	14	5	5	4	3	743	17	760
23	Mangalore	26	.	...	.	3	2	90	56	34	16	.	7	1	3		201	11	212
	Total ..	1,092	72	86	6	331	274	1,278	2,422	521	663	1,356	199	29	137	20	6,845	385	7,230
	Total, Central and District Jails	1,935	147	154	10	568	719	2,029	3,442	813	873	2,842	374	88	214	51	11,286	727	12,013
		.	.	.	.	1	1	.									2		2
24	European Prison																		
25	Subsidiary Jails	1,412	340	56	20	127	597	721	4,169	619	733	3,488	303	109	489	67	10,454	1,603	12,057
	Grand Total ...	3,347	487	210	30	696	1,317	2,750	7,611	1,432	1,606	6,330	677	197	703	118	21,742	2,330	24,072

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death				
																			a. For life		*b* For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F	M.	F	Total.
1	*Central.* Rajahmundry.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	..	.	9	6	3	.	...	.	.	.	..	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	6	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	1	.	181	18	134	8	40	2	10	1	13	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	382	29	411
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...		.		.		1	.	1	.	...		1	.	..								3		3
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	.	.	3		4		3				...	.	.		..	.	.	.					10		10
		Total admissions	1		193	24	141	8	44	2	11	1	13		4		.								407	35	442
		Remaining on the 31st December *			..	3	60	5	46	3	117	2	167	5	57	4	4	1	43	1	5				499	24	523
2	Vellore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	...	.	13	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	19
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	9	.	219	12	222	8	43	2	22	.	6		3	.				1	2	.	1		527	23	550
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	.	.		3	.	5	.	3				.	.				.	..				11		11
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	..	..	3	..	3	.	.	.	1		1				..		.			.			8	.	8
		Total admissions	9	.	235	16	230	8	48	2	26		7		3		.			1	2		1		561	27	588
		Remaining on the 31st December *	..		65	6	137	3	14	5	67	1	134	4	183	9	25		141	3	85	1	1		852	32	884
3	Trichinopoly ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	.	7	4	2	2		2										...						8	9	17
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	4	11	158	14	98	1	34	1	25	2	17	.	1				2		1		3		343	29	372
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	..	.	1		4		6		5	.	1		1				.						18		18
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	.		..		2	..	1		1		.		..	.	.		.			.			4		4
		Total admissions	4	18	163	16	106	1	43	1	31	2	18		2				2		1		3		373	38	411
		Remaining on the 31st December *	.	1	18	2	41	1	39	1	71	6	204	3	143	4	8		30	1	63		..		617	19	636
4	Coimbatore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			2	3							..		...										2	3	5
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	11	.	252	10	213	4	33		30		29	1	5		1		6	2	2		3		585	17	602
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	..	...	1	..	6	.			2		..		1		..		.						10	.	10
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	.	..	..	...	1	.	..	..	3		1	.	.	.	..		.		.	.	.		5	.	5
		Total admissions ...	11	.	255	13	220	4	33		35		30	1	6	.	1		6	2	2		3	.	602	20	622
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	.	..	56	3	78	2	66		53	2	199	2	280	1	95		6	5	1		..		814	15	829

5	Cannanore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	11	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	35
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total admissions	..						1		15		13		9												38		38
		Remaining on the 31st December [a]							13		29		91		149		10	..	75		93						463		463
6	Salem	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			5	2	5	1		1																	10	4	14
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.			232	14	150	3	40	1	38		27	2	12				12	2	4		9	1	524	23	547
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	..		...		..		1		1		3		1				...						6		6
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	..		1		1	..	...				1												3		3
		Total admissions ..			238	16	156	4	41	2	39		31	2	13	...			12	2	4		9	1	543	27	570
		Remaining on the 31st December *			48	9	37	1	42		58		61	5	58	4	5		52	1	149		5	1	515	21	536
7	Penitentiary	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	96	18	34	8	10	..	2																142	26	168
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	904	120	429	31	214	10	75	3	65	3	35	1	11					1	7				1,740	169	1,909
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	1		12		12	...	4																29		29
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...		1	..	1	..	2		2				..				..						6		6
		Total admissions ..	1,001	138	476	39	237	10	83	3	67	3	35	1	11					1	7				1,917	195	2,112
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..	57	6	69	10	75	8	83	3	73	2	75	2	34				105	4	91				662	35	697
8	Russellkonda. *District.*	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	..		15	2	2	..																	17	2	19
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	..		166	6	81	4	17	2	11														275	12	287
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	..			6		1																7		7
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	..		3	..	5	...	4				...		...										12		12
		Total admissions			184	8	94	4	22	2	11														311	14	325
		Remaining on the 31st December *			13	2	40	1	14	3	13		7		5										92	6	98
9	Berhampore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			5	4	3	1																	8	5	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	16	2	379	45	285	13	120	1	66	1	29		3		1		10		1		4		914	62	976
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.			..		7	...	1						..										8		8
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...		5	..	6	..	2		1		1				..		..						15		15
		Total admissions .	16	2	389	49	301	14	123	1	67	1	30		3		1		10		1		4		945	67	1,012
		Remaining on the 31st December *	..		42	1	93	5	58	1	6		17		1				9		1		1		228	7	235
10	Vizagapatam	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	39	47	13	2	1		1																54	49	103
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	28	4	299	38	168	18	47	1	20		5	3	3		1		3	2	...		4		578	66	644
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.			..		5	..	3		1		..		..										9		9
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.		..	3	..	2	..	4	...	3		..		...	..	..	..							12		12
		Total admissions ...	67	51	315	40	176	18	55	1	24		5	3	3		1	..	3	2	..		4		653	115	768
		Remaining on the 31st December * ..		..	79	10	30	4	12	1	5	..	1	1	...	..	1								128	16	144

[a] Classes A, B, C, D should be amalgamated for this total.

(30)—***Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1889 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences***—continued.

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
			A.		B.		C		D		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
	Hill.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			4	1		2																	4	3	7
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment			157	1	257	3	44		11		1		1										471	4	475
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.					13		7				1												21		21
11	Parvatipur ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.			3		6		4		2														15		15
		Total admissions			164	2	276	5	55		13		2		1										511	7	518
		Remaining on the 31st December *			39		126	2	32		13		6		1										217	2	219
	District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	6	4	3																				9	4	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	15		27	2	31	4	17		7		2												99	6	105
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.							4																4		4
12	Guntur ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																									
		Total admissions	21	4	30	2	31	4	21		7		2												112	10	122
		Remaining on the 31st December *			31	4	48	2	30		15		2	1									1		127	7	134
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	7	1	7	1		1																	14	3	17
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	33	2	87	4	71		12		5	1	1		2				3		1		6	1	221	8	229
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																									
13	Nellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																									
		Total admissions	40	3	94	5	71	1	12		5	1	1		2				3		1		6	1	235	11	246
		Remaining on the 31st December *			33		23	1	2												1		1		60	1	61
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			4	1																			4	1	5
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment			127	8	33	1	27	1	16		3			1			2		1		5		214	11	225
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																									
14	Kurnool ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																									
		Total admissions ...			131	9	33	1	27	1	16		3			1			2		1		5		218	12	230
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...			15	4	21		12		8		8						2						61	4	65

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15	Bellary ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	9	...	12	1	1	...	...	...	1		...		...		...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	23	1	24
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	36	7	164	10	108	3	74	4	24	1	15	1	2				3				11	1	437	27	464
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	..	.	.	.	...	.	...						1		.				.	.			1	.	*1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	.	.	.	.	2	..	.				.	.	.		..		.		..		..		2	.	2
		Total admissions .	45	7	176	11	111	3	74	4	25	1	15	1	3		.		3				11	1	463	28	491
		Remaining on the 31st December *	3		9	3	41	..	37	2	51	2	55	3	36	2	2		2	3	.				236	15	251
16	Cuddapah ..	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	13	1	2	1	1	2																	16	4	20
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	29	4	172	16	127	5	36	1	18	2	14	1	2				6				3	1	407	30	437
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																							.	.	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.			1	..	1	.	.						.		.						.		2		2
		Total admissions	42	5	175	17	129	7	36	1	18	2	14	1	2				6				3	1	425	34	459
		Remaining on the 31st December *	1		6	1	62	3	33	1	6	2	8	1	2				3				1	1	122	9	131
17	Cuddalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			5	..	1	3																	6	3	9
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	3		174	5	123	2	15		16		28	1	1				4						364	8	372
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.			.		1				2		1		.				.						4	.	4
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.			.		2		2		1		2		.										7		7
		Total admissions	3		179	5	127	5	17		19		31	1	1				4						381	11	392
		Remaining on the 31st December *			57	2	68	4	3		9		56	1	3				4		.				200	7	207
18	Tanjore ..	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	1		12		2	1	1																16	1	17
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	4		255	8	187	8	55	2	12	2	28		6	1			1		1		2		551	21	572
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	..		4		10	..	12		33										.				59		59
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	..		1		4	.	..		2														7	.	7
		Total admissions	5		272	8	203	9	68	2	47	2	28		6	1			1		1		2		633	22	655
		Remaining on the 31st December *			28	3	108	3	56	1	48		30		4					1					274	8	282
19	Madura ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			4																				4		4
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment			206	10	165	5	45	3	29		28		5				2				3		483	18	501
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	.	.			4		4		2		.		.						.	.			10		10
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	.		.		1	.	..		1		..						..						2	.	2
		Total admissions ...			210	10	170	5	49	3	32		28		5				2		.		3		499	18	517
		Remaining on the 31st December * .			21	4	61	2	47	3	46		34		18								3		230	9	239
20	Tinnevelly ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	...	..	10	.	..	...	..		1														11		11
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment .	.	..	224	6	152	2	39	.	22		5		27		.	1	6		.		3		479	8	487
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	.	..	5	..	8	..	3		8				...		.	..			.				24		24
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	..	...	..	...	.	..		..		...		...		.	.			..		.		.	..	...
		Total admissions ...	..	.	239	6	160	2	42	.	31		5	...	27	..	1		6	.	..		3	..	514	8	522
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	52	...	62	1	31		29	.	13	...	25	.	.	.	3	..	..	.	1	..	216	1	217

* Classes A, B, C, D should be amalgamated for this total.

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		b. For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
	District—cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	1	.	.			.	..		..	.			..					.	.	.	.		1	..	1
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	...	.	.																						—
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...		..	.	.		.		.	.	.						..		.	.					..
21	Cochin ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	..	..	...	.	...	.			.		...	.	.	.	.			.	..				..	.	..
		Total admissions	1																						1		1
		Remaining on the 31st December	...		.			.					..														—
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	4		11		1						17		19				15		9		5	1	16	..	16
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	44	2	326	5	169	8	74	1	24		6												702	17	719
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	.		.				1		3														10		10
22	Calicut ..	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	..		2	.	8		3				2												15		15
		Total admissions	48	2	339	5	178	8	78	1	27		25		19				15		9		5	1	743	17	760
		Remaining on the 31st December *	56	6	82	5	44	2	23	1	5		11		5	1			4		2		1	..	233	15	248
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	5	.	1	3																			6	3	9
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	59	5	63	3	25		22		6		10		1				6		1		1		194	8	202
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement,	..			..	...		.		.		1								.				1		1
23	Mangalore ..	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	.	.	.	...	...	..	.	.		.		.					..	.		...		.	.	...
		Total admissions	64	5	64	6	25		22		6		11		1				6		1		1		201	11	212
		Remaining on the 31st December *		1	6	2	12		9		3		5						3				1		39	3	42
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	181	78	175	41	34	11	6	1	2		324	10	116	2	4		81	8	30		63	5	398	131	529
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	1,198	157	4,297	266	3,013	110	910	25	491	13	324	10	116	2	4		81	8	30		63	5	10,525	596	11,121
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	1		23		79		53		62		15		5										238		238
	Total, Central and District Jails.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...		26		49		25		17		8		...				..	..	.				125	.	125
		Total admissions ...	1,378	235	4,521	307	3,175	121	994	26	572	13	347	10	121	2	4		81	8	30		63	5	11,286	727	12,013
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	117	14	769	74	1,267	50	702	25	725	17	1,179	28	984	25	150	1	485	19	491	1	16	2	6,885	256	7,141

24	European Prison.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	1
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment			1										..		..										1	.	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.															..											.	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	.										.		.												...		...
		Total admissions			1				1																		2		2
		Remaining on the 31st December *							1				3		3		2		2								11		11
25	Total Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	2,374	579	21	1	.								.		.			.			...				2,395	580	2,975
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	7,602	992	432	31							.														8,034	1,023	9,057
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	2	.											.												2	.	2
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	20	..	3										.				..								23	.	23
		Total admissions .	9,998	1,571	456	32																					10,454	1,603	12,057
		Remaining on the 31st December *	248	24	51	2														.							299	26	325
26	Grand Total	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	2,555	657	196	42	34	11	7	1	2																2.794	711	3,505
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	8,798	1,149	4,730	297	3,013	110	910	25	491	13	324	10	116	2	4		81	8	30		63	5	18,560	1,619	20,179
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	3		23		79		53		62		15		5												240		240
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	20		29		49		25		17		8														148	..	148
		Total admissions	11 376	1,806	4,978	339	3,175	121	995	26	572	13	347	10	121	2	4		81	8	30		63	5	21,742	2,330	24,072
		Remaining on the 31st December *	365	38	820	76	1,267	50	703	25	725	17	1,182	28	987	25	152	1	487	19	491	1	16	2	7.195	282	7,477

* Classes A, B, C D should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 399, Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	407	35	442	55	3	13	2	27	1	95	6	101	23·34	17·14	22·85	9	1	10	4		4
2	Vellore	561	27	588	63	1	12	1	10	2	85	4	89	15·15	14·81	15·14	4		4	1		1
3	Trichinopoly	373	38	411	36	4	17	1	10		63	5	68	16·89	13·16	16·54	5	2	7	1		1
4	Coimbatore	602	20	622	55	2	23		33		111	2	113	18·44	10·00	18·17	4	2	6	1	1	2
5	Cannanore	38		38	4		2		8		14		14	36·84		36·84						
6	Salem	543	27	570	64	1	21		18		103	1	104	18·97	3·70	18·25	5		5	2		2
7	Penitentiary	1,917	195	2,112	101	9	51	5	134	4	286	18	304	14·92	9·23	14·39	73		73	5		5
	Total	4,441	342	4,783	378	20	139	9	240	7	757	36	793	17·05	10·53	16·58	100	5	105	14	1	15
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	311	14	325	42	2	11		2	2	55	4	59	17·68	28·57	18·15						
9	Berhampore	945	67	1,012	132	1	18		6	1	156	2	158	16·51	2·98	15·61		1	1			
10	Vizagapatam	653	115	768	81	6	28	3	35	1	144	10	154	22·05	8·70	20·05	17	5	22	3		3
11	Parvatipur	511	7	518	52		21		7		80	..	80	15·66		15·44	7		7	2		2
12	Guntur	112	10	122	5		2		1		8		8	7·14		6·56	4	2	6	1		1
13	Nellore	235	11	246	11		5		3	1	19	1	20	8·09	9·09	8·13	2	2	4			
14	Kurnool	218	12	230	15		2		2		19		19	8·72		8·26	2		2			
15	Bellary	463	28	491	37	1	6		8	1	51	2	53	11·02	7·14	10·79	1	1	2			
16	Cuddapah	425	34	459	30	2	7		1		38	2	40	8·94	5·88	8·71	2		2			
17	Cuddalore	381	11	392	69		14		5	1	88	1	89	23·10	9·09	22·70	4		4			
18	Tanjore	633	22	655	58	3	21		11	1	90	4	94	14·22	18·18	14·35	7	1	8	2	1	3
19	Madura	499	18	517	67	3	16		16		99	3	102	19·84	16·67	19·73	8	2	10	1		1
20	Tinnevelly	514	8	522	57	1	14		13		84	1	85	16·34	12·50	16·28	3	1	4	2		2
21	Cochin	1		1																		
22	Calicut	743	17	760	70		11		12		93		93	12·52		12·24	8		8	3		3
23	Mangalore	201	11	212	3		3		4		10		10	4·98		4·72	1		1			
	Total	6,845	385	7,230	729	19	179	3	126	8	1,034	30	1,064	15·11	7·79	14·72	66	15	81	14	1	15
	Total, Central and District Jails	11,286	727	12,013	1,107	39	318	12	366	15	1,791	66	1,857	15·87	9·08	15·46	166	20	186	28	2	30
24	European Prison	2		2																		
25	Subsidiary Jails	10,454	1,603	12,057	279	49	30	7	11	6	320	62	382	3·06	3·87	3·17	221	117	338	6		6
	Grand Total	21,742	2,330	24,072	1,386	88	348	19	377	21	2,111	128	2,239	9·71	5·49	9·30	387	137	524	34	2	36

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(32)—*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1888 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	* 1	...	1	1	.	1	1	1	..	1	1	...	...
2	Vellore	2	..	2	2		2	2	2	..	2	.	2	...
3	Trichinopoly			1	1			..	...	1	1		1	...
4	Combatore	† 5	8	...	8		8	8	5	...	5	1	2	5
5	Cannanore	.	..			.		..	...		.	.	.	...
6	Salem	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	.	.	..	1	..	...
7	Penitentiary	1	.	..		.		.	1	.	1	..	...	...
	Total ..	9	8	5	13	...	12	12	9	1	10	3	5	5
	District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	....	2	...	2	..	.	...	..	2	2	...	2	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	..	2	2	..	2	2	.	.	.	1	1	...
11	Parvatipur	1	...	3	3	..	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	...
12	Guntur	1	1	.	1	...	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
13	Nellore	‡ 2	..		..	.	..	..	2	..	2		..	...
14	Kurnool	1	...	...	..	...	.	..	1	..	1	.	...	...
15	Bellary	1	.	.	.		.		1		1	.	.	...
16	Cuddapah	..		.	..	.	..	.			..	..	.	...
17	Cuddalore	..	1	.	1		.	..	..	1	1		1	.
18	Tanjore	...		...	...	..	.	...		.	...	..	...	...
19	Madura	2	..	...	..	..	.	..	2	..	2		..	...
20	Tinnevelly	1	1	1	2		2	2	1	..	1	1	1	...
21	Cochin	...	...	.	..	..	..	.		...	.	..	...	...
22	Calicut	...	..	.	...	.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
23	Mangalore	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	..	..	..	...	...
	Total ...	9	5	6	11	...	7	7	9	4	13	5	6	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	18	13	11	24	...	19	19	18	5	23	8	11	5
24	European Prison	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	.	..	.	...	...
25	Subsidiary Jails	5	13	12	25	1	24	25	4	1	5	25	...	...
	Grand Total ...	23	26	23	49	1	43	44	22	6	28	33	11	5

* Two struck off having escaped more than 10 years ago.
† Three do. do.
‡ One do. do.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889.

1	2	3		4		5								6														7	8
						Breaches of jail rules.								Punishments inflicted.																	
														A.		B. By jail officers.												C.		
																a.		b Reduced diet.						c.		d.	e.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		No. I. Bread and water diet.		No. II. Stir-about diet.		No III. Full stir-about diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 d to the total number of the other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
	Central Prisons.																														
1	Rajahmundry ...	493·81	19·08			20		90	..	86	7	196	7			9		13		97	7	6		..		5	66		203	39·58	2·62
2	Vellore	746 74	28·39	8		88		312	6	199	4	607	10	8		26		120		244	5	19	5			16	174		617	79 60	2 71
3	Trichinopoly	685 90	22 28			106		116		127	4	349	4			80	4	11				39				3	216		353	49 85	·87
4	Coimbatore	744·81	13·47	7		37		312	1	108		464	1	7		5		2		23		188				3	236	1	465	61·32	·65
5	Cannanore	404·25		1		62		72		158		293		1		83		82		6		31				7	84		293	72 48	2 45
6	Salem	467·35	17·95	1		17		137		61	2	216	2	1		76		82	2	7		1				9	40		218	44·92	4 35
7	Penitentiary	624·37	30·60	1		71		24		61	4	157	4	1		36	2	6		4		16				1	93	2	161	24 58	·64
	Total .	4,167·23	131 77	18		401		1,063	7	809	21	2,282	28	18		314	6	316	2	381	12	300	5			44	909	3	2,310	53 73	1·97
	District Jails.																														
8	Russellkonda .. .	179·21	3·78	1		3	3	3		5		12	3	1				10	3								1	..	15	8·20	..
9	Berhampore	391·96	12 31	3		15		4		33		55		3						44						1	7		55	13·60	1·85
10	Vizagapatam	181·09	15·47	2		35		8	1	27	1	72	2	2		2		13	1	28	1				..	12	15		74	37 65	20·00
11	Parvatipur .. .	194·90	2·01	2		2		..	..	1		5		2				3										..	5	2·54	
12	Guntur	159 75	7·98	1		49	2	1		63	2	114	4	1			2	19		85	2					1	8	.	118	74·62	·88
13	Nellore	63·13	2 87			24		9		23	1	56	1			11		9		21						1	14	1	57	86 36	1·82
14	Kurnool .	60·92	2·33			9		9		10		28						6		11						4	7		28	44·34	16 67
15	Bellary	241·67	15·11			23		39		67		129				31				17							81		129	50·24	
16	Cuddapah . .	98·93	7·99			16		2		28		46						27		14						2	3		46	43·02	4·55
17	Cuddalore .	169·96	4·11	1		31		24		35	2	91	2	1		6		22	1	31						2	29	1	88	53·43	2·25
18	Tanjore .. .	201·70	5 40			15		65		73	5	153	5			6		31	1	22	1				..	2	92	3	158	76·29	1·32
19	Madura	205·02	3 36			6		17		37		60				5		10		11		8				2	24		60	28 79	3 45
20	Tinnevelly .. .	195·26	2 22	2		12		5		56		75		2				48		13						2	10		75	37 98	2·74
21	Cochin	·05																													
22	Calicut	177·26	5·35	1		13		13		15		42		1		9		5		1		17				2	7		42	23 00	5·00
23	Mangalore	59·10	1·01			20		12		25		57				8		7				31				5	6		57	96·43	9·62
	Total .	2,569·81	90·70	13		273	5	211	1	498	11	995	17	13		78	2	210	6	298	4	56				36	304	5	1,012	38·04	3·75
	Total, Central and District Jails.	6,737·04	222·47	31		674	5	1,274	8	1,298	32	3,277	45	31		392	8	526	8	679	16	356	5			80	1,213	8	3,322	47·73	2·50
24	European Prison ..	13·20				2				2		4						1		3									4	30·30	
25	Subsidiary Jails ...	405·35	40·57	2		2				6		10		2													8		10	2·24	
	Grand Total ..	7,155·59	263·04	33		678	5	1,274	8	1,306	32	3,291	45	33		392	8	527	8	682	16	356	5			80	1,221	8	3,336	44·97	2·49

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(34)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1889.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	407	35	387	35	4	..	16		493·81	19·08	62·08		68		57		9		2	..	9		48	...	11	..
2	Vellore	561	27	462	27	58		41		746·74	28·39	75·19	2·50	7		5	...			2		1		4	..	2	..
3	Trichinopoly	373	38	295	38	29		49		685·90	22·28	83·25		16		9		5		2		8		6		2	
4	Coimbatore	602	20	532	20	47	..	23		744·81	13·47	10·66		20		13		6		1				19		1	
5	Cannanore	38	..	32		3		3		404·25		8·78		4		2		2						3		1	..
6	Salem	543	27	471	27	66		36		467·35	17·95	14·65		2		2						1		1			...
7	Penitentiary	1,917	195	1,292	191	418	4	207		624·37	30·60	25·25		113		36		53		24		28	..	61		24	..
	Total ..	4,441	342	3,471	338	595	4	375		4,167·22	131·77	279·86	2·50	230		124		75		31		47		142	..	41	..
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	311	14	281	14	1		29	..	179·21	3·78	15·09		23		10		1	..	12				5		18	..
9	Berhampore	945	67	923	67	18		4		391·96	12·31	54·66		188		139	..	30		19		125		44		19	..
10	Vizagapatam	653	115	609	114	29	1	15		181·09	15·47	173·66		688	..	637		49	..	2		637		49		2	...
11	Parvatipur	511	7	498	7	4		9		194·90	2·01	2·77		11		11						1		10			..
12	Guntur	112	10	99	10	9	..	4		150·75	7·38	·41		2		2								2	..		...
13	Nellore	235	11	214	11	11	..	10		63·13	2·87	·64		12		12						12					..
14	Kurnool	218	12	198	12	9		11		60·82	2·33	60·82		204	8	190	8	5		9		184	8	11		9	..
15	Bellary	463	28	377	28	9		77		241·67	15·11	7·42		6				1		5				1		5	..
16	Cuddapah	425	34	364	34	23		38		98·93	7·99																...
17	Cuddalore	381	11	287	11	68		26		169·96	4·11	10·57		6		5		1				2		4			...
18	Tanjore	633	22	420	22	165		48	..	201·70	5·40	1·56		5		4		1				2		3			...
19	Madura	499	18	449	18	30		20	..	205·02	3·36	..		..										...			...
20	Tinnevelly	514	8	331	8	122		61		195·26	2·22	...	..														...
21	Cochin	1				1				·05																	...
22	Calicut	743	17	619	17	119		5		177·26	5·35	16·12		29		21	..	6	..	2		13		12		4	...
23	Mangalore	201	11	178	11	22		1	...	58·10	1·01	11·28		115		100		14		1	..	2	..	112	..	1	...
	Total ...	6,845	385	5,847	384	640	1	353		2,569·81	90·70	355·00		1,289	8	1,131	8	108		50		978	8	253		58	
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	11,286	727	9,318	722	1,235	5	733		6,737·04	222·47	634·86	2·50	1,519	8	1,255	8	183	..	81	..	1,025	8	395	..	99	..
24	European Prison	2						2		13·20																	
	Grand Total ...	11,288	727	9,318	722	1,235	5	735		6,750·24	222·47	634·86	2·50	1,519	8	1,255	8	183		81		1,025	8	395		99	

(35)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1889, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6			7		8		9	10
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Central Prisons.					RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	512·89	3·65	4·21	520·75	10,709	20 14 1	23,337	44 13 0	1,285	2 7 6	53 8 4	1,594	3 1 9	3,730	7 2 7	40,655	78 1 1
2	Vellore	775·13	...	3·52	778·65	22,124	28 8 8	24,262	31 2 7	1,369	1 12 2	66 13 0	2,425	3 2 1	5,484	7 0 8	55,664	71 7 10
3	Trichinopoly	708·18	...	2·17	710·35	25,932	36 9 11	25,757	36 4 2	3,149	4 6 11	140 6 3	2,479	3 8 0	4,263	6 0 0	61,580	86 11 0
4	Coimbatore	758·28	6·03	11·83	776·14	21,675	28 9 4	26,802	34 8 6	1,996	2 9 2	121 0 8	3,941	5 3 2	9,226	11 14 2	63,640	81 15 11
5	Cannanore	404·25	...	...	404·25	12,912	31 15 1	16,704	41 5 2	655	1 9 11	55 12 8	1,273	3 2 5	3,846	9 8 3	35,390	87 8 9
6	Salem	485·30	16·63	3·32	505·25	15,248	31 6 9	16,865	33 6 1	846	1 10 9	116 11 0	648	1 5 4	3,230	6 6 3	36,837	72 14 6
7	Penitentiary	654·97	4·69	2·46	662·12	17,558	26 12 11	19,586	29 9 4	2,658	4 0 3	121 5 11	2,485	3 12 8	12,197	18 6 9	54,484	82 4 7
	Total ...	4,299·00	31·00	27·51	4,357·51	1,26,158	29 5 6	1,53,313	35 2 11	11,958	2 11 11	96 3 1	14,845	3 7 3	41,976	9 10 2	3,48,250	79 14 9
	District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	182·99	...	...	182·99	7,248	39 9 9	4,283	23 6 6	362	1 15 8	74 7 9	1,023	5 9 5	778	4 4 0	13,694	74 13 4
9	Berhampore	404·27	32·84	3·51	440·92	10,470	25 14 5	9,380	21 4 5	1,286	2 14 8	81 5 5	4,463	11 0 7	2,684	6 1 5	28,283	64 2 4
10	Vizagapatam	196·56	4·04	3·47	204·07	6,831	34 12 1	5,631	27 9 6	533	2 9 9	79 1 3	1,049	5 5 5	2,882	14 1 11	16,926	82 15 1
11	Parvatipur	196·91	...	...	196·91	5,600	28 7 0	3,654	18 8 11	354	1 12 9	53 12 9	438	2 3 7	1,169	5 15 0	11,215	56 15 3
12	Guntur	158·13	4·10	5·40	167·63	4,540	28 11 4	4,715	28 2 0	193	1 2 5	51 0 11	828	5 3 9	1,543	9 3 3	11,819	70 8 1
13	Nellore	66·00	5·34	2·85	74·19	1,935	29 5 1	4,888	65 3 5	99	1 5 4	54 11 2	263	3 15 9	1,481	19 15 5	8,616	116 2 2
14	Kurnool	63·15	3·89	2·11	69·15	1,665	26 5 10	4,502	65 1 8	156	2 4 1	86 3 0	249	3 15 1	1,392	20 2 1	7,964	115 2 9
15	Bellary	256·78	11·23	9·58	277·59	7,002	27 4 4	9,178	33 1 0	580	2 1 5	83 3 5	900	3 8 1	2,687	9 10 10	20,347	73 4 9
16	Cuddapah	106·92	7·24	15·86	130·02	2,868	26 13 2	5,137	39 8 2	166	1 4 5	46 14 3	214	2 0 0	1,581	12 2 7	9,966	76 10 5
17	Cuddalore	174·07	5·08	3·31	182·46	5,456	31 5 6	6,064	33 3 9	292	1 9 7	92 15 11	682	3 14 8	1,296	7 1 8	13,790	75 9 3
18	Tanjore	207·10	8·44	10·80	226·34	4,099	19 12 8	9,534	42 1 11	211	0 14 11	60 1 10	546	2 10 2	1,444	6 6 1	15,834	69 15 4
19	Madura	208·38	12·43	8·99	220·71	5,644	27 1 4	6,330	27 8 11	204	0 14 3	48 3 8	649	3 1 10	1,166	5 1 3	13,993	60 14 8
20	Tinnevelly	197·48	13·10	3·26	213·84	5,372	27 3 3	9,948	46 8 4	207	0 15 6	72 2 0	784	3 15 6	1,925	9 0 0	18,236	85 4 6
21	Cochin	·05	...	...	·05	6	120 0 0	240	4,800 0 0	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	5	100 0 0	251	5,020 0 0
22	Calicut	182·61	3·53	23·61	209·75	5,118	28 0 5	6,301	30 0 8	407	1 15 1	66 1 2	497	2 11 7	2,748	13 1 7	15,071	71 13 7
23	Mangalore	59·11	6·20	5·21	70·52	1,480	25 0 7	4,708	66 12 2	80	1 2 2	25 3 9	227	3 13 5	1,245	17 10 6	7,740	109 12 1
	Total ...	2,660·51	117·46	98·17	2,876·14	75,334	28 5 1	94,443	32 13 5	5,130	1 12 6	68 6 8	12,812	4 13 1	26,026	9 0 9	2,13,745	74 5 1
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	6,959·51	148·46	125·68	7,233·65	2,01,492	28 15 3	2,47,756	34 4 0	17,088	2 5 9	85 11 11	27,657	3 15 7	68,002	9 6 5	5,61,995	77 11 1
24	European Prison	13·20	...	...	13·20	1,778	134 11 2	4,587	347 8 0	120	9 1 5	800 0 0	180	13 10 2	1,593	120 10 11	8,258	625 9 8
25	Debtors' Prison	...	...	22·31	22·31	...	...	2,130	95 7 7	32	1 6 11	11 5 7	...	...	571	25 9 6	2,733	122 8 0
	Total Jails ...	6,972·71	148·46	147·99	7,269·16	2,03,270	29 2 5	2,54,473	35 0 1	17,240	2 5 11	85 3 9	27,837	3 15 11	70,166	9 10 5	5,72,986	78 13 2
26	Subsidiary Jails	445·92	708·98	10·24	1,165·14	44,654	* 34 4 2	11,532	8 12 5	...	...	...	280	0 10 1	9,590	7 4 10	66,056	50 4 7
	Grand Total ...	7,418·63	857·44	158·23	8,434·30	2,47,924	† 29 15 4	2,66,005	31 8 7	17,240	2 0 8	82 8 1	‡28,117	3 12 8	79,756	9 7 4	6,39,042	75 12 3

* Average cost excluding civil prisoners and including under-trials in the Central and District Jails.

† Average cost of convicts and under-trials in jails and subsidiary jails.

‡ Excluding Rs. 63, value of clothing supplied to the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

(36)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.		
						On prison duties.						On jail buildings.										
												Additions and alterations.		New jails.								
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Manufactures.	Public Works.		Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7) K.
																	(*a*) Public Works Jails.	(*b*) Other extra-mural				
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	6·80	502·51	23·95	3·96	...	48·05	42·03	31·98	105·89	4·50	·55	...	...	...	241·60	...	...	...	9·56	8·36	48·07
2	Vellore	4·51	683·66	20·49	12·76	...	78·40	67·66	58·51	65·71	13·27	...	...	...	...	364·31	...	...	2·55	11·46	9·89	53·28
3	Trichinopoly	3·02	702·14	22·43	86·14	...	65·41	73·41	87·47	119·21	34·92	100·73	·84	...	...	110·38	...	...	1·20	9·31	10·45	15·72	
4	Coimbatore	·59	754·67	15·25	23·33	...	37·09	72·63	54·72	86·60	65·73	...	...	105·42	...	293·90	...	...	...	4·91	9·62	38·94	
5	Cannanore	...	393·11	11·30	68·36	...	40·91	30·95	46·74	90·45	9·40	29·77	...	...	...	65·23	...	...	...	10·40	7·87	16·59	
6	Salem	5·54	443·65	7·23	35·44	...	40·48	33·75	56·53	30·13	18·39	...	2·41	...	...	224·29	...	...	...	9·12	7·60	50·56	
7	Penitentiary	6·89	555·41	21·90	...	...	48·82	64·60	39·71	85·55	24·27	...	...	...	...	122·23	...	...	148·33	8·78	11·63	22·00	
	Total ...	27·35	4,035·15	122·55	229·99	...	359·16	385·03	375·66	583·54	165·48	131·05	3·25	105·42	...	1,421·94	...	...	152·08	8·90	9·54	35·24	
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	3·05	159·71	4·86	9·35	...	10·13	11·56	79·50	20·70	23·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·34	7·24	...
9	Berhampore	2·39	356·76	13·82	17·41	...	3·78	54·63	60·42	95·18	82·78	28·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	15·31	...
10	Vizagapatam	5·77	199·07	6·46	1·93	...	12·80	14·95	18·55	66·68	1·05	36·87	39·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·46	7·50	...
11	Parvatipur	2·57	172·92	6·58	16·51	...	10·34	18·31	7·73	49·44	...	6·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·98	10·59	...
12	Guntur	8·51	149·62	3·66	...	...	8·25	16·91	19·10	88·83	5·00	3·99	3·88	...	...	...	...	...	57·03	5·51	11·30	...
13	Nellore	1·19	60·79	1·75	2·86	...	2·16	6·98	10·54	8·63	4·09	·12	...	...	...	6·51	...	...	...	3·55	11·48	10·71
14	Kurnool	1·35	61·80	1·65	2·24	...	...	7·61	29·19	11·71	1·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·15	...	12·31	...
15	Bellary	2·36	247·62	4·44	·51	...	35·62	30·12	16·91	99·99	3·89	...	1·12	...	...	55·02	...	...	†7·83	14·38	12·16	22·22
16	Cuddapah	3·32	101·15	4·12	·94	...	4·84	15·20	5·93	58·12	·27	11·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·78	15·03	...
17	Cuddalore	2·40	171·66	3·11	5·60	...	6·19	16·81	14·85	10·70	36·78	42·34	...	...	...	...	...	27·65	7·63	3·60	9·79	...
18	Tanjore	3·62	171·73	3·49	4·83	...	15·78	15·40	23·12	26·31	...	7·69	·23	...	...	74·88	...	...	...	9·19	8·97	43·60	
19	Madura	·86	207·52	4·07	1·44	...	11·27	16·70	49·93	95·14	...	2·96	·27	...	...	25·74	...	...	...	5·43	8·04	12·40	
20	Tinnevelly	1·66	166·54	2·81	1·64	...	13·90	23·44	17·95	37·53	12·14	11·43	...	...	...	45·70	...	...	...	8·34	14·07	27·44	
21	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	5·40	159·67	5·39	28·48	...	7·00	17·91	57·09	32·62	1·17	...	4·01	...	...	6·00	...	...	...	4·38	11·21	3·76	
23	Mangalore	4·75	54·36	3·04	10·15	...	1·38	6·47	3·97	10·36	2·56	...	...	...	...	16·28	...	...	·15	2·53	11·90	29·94	
	Total ...	49·20	2,440·92	69·25	103·89	...	143·50	273·00	414·78	711·94	174·91	152·85	49·23	...	...	230·13	...	27·65	89·79	5·88	11·18	9·43	
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	76·55	6,476·07	191·80	333·88	...	502·66	658·03	790·44	1,295·48	340·39	283·90	52·48	105·42	...	1,652·07	...	27·65	241·87	7·76	10·16	25·51	
24	European Prison ...	·24	11·20	·15	·23	...	...	1·87	·09	2·20	·95	...	...	...	...	5·71	...	...	...	...	16·69	50·98	
	Total Jails ...	76·79	6,487·27	191·95	334·11	...	502·66	659·90	790·53	1,297·68	341·34	283·90	52·48	105·42	...	1,657·78	...	27·65	241·87	7·75	10·17	25·55	
25	Subsidiary Jails ...	65·06	344·22	*3·07	9·17	...	...	...	94·72	68·76	*145·66	...	...	...	...	22·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	141·85	6,831·49	195·02	343·28	...	502·66	659·90	885·25	1,366·44	487·00	283·90	52·48	105·42	...	1,680·62	...	27·65	241·87	7·36	9·66	24·60	

* Employed in cleaning and keeping the compounds of jails and cutcheries in order.

† Employed on stone-breaking, quarrying, &c.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(37)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 35).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 35).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Prisons.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	40,654 11	78 1 0	3,674 12 0	7 1 0	36,979 15 0	71 0 0
2	Vellore	55,063 11	71 8 0	4,835 8 0	6 3 0	50,828 3 0	65 5 0
3	Trichinopoly	61,580 7	86 11 0	1,638 4 0	2 5 0	59,942 3 0	84 6 0
4	Coimbatore	63,639 10	82 0 0	1,105 1 0	1 7 0	62,534 9 0	80 9 0
5	Cannanore*	35,390 4	87 9 0	4,851 11 0	12 0 0	30,538 9 0	75 9 0
6	Salem	36,837 8	72 15 0			36,837 8 0	72 15 0
7	Penitentiary	54,483 15	82 5 0	5,438 2 0	8 3 0	49,045 13 0	74 2 0
	Total	3,48,250 2	79 15 0	18,577 3 0	4 4 0	3,29,672 15 0	75 11 0
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	13,693 9	74 13 0	56 6 0	0 5 0	13,637 3 0	74 8 0
9	Berhampore	28,282 9	64 2 0	596 7 0	1 6 0	27,686 2 0	62 12 0
10	Vizagapatam	16,926 2	82 15 0	428 9 0	2 2 0	16,497 9 0	80 13 0
11	Parvatipur	11,215 4	56 15 0			11,215 4 0	56 15 0
12	Guntur	11,818 13	70 8 0	41 12 0	0 3 0	11,777 1 0	70 5 0
13	Nellore	8,616 6	116 2 0	813 1 0	10 15 0	7,803 5 0	105 3 0
14	Kurnool	7,964 4	115 3 0	264 10 0	3 13 0	7,699 10 0	111 6 0
15	Bellary	20,346 12	73 5 0			20,346 12 0	73 5 0
16	Cuddapah	9,966 7	76 10 0	210 0 0	1 10 0	9,756 7 0	75 0 0
17	Cuddalore	13,789 9	75 9 0	272 10 0	1 8 0	13,516 15 0	74 1 0
18	Tanjore	15,834 5	69 15 0	512 13 0	2 4 0	15,321 8 0	67 11 0
19	Madura	13,993 7	60 15 0	153 9 0	0 11 0	13,839 14 0	60 4 0
20	Tinnevelly	18,235 10	85 5 0	751 0 0	3 8 0	17,484 10 0	81 13 0
21	Cochin	250 10	5,020 0 0			250 10 0	5,020 0 0
22	Calicut	15,071 1	71 14 0	166 15 0	0 13 0	14,904 2 0	71 1 0
23	Mangalore	7,740 4	109 12 0	250 3 0	3 9 0	7,490 1 0	106 3 0
	Total	2,13,745 0	74 5 0	4,348 0 0	1 8 0	2,09,397 0 0	72 13 0
	Total, Central and District Jails	5,61,995 2	77 11 0	22,925 3 0	3 3 0	5,39,069 15 0	74 8 0
24	European Prison	8,257 12	625 10 0	716 8 0	54 4 0	7,541 4 0	571 6 0
25	Debtors' Prison	2,732 12	122 8 0			2,732 12 0	122 8 0
	Total, Jails	5,72,985 10	78 13 0	23,641 11 0	3 4 0	5,49,343 15 0	75 9 0
26	Subsidiary Jails	66,056 12	50 5 0	19 6 0		66,037 6 0	50 5 0
	Grand Total	6,39,042 6	75 12 0	23,661 1 0	2 13 0	6,15,381 5 0	72 15 0

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(38)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1889.

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry ...	Convicts	980	44	1,024	493·81	19·08	512·89	538	28	566	758	5	763	23·73	·22	23·95	9	...	9
		Under-trial.	..	..	..	3·39	·26	3·65	11	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
		Civil	2	..	2	4·21	.	4·21	8	.	8	3	...	3	·06	..	·06	2	...	2
		Total	982	44	1,026	501·41	19·34	520·75				761	5	766	23·79	·22	24·01	11	...	11
2	Vellore	Convicts	955	90	1,045	746·74	28·39	775·13	857	32	889	357	14	371	20·10	·39	20·49	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Civil	6	1	7	3·44	·08	3·52	12	*...	12	.	.	.	.	..	.	...	...	...
		Total ..	961	91	1,052	750·18	28·47	778·65				357	14	371	20·10	·39	20·49	2	.	2
3	Trichinopoly ...	Convicts	970	89	1,059	686·90	22·28	708·18	828	34	862	628	12	638	21·69	·74	22·43	47	3	50
		Under-trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
		Civil ...	.	.	.	2·17	...	2·17	10	.	10				...	...	..	...	...	...
		Total .	970	89	1,059	688·07	22·28	710·35			.	628	12	638	21·69	·74	22·43	47	3	50
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts	1,328	52	1,380	744·81	13·47	758·28	802	14	846	385	2	387	16·37	·05	16·42	80	...	80
		Under-trial.	30	.	30	5·86	·17	6·03	7	1	8	1	1	2	·02	·05	·07	...	...	...
		Civil ..	20	.	20	11·78	·05	11·83	21	1	22	.	.	.	.	..	..	.	...	...
		Total	1,378	52	1,430	762·45	13·69	776·14				386	3	389	16·39	·10	16·49	80	...	80
5	Cannanore ...	Convicts	815	30	845	404·25	.	404·25	476	.	476	244		244	11·74		11·74	11	..	11
		Under-trial.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		..		..	.	..	...	..	...
		Civil																..	..	...
		Total .	815	30	845	404·25		404·25				244		244	11·74		11·74	11	.	11
6	Salem	Convicts	633	30	663	467·35	17·95	485·30	560	24	584	150	18	168	6·55	·51	7·06	6	1	7
		Under-trial.	46	3	49	15·49	1·14	16·63	54	4	58	5		5	·12	.	·12	..	.	*...
		Civil	14	4	18	2·89	·43	3·32	9	* .	9		1	1	·02	·05	·07	1	.	1
		Total .	693	37	730	485·73	19 52	505·25			.	155	19	174	6·09	·56	7·25	7	1	8
7	Penitentiary ...	Convicts	657	43	700	624·37	30·60	654·97	730	33	763	384	27	411	18·51	2·14	20·65	10	1	11
		Under-trial.	19	12	31	4·17	·52	4·69	17	...	17	2		2	·05		·05	...	...	...
		Civil				1·65	·81	2·46	11	*	11	26	6	32	·90	·30	1·20	.	.	...
		Total	676	55	731	630·19	31·93	662·12				412	33	445	19·46	2·44	21·90	10	1	11
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda ...	Convicts	129	11	140	179·21	3·78	182·99	381	†2	383	100	1	101	4·84	·02	4·86	11		11
		Under-trial.	.		.	..						.	.		.		.	.	.	...
		Civil											...							
		Total .	129	11	140	179·21	3 78	182·99				100	1	101	4·84	·02	4·86	11		11
9	Berhampore ...	Convicts	143	31	174	391·96	12·31	404·27	401	†7	408	297	17	314	12·75	·60	13 35	19	...	19
		Under-trial.	11	4	15	32·68	·16	32·84	411	2	413	73	.	73	2·41		2 41	2	..	2
		Civil	7		7	3 81		3·81	11	*	11	1		1	·05	.	·05		..	...
		Total .	161	35	196	428 45	12·47	440 92				371	17	388	15 21	·60	15·81	21	.	21
10	Vizagapatam ...	Convicts	245	29	274	181·09	15·47	196 56	222	27	249	201	30	231	5·71	·75	6·46	13	1	14
		Under-trial.	14		14	3·04	1·00	4·04	9	2	11								.	...
		Civil	8		8	2·91	·56	3·47	4	1	5	3	1	4	·16	·12	·28		..	...
		Total	267	29	296	187·04	17·03	204·07				204	31	235	5·87	·87	6·74	13	1	14
11	Parvatipur ...	Convicts	122	8	130	194·90	2·01	196·91	245	†2	247	111	1	112	6·46	·12	6·58	16		16
		Under-trial.	.		...	.				.		.			...		..	...	...	...
		Civil			..	..	..	.	.			..		.	.		. .	...	.	...
		Total	122	8	130	194·90	2·01	196·91				111	1	112	6·46	·12	6·58	16	.	16
12	Guntur	Convicts ..	155	9	164	150·75	7·38	158·13	188	9	197	91	8	99	3·22	·44	3·66	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	13	.	13	3·92	·18	4·10	11	2	13	4	..	4	·12	...	·12	...	...	...
		Civil	4		4	5·12	·28	5·40	14	1	15								..	...
		Total .	172	9	181	159 79	7·84	167·63				95	8	103	3·34	·44	3·78	3	...	3
13	Nellore	Convicts .	208	14	222	63·13	2·87	66·00	84	3	87	52	2	54	1·70	·05	1·75	..	...	...
		Under-trial.	14		14	5·29	·05	5·34	12	* .	12	1	.	1	·06	...	·06	...	...	...
		Civil .	..	.	.	1·46	1·39	2·85	3	3	6	..			..	...		...	...	...
		Total .	222	14	236	69·88	4·31	74·19		.		53	2	55	1·76	·05	1·81	..	...	...
14	Kurnool	Convicts	63	3	66	60·82	2·33	63·15	73	5	78	63	2	65	1·59	·03	1·62	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	.		..	3·60	·29	3·89	15	4	19	2	1	3	·15	·04	·19	1	...	1
		Civil ...	3		3	2·11	...	2·11	5		5		..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
		Total .	66	3	69	66·53	2·62	69·15	.		..	65	3	68	1·74	·07	1·81	1	...	1
15	Bellary	Convicts	234	21	255	241·67	15·11	256·78	271	19	290	102	2	104	4·36	·08	4·44	4	...	4
		Under-trial.	27	5	32	10·68	·55	11·23	30	2	32	1	..	1	·04	...	·04	...	...	...
		Civil .	12	5	17	9·15	·43	9·58	18	1	19	6	2	8	2·06	·43	2·49	..	..	...
		Total .	273	31	304	261·50	16 09	277·59	...		..	109	4	113	6·46	·51	6·97	4	...	4

* No females on that day.

† Less number of females on that day.

continued.

***in the jails** and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889.

10			11			12			13														
									Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	..	...	..	1		1	1,535·00	262·05	1,487·05	48·05	11·53	46·70	2·03		1·95	16·20	..	15·60	18·23	...	17·55
...	...	...	..	..	.				712·59	.	712·59	14·25	.	14·25	.	..	.	475·06	..	475·06	475·06	...	475·06
...	...	...	.			1		1	1,517·72	258·53	1,470·96	47·45	11·38	46·11	1·99		1·92	19·94		19·20	21·43	...	21·13
...	...	...	1	..	1				478·08	493·13	478·03	26·92	13·74	26·43	.	.	.	2·08	..	2·58	2·68	...	2·58
..	...	...	.		.				.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		...		...	...	...	...
.	...	.	1	..	1				475·80	491·75	476·47	26·79	13·70	26·31		.		2·67		2·57	2·67	..	2·57
...	..	.	28	1	29				912·67	538·60	900·90	31·62	33·21	31·67	.	.		68·52	134·65	70·00	68·52	134·65	70·00
...	..	...	.	..	...	.	.		.	.	.	..		.	.			.		.	.	...	...
...	...	...	..							..													
...	...	.	28	1	29				909·79	538·60	898·15	31·52	33·21	31·58			.	68·31	134·65	70·39	68·31	134·65	70·39
1	...	1	13		13	55		55	516·91	148·48	510·37	21·98	3·71	21·65	73·84		72·53	33·57	..	32·97	107·41	...	105·50
...	..	..							170·65	5,882·35	331·67	3·41	204·12	11·61				.		.	.	...	...
...	...	.										..						.		.	.	...	...
1	...	1	13		13	55		55	506·26	219·14	501·20	21·50	7·30	21·25	72·13		70·86	32·79		32·21	104·92	..	103·07
1	.	1	3		3				603·59		603·59	29·04		29·04				27·21		27·21	27·21	...	27·21
...	...	..									..								.			...	...
..	..	...											.										...
1	...	1	3		3				603·59	.	603·59	29·04	.	29·04				27·21	.	27·21	27·21		27·21
...	..	...	.						320·96	1,002·79	346·18	14·02	28·41	14·55				12·84	55·71	14·42	12·84	55·71	14·42
...	...	...			..	..	.	.	322·79		300·66	7·75		7·22		.					...	...	...
...	...	...								2,925·58	301·20	6·92	116·28	21·08				346·02		301·20	346·02	.	301·20
..	...	.							319·11	973·36	314·38	13·77	28·69	14·35				14·41	51·23	15·83	14·41	51·23	15·83
1	...	1	3		3			.	615·02	882·35	627·51	29·65	60·95	31·53		..		16·02	32·08	16·79	16·02	32·68	16·79
....	...	...	.						479·62		426·44	11·99		10·66				.	.		..	..	...
...		..		.					15,757·58	7,407·41	13,008·13	545·45	370·37	487·80				.	...		.	...	...
1		1	3		3				653·77	1,033·51	672·08	30·88	76·42	33·08				15·87	31·32	16·61	15·87	31·32	16·61
..	...		5		5	4		4	558·00	264·55	551·94	27·01	5·29	26·56	22·32		21·86	39·06		38·25	61·38	.	60·11
...			.																			.	..
..																							...
...	.		5		5	4		4	558·00	264·55	551·94	27·01	5·29	26·56	22·32		21·86	39·06		38·25	61·38		60·11
...	...		7		7	3		3	757·73	1,380·99	776·71	32·53	18·74	33·02	7·65		7·42	40·82		39·58	48·47	.	47·00
..	...								2,233·78		2,272·90	75·75		73·39				61·20	.	60·90	61·20	...	60·90
.									262·47		262·47	13·12		13·12								.	
	...	.	7		7	3		3	805·91	1,362·27	879·98	35·50	48·12	35·86	7·00		6·80	42·01		40·82	49·01		47·62
..	.	.	5		5	7		7	1,109·95	1,939·24	1,175·21	31·53	48·48	32·87	38·65		35·61	33·13	64·04	35·61	71·78	64·64	71·22
..	..	..																				.	..
.	.	.	.		.			.	1,030·93	1,785·71	1,152·74	54·98	214·29	80·69								.	. .
...			5	.	5	7		7	1,000·08	1,820·32	1,151·57	31·38	51·09	33·03	37·42		34·30	32·08	58·72	34·30	69·50	58·72	68·60
...	..	..	6		6	2		2	569·52	497·51	568·79	33·15	59·70	33·42	10·26		10·16	71·83	..	71·10	82·09	...	81·26
...	..	..							.	..		.	.	.		...		.	.		...	...	...
...	...	...																					
...	..		6	..	6	2		2	569·52	497·51	568·79	33·15	59·70	33·42	10·26		10·16	71·83	.	71·10	82·09	...	81·26
...	...	...	1		1	2		2	603·63	1,084·01	626·07	21·36	59·62	23·15	13·27		12·65	6·63	..	6·32	19·00	...	18·97
...	...	...							1,020·41	.	975·61	30·61		29·27	.		...		..		...	..	...
..	...											.									...	...	..
..	...	...	1	.	1	2		2	594·53	1,020·41	614·45	20·90	56·12	22·55	12·51		11·93	6·26		5·97	18·77	...	17·90
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	828·70	696·86	818·18	26·93	17·42	26·52	..	.	..	.	..	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	. .	..	..	..	189·04	.	187·27	11·34	. .	11·24	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	.		..	...		.						.			.	.	..	..	...
...	...	...	.		.			.	758·44	464·04	741·34	25·19	11·60	24·40		.	.				.	. .	...
...	...	...	..	...	..	.		...	1,035·84	858·37	1,029·30	26·14	12·88	25·65	.	..	..				...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..		...	555·56	3,448·28	771·21	41·67	137·93	48·84	.	.	.	277·78	...	257·07	277·78	...	257·07
...	...	...	..	..	...	..		.		.	.		.	..		.	...		...		..	...	
...	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	.	977·00	1,145·04	983·37	26·15	26·72	26·17	..	..	...	15·03	.	14·46	15·03	..	14·46
...	...	...	1	...	1	.	..	...	422·06	132·36	405·02	18·04	5·29	17·29	. .	.	. .	16·55		15·58	16·55	...	15·58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	93·68		89·05	3·75		3·56		...	.	.	...	..	...	...	..
..	.	.	...		.			.	655·74	4,651·16	835·07	225·14	1,000·00	259·92							.	.	
...	..	..	1		1	...	.	.	416·83	248·60	407·08	24·70	31·70	25·11		.		15·30	...	14·41	15·30	...	14·41

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—continued.																			
16	Cuddapah ...	Convicts	136	5	141	98·93	7·99	106·92	145	11	156	94	12	106	2·88	·60	3·48	3	..	3
		Under-trial.	16	.	16	6·43	·81	7·24	18	4	22	2		2	·06	.	·06	1	...	1
		Civil .	.			15·86	.	15·86	26	.	26				.	.	.	.	.	...
		Total .	152	5	157	121·22	8·80	130·02				96	12	108	2·94	·60	3·54	4		4
17	Cuddalore .	Convicts	180	12	172	169·96	4·11	174·07	205	6	211	87	1	88	3·08	·01	3·09	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	18		18	4·88	·20	5·08	6	1	7	1	1	2	·02	·01	·03	...	...	...
		Civil	13		13	3·31	...	3·31	9		9	1		1	·02		·02		...	...
		Total	191	12	203	178·15	4·31	182·46				89	2	91	3·12	·02	3·14	2		2
18	Tanjore	Convicts	282	20	302	201·70	5·40	207·10	302	9	311	131	6	137	3·36	·13	3·49	8	...	8
		Under-trial.	30	..	30	7·99	·45	8·44	27	2	29	1		1	·02		·02	..	...	...
		Civil	12		12	10·80		10·80	25		25						...	..	...	..
		Total	324	20	344	220·49	5·85	226·34				132	6	138	3·38	·13	3·51	8	...	8
19	Madura	Convicts ..	312	21	333	205·02	3·36	208·38	245	10	255	75		75	4·05		4·05	3	..	3
		Under-trial.	24		24	12·10	·33	12·43	40	3	43	2		2	·06		·06	1	..	1
		Civil	44		44	8·87	·03	8·90	18	*	18	3		3	·12	.	·12	.	...	...
		Total .	380	21	401	225·99	3·72	229·71				80		80	4·23	..	4·23	4	..	4
20	Tinnevelly ..	Convicts	228	20	248	185·26	2·22	197·48	234	†2	236	103	3	106	2·74	·07	2·81	14	...	14
		Under-trial.	30	.	30	13·06	·04	13·10	32	*...	32	5		5	·06	.	·06	1	...	1
		Civil	12		12	3·22	·04	3·26	6	*	6			...				.	.	..
		Total .	270	20	290	211·54	2·30	213·84				108	3	111	2·80	·07	2·87	15	...	15
21	Cochin	Convicts	7		7	·05		·05	1		1				..		..	...	...	...
		Under-trial.										.		.			.	...	...	...
		Civil															.		.	...
		Total	7		7	·05		·05												
22	Calicut	Convicts	140	7	147	177·26	5·35	182·61	238	16	254	135	2	137	5·17	·22	5·39	7	...	7
		Under-trial.	30	7	37	3·37	·16	3·53	30	1	31	1		1	·03	.	·03	...	...	...
		Civil ..	28		28	20·48	3·13	23·61	26	7	33	4	3	7	·21	·53	·74	1	1	2
		Total	198	14	212	201·11	8·64	209·75				140	5	145	5·41	·75	6·16	8	1	9
23	Mangalore ..	Convicts	185	28	213	58·10	1·01	59·11	82	3	85	97		97	3·04	.	3·04	4	...	4
		Under-trial	21	5	26	6·05	·15	6·20	13	1	14	4		4	·13	..	·13	1	...	1
		Civil .	11	8	19	4·86	·35	5·21	12	1	13	..				...	.	...	...	...
		Total	217	41	258	69·01	1·51	70·52				101		101	3·17	.	3·17	5	..	5
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts	9,087	617	9,704	5,737·04	222·47	6,959·51	...		..	4,643	165	4,808	183·64	7·17	190·81	272	6	278
		Under-trial.	343	36	379	142·00	6·46	148·46	.	.		105	3	108	3·35	·10	3·45	7	...	7
		Civil .	196	18	214	118·10	7·58	125·68				47	13	60	3·60	1·43	5·03	4	1	5
		Total .	9,626	671	10,297	6,997·14	236·51	7,233·65	...			4,795	181	4,976	190·59	8·70	199·29	283	7	290
24	European Prison.	Convicts ..	36		36	13·20	..	13·20	17	.	17	5		5	·15	.	·15	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	..		.		..		.			..			..	.	.	..	...	...
		Civil ...		.			.		..	.		...	..			.	.	...	...	...
		Total ..	36		36	13·20		13·20				5		5	·15		·15	.	...	...
25	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	Convicts ...	...		...	..	..	..	..	.	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...			.	...			..		...	..			...		...	...	...
		Civil ...	29	3	32	22·31	...	22·31	46	..	46	79	...	79	2·82	...	2·82	...	...	...
		Total ..	29	3	32	22·31	...	22·31	...	...	...	79	...	79	2·82	...	2·82	...	...	...
26	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	..		...	405·35	40·57	445·92	...	..	...	149	9	158	2·77	·30	3·07	6	...	6
		Under-trial	...	.	...	676·93	32·05	708·98	...	...	...	224	7	231	3·35	·21	3·56	28	...	28
		Civil .	..	.	.	9·78	·46	10·24	...	...	...	..	1	1	..	·07	·07	1	...	1
		Total ...	3,818	1838	5,656	1,092·06	73·08	1,165·14	...	...	...	373	17	390	6·12	·58	6·70	35	...	35
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	...	..	...	7,155·59	263·04	7,418·63	...	...	...	4,797	174	4,971	186·56	7·47	194·03	278	6	284
		Under-trial.	...		...	818·93	38·51	857·44	...	...	...	329	10	339	6·70	·31	7·01	35	...	35
		Civil .				150·19	8·04	158·23	..	...	.	126	14	140	6·42	1·50	7·92	5	1	6
		Total of all.	13,809	2512	16,021	8,124·71	309·59	8,434·30	...	...	...	5,252	198	5,450	199·68	9·28	208·96	318	7	325

* No females on that day.

† Less number of females on that day

continued.

jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1889—continued.

10			11			12			13														
									Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	..	.	..	1	..	1	950·17	1,501·88	991·40	29·11	75·00	32·55	...	.	...	30·32	...	28·06	30·32	...	28·06
...	...	..	...	...	...	.		.	311·04	.	276·24	9·33		8·29	155·52	.	138·12	..	..	..	155·52	...	138·12
...	..	..	..	..	.					..	.							...	...	...	..	...	...
...	..	.	..		..	1		1	791·95	1,363·64	830·64	24·25	68·18	27·23	8·25		7·69	24·75		23·07	33·00	..	30·76
...	...	...	1	.	1				511·89	243·31	505·54	18·12	2·43	17·75	.	.		11·77	.	11·49	11·77	...	11·49
...	...	...	.		.	.	.		204·92	5,000·00	393·70	4·10	50·00	5·91	.			.	..		...	...	...
...	...	.	.	.	.				302·11		302·11	6·04		6·04				.		..	...	...	...
...	...	...	1		1	..		..	499·58	464·04	498·74	17·51	4·64	17·21		.	.	11·23	.	10·96	11·23	...	10·96
...	...	...	5		5				640·48	1,111·11	661·52	16·66	24·07	16·85	..			39·66	.	38·63	39·66	...	38·63
...	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	.	125·16	...	118·48	2·50	.	2·37	..				.		...	...	...
..	...	..	..	.	.				..			.				.			.		.	...	...
...	..	..	5		5				598·67	1,025·64	609·70	15·33	22·22	15·51				36·28		35·35	36·28	...	35·35
...	...	...	1	..	1	..		..	365·82	.	359·92	19·75	...	19·44		..	..	14·63		14·40	14·63	...	14·40
...	...	..	1	.	1	.		.	165·29		160·90	4·08	..	4·83	...	.	.	82·64	..	80·45	82·64	...	80·45
...	...	.	.	.		.		.	338·22		337·08	13·53	.	13·48	...	.			...		..	.	...
...	..	..	2		2				354·00		348·27	18·72		18·41	.			17·70		17·41	17·70	...	17·41
1	...	1	..	.	..	10		10	527·50	1,351·35	536·76	14·03	31·53	14·23	51·21	...	50·64	20·49	...	20·25	71·70	...	70·89
...	...	...	..	.	...	1	.	1	382·35	.	381·68	4·59	.	4·58	76·57	.	76·34	.	..		76·57	...	76·34
...	...		.	..				.										.				...	...
1	...	1		.	.	11		11	510·54	1,304·35	519·08	13·24	30·43	13·42	52·00	..	51·44	18·91		18·71	70·91	...	70·15
...	...	...	..		...			..	.	.	.	.		.		.	.	.		.	..	...	...
...	..	..	.		..			.	..	.	..					...	.	.		..	...	...	...
...	..	..	.							..					..	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	..					.									.				..	...	...
1	...	1	2	.	2	..	.	...	761·59	375·83	750·23	29·17	41·12	29·52		..	..	39·49	..	38·33	39·49	...	38·33
...	..	..	.	.	.			...	206·74		283·29	8·00		8·50	..			.		.	.	...	...
...	..	..	1	1	2				195·31	958·47	200·48	10·25	169·33	31·34	..			48·83	319·49	84·71	48·83	319·49	84·71
1	..	1	3	1	4	.	.	.	696·14	578·70	691·30	26·90	86·81	29·37	.			39·78	115·74	42·91	39·78	115·74	42·91
1	...	1	1		1				1,669·54	.	1,641·01	52·32	..	51·43		.	.	68·85	...	67·67	68·85	...	67·67
...	...	...	1		1	.	.	.	661·16	.	645·16	21·49		20·97			.	165·29	.	161·29	165·29	...	161·29
...	.	...	.										...		.						.	...	...
1		1	2		2				1,468·56		1,432·22	45·94		44·05	..		.	72·45	..	70·90	72·45	...	70·90
6	.	6	83	1	84	84	.	84	689·18	741·67	690·85	27·26	82·23	27·42	12·47		12·07	27·90	26·97	27·88	40·37	26·97	39·95
..	.	.	2		2	2		2	739·44	444·40	727·47	23·59	15·48	23·24	14·08	.	13·47	35·21		33·68	49·29	...	47·15
...	...		1	1	2				397·97	1,715·04	477·40	30·48	198·65	40·02				33·87	131·93	39·78	33·87	131·93	39·78
6	...	6	86	2	88	86		86	685·28	765·30	687·90	27·24	36·78	27·55	12·29		11·89	28·15	29·60	28·20	40·44	29·60	40·09
...	...	..	.	..	.	.		...	378·79	.	378·79	11·36	.	11·36	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	.	.				..						..	..		.	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	.						378·79	..	378·79	11·36		11·36	..		..	.	.		...	..	...
....	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	..	.	..	..	3,541·01	...	3,541·01	126·40	...	126·40	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	3,541·01	...	3,541·01	126·40	..	126·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	3	.	3	367·58	221·84	354·32	6·83	7·39	6·88	7·40	...	6·73	7·40	...	6·73	14·80	...	13·45
1	...	1	1	..	1	20	.	20	330·91	218·41	325·82	4·95	6·55	5·02	29·54	...	28·21	11·82		11·28	41·36	...	39·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	2,173·91	97·66	...	162·17	6·84	102·25	...	97·66		..	...	102·25	...	97·66
1	...	1	6	...	6	24		24	341·56	232·62	334·72	5·60	7·94	5·75	21·98	..	20·60	10·07	.	9·44	32·05	...	30·04
6	...	6	85	1	86	87	...	87	670·88	661·50	670·07	26·07	28·40	26·15	12·16	...	11·78	26·69	22·81	26·55	38·85	22·81	38·28
1	...	1	2	...	3	22	...	22	401·74	259·67	395·36	8·18	8·05	8·18	26·86	...	25·66	15·87	.	15·16	42·73	.	40·82
...	...	...	1	1	2	1	..	1	838·94	1,741·29	884·79	42·75	186·57	50·05	6·66	..	6·32	26·63	124·38	31·60	33·29	124·38	37·92
7	...	7	89	2	91	110	...	110	646·42	630·55	646·17	24·58	29·98	24·77	13·54	...	13·04	25·60	22·61	25·49	39·14	22·61	38·53

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(39)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1889.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																											
1	Rajahmundry ...	2	1	62	4	64	5	69	3·39	·26	3·65	28	4	32	28	1	29	...	...	...	...			..	...		8	...	8
2	Vellore ..	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
3	Trichinopoly .	.	.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	.	.	.
4	Coimbatore .	10	1	153	2	163	3	166	5·86	·17	6·03	118	2	120	37	1	38	...		.		..		..	..		8	.	8
5	Cannanore .	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Salem ...	7	1	141	8	148	9	157	15·49	1·14	16·63	56	3	59	87	6	93	1	.	1		..	..	..	..	..	4	...	4
7	Penitentiary ...	8	..	61	10	69	10	79	4·17	·52	4·69	14	4	18	38	6	44	...	.	...		..	..	..	..	...	17	..	17
	Total ...	27	3	417	24	444	27	471	28·91	2·09	31·00	216	13	229	190	14	204	1	..	1	...			.	..	...	37	...	37
	District Jails.																												
8	Russellkonda ...	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
9	Berhampore ...	390	2	118	4	508	6	514	32·68	16	32·84	263	4	267	234	2	236	9	.	9		..	..	2	...	2	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam ...	7	2	115	20	122	22	144	3·04	1·00	4·04	45	13	58	76	9	85	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	Parvatipur ...	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Guntur	6	..	126	12	132	12	144	3·92	·18	4·10	74	11	85	38	1	39	10	.	10	1	.	1	.	.	...	9	...	9
13	Nellore	12	..	105	4	117	4	121	5·29	·05	5·34	70	1	71	42	2	44	...	. .	...		..	.	.	.	...	5	1	6
14	Kurnool	..	.	55	6	55	6	61	3·60	·20	3·80	35	4	39	12	1	13	4	..	4		.	..	1	..	1	3	1	4
15	Bellary	7	1	118	5	125	6	131	10·68	·55	11·23	60	2	62	48	3	51	...	...	...		..	..	..	..	...	17	1	18
16	Cuddapah ...	11	1	143	11	154	12	166	6·43	·81	7·24	79	3	82	70	9	79	...	...	...	.	..	..	1	..	1	4	.	4
17	Cuddalore ...	2	.	95	6	97	6	103	4·88	·20	5·08	52	2	54	39	4	43	...	...	..					..	..	6	..	6
18	Tanjore	5	1	138	6	143	7	150	7·99	·45	8·44	57	3	60	66	4	70	...	...	..		.		...	..	...	20	..	20
19	Madura	3	.	197	6	200	6	206	12·10	·33	12·43	130	3	133	61	3	64	...	..	...	...	.	1	...	1	8	...	8
20	Tinnevelly ...	18	...	116	1	134	1	135	13·00	·04	13·10	82	1	83	46	..	46	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	..	3
21	Cochin	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	...
22	Calicut	2	.	88	2	90	2	92	8·37	·16	8·53	27	1	28	62	.	62	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	...	1	1	2
23	Mangalore ...	6	.	103	5	109	5	114	6·05	·15	6·20	51	2	53	47	1	48	6	.	6	.	..	.	1	...	1	4	2	6
	Total ...	469	7	1,517	88	1,986	95	2,081	113·00	4·37	117·46	1,025	50	1,075	841	39	880	31	...	31	1	..	1	7	..	7	81	6	87
	Total, Central & District Jails...	496	10	1,934	112	2,430	122	2,552	142·00	6·46	148·46	1,241	63	1,304	1,031	53	1,084	32	...	32	1	.	1	7	..	7	118	6	124
24	European Prison,	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	.	...		..	...	..		...	...	...	...	..				..	...	..	..	...	..	...
25	Subsidiary Jails.	611	25	22,478	1,137	23,089	1,162	24,251	676·93	32·05	708·98	10450	406	10,946	9,229	537	9,766	2,617	99	2,716	41	..	41	28	...	28	724	30	754
	Grand Total ...	1107	35	24,412	1,249	25,519	1,284	26,803	818·93	38·51	857·44	11691	559	12,250	10,260	590	10,850	2,649	99	2,748	42	.	42	35	..	35	842	36	878

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(40)—*For the year* 1889-90.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether constructed originally by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or that of private persons.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	5	416	* 41,723	44,143	..	...	...	1	1	3	Medicine, food, accommodation and clothing.
(2) Poor houses	6	606	208,970	4,570	1,396	5,442	548	3	2	1	Food, raw rice and clothing.
(3) For travellers . ..	150	1,008	390,432	3,467	5,812	1,951	21	149		1	Accommodation, raw rice, water, buttermilk and conjee.
(4) For orphans	5	61	21,901	30	...	1,448	...	1	3	1	Education, food and clothing.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	5	42	15,290	360	1,063	108	...	2	2	1	Food, raw rice, accommodation and moneydole.
(2) Do. Brahmins ..	26	333	122,002	1,277	11,154	1,705	...	24	...	2	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	75	968	330,970	...	5,295	57	2,850	62	..	13	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	586	213,890	4,800	61	80	500	3	...	1	Food, raw rice, accommodation and moneydole.
(2) For travellers	3	37	13,505	...	.	...	...	3	.	..	Accommodation.
Total ...	279	4,117	1,358,683	58,647	24,781	10,791	3,919	248	8	23	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	9	587	† 148,752	...	...	16,912	4,431	...	2	7	Medicine, diet, clothing and monthly pension.
(2) To relieve paupers	88	5,278	1,738,586	...	1,18,109	56,113	19,990	39	5	44	Food, raw rice, accommodation, water and clothing.
(3) For travellers	654	7,333	2,676,898	...	19,914	9,465	24,299	584	12	58	Food, accommodation, water, raw rice and money.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers . ..	171	1,912	696,269	..	22,229	23,824	19,701	56	2	113	Food, raw rice, water and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins .	394	5,957	2,174,798	...	91,044	79,417	36,718	308	8	78	Food, accommodation, raw rice and water.
(3) Do. Byragis .	26	290	105,155	.	16,880	3,063	2,266	3	20	3	Food, raw rice, moneydole and accommodation.
(4) For travellers	686	6,634	1,583,013	..	43,571	28,401	4,329	619	6	61	Food, raw rice, accommodation, water and conjee.
(5) For Rajaput boys and girls..	1	166	59,760	...	...	7,900	...	...	...	1	Instruction and food.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	171	62,500	.	1,330	90	70	8	1	...	Food, raw rice, accommodation and conjee.
(2) For travellers .	54	477	108,167	..	310	42	278	54	.	..	Accommodation.
D Europeans and East Indians— To relieve paupers .	1	10	3,657		..	...	..	1	..	..	Education and daily meal.
Total .	2,093	28,815	9,357,555	..	3,13,447	2,25,227	112,082	1,672	56	365	
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness .. .	44	2,381	‡ 255,545	2,80,752	...	23,916	19,240	2	26	16	Medicine, diet, accommodation and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	3	226	82,490	9,879	...	12,029	2,750	1	...	2	Food, raw rice, and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	10	64	23,337	556	120	332	250	7	1	2	Raw rice, food and accommodation.
(4) For orphans	3	164	59,860	2,861	...	...	3,754	3	...	...	Instruction, food and clothing.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	8	120	43,674	4	3,714	532	3,597	5	...	3	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins	21	1,733	632,602	27,827	15,516	4,248	18,387	15	.	6	Do. do.
(3) Do. Byragis	1	60	22,000	60	2,400	600		...	..	1	Food and raw rice.
(4) For travellers	3	15	5,450	...	61	103	120	3	...	...	Accommodation.

* Includes 55 persons who continued under treatment from the preceding year.
† Do. 503 do. do. do.
‡ Do. 730 do. do. do.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

(40)—*For the year* 1889-90—continued.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public—cont.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
C. Muhammadans—											
To relieve paupers	2	71	25,860	2,735	...	240		2			Food and conjee.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
(1) For orphans .. .	5	542	197,917	15,522	..	18,932	11,189	5			Food, lodging, clothing, education and medicines.
(2) To relieve paupers	2	483	176,295	13,200	.	1,236	25,855	1	1		Clothing, lodging and money-dole.
Total	102	5,850	1,525,030	3,53,405	21,811	62,168	85,142	44	28	30	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness .. .	341	13,076	*2,175,281	1,31,751	671	1,63,094	47,257	9	180	152	Medicine, diet, clothing and accommodation.
(2) To relieve paupers	15	1,502	545,983	3,060	63,800	13,282	1,396	6		9	Food, clothing, accommodation and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	338	1,364	475,793	31,869	4,830	1,452	3,690	322	9	7	Food, water and accommodation.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	30	452	169,364	11,491	24,761	3,602	242	4		26	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins .	2	24	8,961	.	1,600	44	21	2			Food.
(3) For travellers	51	634	228,610	2,172	15,582	183	.	45		6	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
C. Muhammadans—											
For travellers	14	12	4,383	318	169	...	.	4	.	10	Accommodation and water.
D Europeans—											
For travellers	17	3	1,011	109	.	459	994	17	..	.	Accommodation.
Total	808	17,067	3,608,786	1,80,770	1,11,363	1,82,116	53,600	409	189	210	
Grand Total	3,282	55,858	15,850,054	5,92,822	4,71,392	4,80,302	2,54,743	2,373	281	628	

* Includes 7,761 persons who continued under treatment from the preceding year.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(41)—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1889.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.										Suits under the rent law.								Title and other suits.															Grand Total.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the rent law	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause	For partition or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																				
I.—*Civil Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...												..	...					.	.	..	..	.												...
Village Courts ...	7,468	23,169	9,766	4,619	3,972	795	1,212	2,125	221	376			.	..					.				...		.										53,733
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	67,884	16,918	12,688	3,307	2,802	590	11,375	3,502	2,328	1,917			.	.	.				21,763	1,773	584	16,045	430	55	15	272	5	117	976		10	1	2	29	1	1008	166,397
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ..	2	...	.	518	22	2	8		2				..	.						.		..	.												354
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	232	15	18	27	7	1	17	20	19	17				..		.			50	24	5	51	9	1	9	5	4	2	60			3		6	7	62	671
Total ..	75,606	40,102	22,472	8,271	6,803	1,378	12,612	5,647	2,570	2,310									21,813	1,797	589	16,096	439	56	24	277	9	119	1,036		10	4	2	35	8	1070	221,155
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	.	.		..	..	.	.												...		.													...
Other Subordinate Courts.	.	.											1,553	53	4,896	71		83																		6,656
District Courts ...	.	.																																		
Total ..	.	..											1,553	53	4,896	71		83																		6,656
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																				
Presidency Small Cause Court	9,450	264	1,711	58	8,917	644	1,819	426	80	2,831									* 624	..																26,824
Superior Courts	71	.	20	14	12			11	9	..			.						24	7	.	88	16	8	6	5	3	5	30	1	1	7		12	6	15	371
Total ...	9,521	264	1,731	72	8,929	644	1,819	437	89	2,831									648	7		88	16	8	6	5	3	5	30	1	1	7		12	6	15	27,195
Grand Total ..	85,127	40,366	24,203	8,343	15,732	2,022	14,431	6,084	2,659	5,141			1,553	53	4,896	71		83	22,461	1,804	589	16,184	455	64	30	282	12	124	1,066	1	11	11	2	47	14	1085	255,006

* Cases under section 41 of Act XV of 1882.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(42)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1889.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.										Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 20.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											Rs.
I.—*Civil Courts.*											
Unpaid Tribunals											
Village Courts	35,850	17,158	641	73	10		1				4,78,231
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	22,622	26,115	50,885	28,934	31,140	3,611	2,005	130	119	836	279,52,247
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	51	75	118	54	56	...				...	19,134
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1	1	1	5	290	16	175	53	64	65	31,18,685
Total	58,524	43,349	51,645	29,066	31,496	3,627	2,181	183	183	901	315,68,447
II.—*Revenue Courts.*											
Unpaid Local Tribunals											
Other Subordinate Courts	1,886	1,104	1,717	1,008	858	49	20			14	3,77,395
District Courts											
Total	1,886	1,104	1,717	1,008	858	49	20			14	3,77,395
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court	11,204	4,955	5,597	2,474	2,148	320	126				13,34,816
Superior Courts			1		22	39	161	47	57	44	41,78,738
Total	11,204	4,955	5,598	2,474	2,170	359	287	47	57	44	55,13,554
Grand Total	71,614	49,408	58,960	32,548	34,524	4,035	2,488	230	240	959	374,59,396

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(43)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year* 1889.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	59,347	.	8,419	11,330	11,944	11,109	1,658	405	308	6,707	1,897	5,870	.	.	.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	198,719	.	30,644	27,535	9,981	48,024	1,868	1,177	1,434	34,452	12,033	31,571	10,264	129	49
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	495		30	19	92	178	41	2	..	23	13	97	44	3	3
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,063		127	108	28	99	5	15		159	110	382	223	201	117
Total	259,624		39,220	39,192	22,045	59,410	3,572	1,599	1,742	41,371	14,053	37,420	10,531		..
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.					...									
Other Subordinate Courts	11,805		694	307	11	356	284	1	2	2,424	1,382	6,344	4,125	177	173
District Courts	.											..			
Total	11,805		694	307	11	356	284	1	2	2,424	1,382	6,344	4,125	.	..
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.															
Presidency Small Cause Court	29,270		2,185	7,354	3,420	10,419	29	19	29	2,954	764	2,007	160	42	31
Superior Courts	632		90	1	20	67	4	1		115	50	284	212	285	155
Total .	29,902		2,275	7,355	3,440	10,486	33	20	29	3,069	814	2,381	372	.	...
Grand Total	301,331		42,189	46,854	25,496	70,252	3,889	1,620	1,773	46,864	16,249	46,145	15,028	...	...

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Courts in the Interior.														
I.—Civil Courts.														
Unpaid Tribunals	..		.	..		...	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	...
Village Courts														...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	261,319		179,189	3,234	17,185	25,803	2,469	79	45	16,451	11,717	5,147	316	16
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	5				4			...	...		1			1
District Courts . . .	14,138		8,734	45	325	2,053	275	2	1	845	783	1,075	208	45
Total ...	275,462		187,923	3,279	17,514	27,856	2,744	81	46	17,296	12,501	6,222	524	..
II.—Revenue Courts.														
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.	..	.	..	..	..		..	...	.			...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	4,638	..	2,227	50	103	545	1,053	.	..	209	123	328	46	64
District Courts	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	.	.	..	..	...	...
Total ..	4,638	..	2,227	50	103	545	1,053	...	.	209	123	328	46	...
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.														
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	7,206	...	1,302	61	543	4,996	94	...	1	77	95	87	...	2
Superior Courts	* 1,632	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	8,838		1,302	61	543	4,996	94	...	1	77	95	87	...	...
Grand Total ...	288,938	...	191,452	3,390	18,160	33,397	3,891	81	47	17,582	12,719	6,637	570	...

* The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(41)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year* 1889.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Decrees.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3,714	.	78	129	12	10	9	2	1,489	352	462	144	1,027	471	138	175
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,915	.	406	271	71	23	24	26	2,783	655	808	1,928	3,920	2,666	218	300
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province																
Total .	14,629		484	400	83	33	33	28	4,272	1,007	1,270	2,072	4,947	3,137		475
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ..	...		.	.	.	..	..		.		.		.	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Decrees	590			13	1	1	1	1	169	43	44	24	203	224	522	58
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	3,389		116	90	56		3	5	1,050	135	247	79	1,608	1,228	537	276
Total ..	3,979		116	103	57	1	4	6	1,219	178	291	103	1,901	1,452		334
Grand Total	18,608		600	503	140	34	37	34	5,491	1,185	1,561	2,175	6,848	4,589	.	809

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Orders.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	14	...	1	...	...	.	1	...	3	1	3	..	5	1	135	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ..	806	...	72	63	14	1	22	2	302	23	120	64	123	28	61	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	.	.	...		..	..	.		.	..	.	.	.	...	..	...
Total ...	820		73	63	14	1	23	2	305	24	123	64	128	29	...	...
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Orders ...	135	...	..	3	...	..	...	...	54	2	18	11	47	33	228	2
Appeals from Appellate Orders ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	5	4	6	5	271	1
Total ...	166	...	..	3	..	..	...	...	70	2	23	15	53	38	...	3
Grand Total ..	986	...	73	66	14	1	23	2	375	26	146	79	181	67	...	3

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1889.

Class of courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized		Number of applications											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment	On which movable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 329, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 276.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								RS.	RS.												
I.—*Civil Courts.*																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	105,633	758	29,974	17,255	39,764	17,882	2,539	29,48,069	8,04,819	537	5,754	1,915	2,542	7,989	154	2,415	49	6,529	56	63	58,990
Small Cause Courts (Cantt.)	105	...	105	...	...	...	...	303	2,173	...	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,119	178	275	137	210	319	149	5,04,006	52,924	6	20	16	36	64	2	13	6	30	10	3	416
Total ...	106,857	936	30,354	17,392	39,974	18,201	2,688	32,52,318	8,59,916	543	5,776	1,938	2,585	8,053	156	2,428	55	6,559	66	66	59,495
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	313	..	237	3	17	56	20	3,376	404	...	...	2	32	...	1	...	2	17	...	...	203
District Courts	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	313	..	237	3	17	56	20	3,376	404	...	...	2	32	...	1	...	2	17	...	...	203
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Court	14,532	527	4,183	901	6,410	2,511	874	94,519	1,02,482	448	657	787	818	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	8,662
Superior Courts	407	21	74	17	13	282	...	...	...	4	17	...	3	17	...	5	..	11	..	..	47
Total ..	14,939	548	4,257	918	6,423	2,793	874	94,519	1,02,482	452	674	787	821	17	...	5	...	133	...	...	8,709
Grand Total ..	122,109	1,484	34,848	18,313	46,414	21,050	3,582	33,50,213	9,62,802	995	6,450	2,727	3,438	8,070	157	2,433	57	6,709	66	66	68,407

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(46)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the province of Madras in the year* 1889.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal Proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 369.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	446	181	15	76	96	2	...	76	14	3	15,566	83	471	1,033	
Chief Courts of Districts.	14	6	...	2	1	...	..	5	...	.	...	.	...	..	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	..	.	.	..	...	...	
Total .	460	187	15	78	97	2	...	81	14	3	15,566	83	471	1,033	

G.—REGISTRATION.

(47)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1889-90.

Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory.									Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Optional.										Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.						Book V.		Book III.
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100, (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 123, Clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited.	Number of wills registered.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14*a*	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
										Rs. A P.									Rs. A. P.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.		
Office of Inspector-Genl. of Registration.	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras District	2	55	1,857	276	2,134	281	8	1,256	5,867	15,752 5 0		110	7	71	39	35	232		494	1.009 7 0	81.60.756	6	77	234	440	757	2,424 5 0	3	67
Ganjam do.	12	58	1,663	2,339	2,327	125	20	456	6,988	9,523 3 0		2,245	29	149	288	4	52	13	2,780	2 240 10 0	21.25,337	2	34	626	228	890	1,455 8 0	.	48
Vizagapatam do.	14	82	1,549	967	2,622	271	30	690	6,211	10,095 8 0		968	44	219	364	14	114	3	1,726	1 552 6 0	28,11,463	2	81	471	332	886	2,310 0 0	.	62
Godávari do.	22	406	5,524	6,159	7,108	839	134	4,237	24,407	31,647 1 0		4,865	202	754	2,446	3	243		8,513	6.805 12 0	64,38,217	2	206	2,479	1,578	4,272	7,152 6 0	2	134
Kistna do.	17	288	4,276	4,822	4,338	374	22	1,388	15,507	20,812 3 0		2,562	80	70	382	13	153	3	3,264	2.803 10 0	33,14,819	7	49	455	826	1,337	2,750 9 0	.	83
Nellore do.	17	179	1,825	2,900	2,878	244	32	2,039	10,097	11,639 12 0		1,753	72	111	360	14	55	4	2,369	2,052 8 0	22,24,405	5	42	356	324	727	3,272 1 0	2	81
Cuddapah do.	13	199	3,195	6,828	1,064	255	32	150	11,723	11,987 2 0		969	75	56	162	9	112	1	1,384	1,173 12 0	15,04,854	10	57	196	367	630	1,420 13 0	1	94
Kurnool do.	14	185	1,469	3,053	1,497	177	12	257	6,650	7,108 10 0		1,589	42	26	104	1	31	1	1,794	1,482 12 0	9,81,661	3	32	164	298	497	1,117 6 0	.	70
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	21	205	2,752	4,245	3,167	216	37	237	10,859	13,161 5 0		1,730	50	96	119	3	100		2,098	1,777 11 0	22,45,214	8	57	390	429	884	1,915 12 0	1	68
Chingleput District	12	105	3,653	6,301	4,589	373	45	988	16,054	19,601 13 0		5,564	436	165	358	2	138	3	6,366	4.992 7 0	35,57,274	3	80	579	864	1,026	1,482 4 0	3	66
North Arcot do.	19	240	5,655	10,143	7,336	570	173	924	25,041	31,091 9 0		8,559	189	278	432	11	127	2	9,598	7,755 3 0	71,62,954	11	120	1,062	701	1,894	3,271 7 0	.	145
South Arcot do.	20	177	5,965	15,320	7,520	679	4	515	30,180	33,384 15 0		12,690	437	422	859	19	376		14 803	11.468 1 0	53.08,467	5	71	619	508	1,203	1,923 11 0	.	142
Tanjore do.	25	440	11,104	10,659	17,014	2,367	53	3,879	45,516	68,156 2 0		12,529	550	1,014	3,655	38	1,305	6	19,166	16.063 5 0	164,09,209	9	156	1,501	1,305	2,971	4,408 5 0	3	350
Tinnevelly do.	27	304	14,385	16,218	23,285	2.050	139	728	57,102	77,126 12 0		20,078	563	277	699	3	1,918	1	23,539	20.094 13 0	150,20,895	7	602	2,413	1,262	4,284	5,325 9 0	1	138
Madura do.	26	217	8,901	10,490	17,673	1,020	374	1,269	39,944	54 462 10 0		19,175	408	341	668	30	602	4	21,228	17,003 9 0	115,03,399	1	117	2,164	1,122	3,404	5,777 4 0	..	107
Trichinopoly do.	11	142	4,536	7,371	6,978	732	68	1,114	20,941	26,482 6 0		6,388	285	340	1,117	1	177		8,308	6.430 5 0	49,15,187	3	36	1,337	590	1,966	2,425 10 0	...	95
Salem do.	19	121	4,728	6,966	5,979	644	142	840	19,420	23,319 14 0		5,897	184	241	622		371		7,315	5.859 1 0	40,64,969	5	121	1,116	482	1,724	2,111 5 0	.	53
Coimbatore do.	23	154	7,758	7,966	11,981	1,408	129	1,836	30,332	40,798 8 0		8,144	450	279	1,135		560	2	10,570	8,302 4 0	81,21,637	2	44	1,891	523	2,460	3,440 15 0	1	46
South Canara do.	15	82	1,420	517	3,782	2,348	2.158	1,323	11,630	19,803 3 0		728	797	599	306		731	1	3.162	3,340 10 0	58,09,112	5	191	1,658	1,194	3,048	3,825 3 0	...	62
Tellicherry do.	14	598	1,093	389	8,520	3,619	167	13,748	28,074	28,533 1 0		13,009	4,910	1,411	4,733		494		24.557	14,813 10 0	54,48,993	1	132	2,729	1,810	4,672	5,368 5 0	.	12
Calicut do.	27	172	1.883	1,430	14,839	8,104	40	6,695	33,163	46,797 9 0		25,578	9,887	10,891	683	3	1.650	1	48.693	33,306 13 0	119,79,686	5	251	3,959	2,920	7,135	8,743 10 0	.	47
Nilgiris do.	3	7	244	368	236	91	7	53	1,006	2,465 3 0		106	14	7	3		36	1	167	338 8 0	15,81,298	1	3	135	79	218	464 8 0	.	3
Total ...	373	4,416	95,434	125,720	1,55,967	26.787	3,766	44,622	456,712	6,03,070 10 0	..	1,55,236	19,420	17,817	19,535	203	9,577	46	221,834	1,70,662 1 0	1,306,89,806	110	2,559	26,534	17,682	46,885	72,382 12 0	17	1,953

(47)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*a*)	35(*b*)	35(*c*)	35(*d*)	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	38
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445 6 9	...	445 6 9	...	445 6 9	(*a*) 100,873 15 10	(*a*) Includes the following items :— Estimated value of paper for registers, office stationery, packing materials, registration ink, and printing and binding done at Government Press, Rs. 36,006-14-7 ; estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills, &c., Rs. 4-12-2 ; and amount debited for buildings, Rs. 36,752-10-1.
Madras District	...	16	20	12	328	1,022	19,446 1 0	198 8 0	19,644 9 0	145 12 0	19,498 13 0	6,061 7 0	80 9 0	6,142 0 0	52 13 0	6,089 3 0	(*b*) 14,589 14 4	(*b*) Includes Rs. 39-0-10, the value of office stationery.
Ganjam do.	3	6	7	42	100	826	13,423 5 0	175 0 0	13,598 5 0	148 4 0	13,450 1 0	3,291 4 11	40 0 0	3,331 4 11	45 8 0	3,285 12 11	14,751 14 4	
Vizagapatam do.	...	11	11	43	240	1,397	14,205 14 0	279 4 0	14,485 2 0	249 10 0	14,235 8 0	6,097 14 8	124 12 0	6,222 10 8	115 12 0	6,106 14 8	18,031 7 8	
Godávari do.	2	23	81	147	372	3,626	46,147 5 0	504 5 0	46,651 10 0	325 11 0	46,325 15 0	10,556 15 5	286 14 0	10,843 13 5	255 10 0	10,588 3 5	34,698 10 4	
Kistna do.	1	54	45	147	237	1,687	25,902 6 0	463 0 0	26,365 6 0	301 0 0	26,064 6 0	5,295 2 2	258 12 0	5,553 14 2	164 0 0	5,389 14 2	23,151 4 8	
Nellore do.	...	17	18	48	93	1,331	17,348 5 0	233 10 0	17,581 15 0	145 6 0	17,436 9 0	2,870 7 3	164 2 0	3,040 9 3	94 4 0	2,946 5 3	(*c*) 19,008 2 7	(*c*) Includes Rs. 36,006-14-7 ; estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills, &c., Rs. 4-12-2 ; and amount debited for buildings, Rs. 36,752-10-1.
Cuddapah do.	...	43	24	49	58	956	14,957 11 0	197 4 0	15,154 15 0	150 5 0	15,004 10 0	2,129 11 3	64 4 0	2,193 15 3	29 0 0	2,164 15 3	15,609 13 7	
Kurnool do.	...	...	6	25	30	901	9,985 0 0	112 0 0	10,097 0 0	102 8 0	9,994 8 0	2,577 8 3	8 8 0	2,586 0 3	8 8 0	2,577 8 3	15,442 11 9	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	...	9	5	25	83	1,034	17,126 12 0	118 8 0	17,245 4 0	81 4 0	17,164 0 0	3,630 7 3	78 0 0	3,708 7 3	62 0 0	3,646 7 3	20,846 8 9	
Chingleput District	...	34	63	61	120	1,247	26,340 8 0	269 8 0	26,610 0 0	185 0 0	26,425 0 0	2,696 15 0	121 14 0	2,818 13 0	94 3 0	2,724 10 0	19,926 1 9	
North Arcot do.	...	133	71	69	163	2,137	42,698 3 0	430 5 0	43,128 8 0	362 5 0	42,766 3 0	5,550 13 0	199 12 0	5,750 9 0	182 12 0	5,567 13 0	31,653 7 1	
South Arcot do.	1	220	69	115	109	2,044	47,353 11 0	495 15 0	47,849 10 0	382 4 0	47,467 6 0	4,494 11 0	293 2 0	4,787 13 0	206 2 0	4,581 11 0	32,665 9 4	
Tanjore do.	2	465	205	252	612	6,309	89,951 1 0	1,634 1 0	91,585 2 0	1,388 8 0	90,196 10 0	19,211 9 6	1,112 3 0	20,323 12 6	925 14 0	19,397 14 6	52,562 7 9	
Tinnevelly do.	1	19	29	87	291	6,456	1,03,097 2 0	526 4 0	1,03,623 6 0	413 0 0	1,03,210 6 0	15,663 1 7	417 2 0	16,080 3 7	386 8 0	15,693 11 7	55,113 11 10	
Madura do.	...	78	55	122	536	5,507	77,671 7 0	746 11 0	78,418 2 0	595 11 0	77,822 7 0	12,452 9 10	783 12 0	13,236 5 10	719 4 0	12,517 1 10	47,096 14 11	
Trichinopoly do.	...	70	93	52	123	2,765	35,719 5 0	330 4 0	36,049 9 0	260 4 0	35,789 5 0	7,759 2 9	139 8 0	7,898 10 9	92 6 0	7,806 4 9	24,104 3 9	
Salem do.	...	48	78	65	117	2,050	31,502 4 0	307 3 0	31,809 7 0	259 0 0	31,550 7 0	6,645 6 0	266 12 0	6,912 2 0	295 4 0	6,616 14 0	26,312 12 0	
Coimbatore do.	1	51	34	99	185	4,411	52,729 11 0	371 2 0	53,100 13 0	261 12 0	52,839 1 0	11,725 11 0	630 12 0	12,356 7 0	552 3 0	11,804 4 0	37,082 18 10	
South Canara do.	...	4	8	56	353	4,007	27,207 13 0	786 5 0	27,994 2 0	684 11 0	27,309 7 0	9,715 4 3	131 5 0	9,846 9 3	126 5 0	9,720 4 3	25,539 1 4	
Tellicherry do.	...	25	29	65	213	5,520	48,823 0 0	411 4 0	49,234 4 0	402 15 0	48,831 5 0	12,276 1 3	199 2 0	12,475 3 3	178 2 0	12,297 1 3	32,335 3 0	
Calicut do.	...	80	45	106	582	5,993	89,033 0 0	700 2 0	89,733 2 0	665 12 0	89,067 6 0	14,973 6 7	459 6 0	15,432 12 7	459 8 0	14,973 4 7	60,488 10 9	
Nilgiris do.	...	28	7	12	66	259	3,265 3 0	88 0 0	3,353 3 0	64 4 0	3,288 15 0	1,435 11 0	40 0 0	1,475 11 0	50 0 0	1,425 11 0	5,143 10 5	
Total ...	11	1,434	1003	1,699	5,010	61,485	8,53,934 15 0	9,378 7 0	8,63,313 6 0	7,575 2 0	8,55,738 4 0	1,67,562 11 8	5,900 7 0	1,73,463 2 8	5,095 14 0	1,68,367 4 8	7,26,979 3 7	

H.—MILITARY.

(48)—*Statement showing the strength, caste and other particulars of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1889-90.

Army service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.						
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Dead.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	
British															
Cavalry	1,285	160	...	15	15	49	69	1,312	2	...	57	...	159	1,096	1,376
Sappers (K. Co., R.E.)	47	6	...	...	...	1	7	45	1	...	...	...	42	3	...
Artillery	2,272	981	...	34	34	66	809	2,344	15	66	* 82	...	330	1,932	2,364
Infantry	9,701	4,011	8	191	199	324	3,466	9,723	10	...	279	...	815	8,629	613
Total ...	13,305	5,158	8	240	248	440	4,351	13,424	28	66	418	...	1,346	11,660	4,353
Native															
Cavalry	1,934	104	...	12	12	32	100	1,894	4	...	44	50	274	1,526	2,327
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	1,366	81	1	39	40	37	27	1,343	1	...	*25	24	128	1,166	54
Burma Sappers do. ...	138	34	...	4	4	...	12	156	1	...	2	2	16	136	16
Infantry	26,073	1,644	...	656	656	1,182	632	25,247	32	...	263	491	2,582	21,911	604
Total ...	29,511	1,863	1	711	712	1,251	771	28,640	38	...	334	567	3,000	24,739	3,001
Grand Total ...	42,816	7,021	* 9	951	960	1,691	5,122	42,064	66	66	752	567	4,346	36,399	7,354

NOTE.—Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

* 1 Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary and 1 Sergeant included.

I.—MARINE.

(49)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year* 1889-90.

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power and engines, if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.				RS.	RS.	
S.S. *Margaret Northcote.*	.....	...	...	...	...	Belongs to the Revenue Department.
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
Steam Dredge (Priestman's).	Ten horse-power ...	1	9	2,615	...	At Cocanada.
Steam Dredge (Connemara).	.....	...	11	307	...	At Cocanada, charge debitable to Landing and Shipping dues.
Steam Dredge (Bruce)...	Ten horse-power ...	1	3	437	...	At Negapatam, expenses incurred up to 31st August 1889. Dredge work ceased from September 1889.

(50)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Port Department under the Government of Madras during the official year* 1889-90.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras.			RS.	RS.	
Port establishment	4	102	51,534	...	Increase of Rs. 2,825 over last year's figures is due to creation of an appointment of reserve Port Officer on a salary of Rs. 250, per mensem, and also to revision of establishment in the Deputy Conservator's office, Madras.
Light-house do.		5	2,077	...	
Diver's do.		2	1,800	...	Senior Diver on Rs. 100 (increased pay), and Junior on Rs. 50 per mensem.
Tide-gauge do.		2	564	...	Moiety of cost of Marine Police establishment and contingencies.
Marine police establishment		...	5,464	...	
Marine dispensary		2	5,232	...	Increase over last official year is due to promotion in pay of the Senior Apothecary attached to the dispensary.
Pilotage (Madras)		...	15,626	30,670	
Coast Ports.					
Port Officers and Conservators	17	153	61,136	...	
Light-houses	...	83	16,112	...	
Pilotage (Pámban and Cochin)	...	...	(*a*) 3,578	16,020	(*a*) Cost of establishment only. The charge in the Statement of 1888-89 included Rs. 1,336, cost of repairing hand-dredge and punts.

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(51)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1889-90.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Imported from foreign ports ...	...	13,09,245	...	14,01,786	...	†1,55,549	Not known, being included with bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency).	...	54,366	51,25,000	5,65,687	...*	†2,26,173 ‡ 230	
Total ...	...	13,63,611	51,25,000	19,67,473	...	3,81,952	

* Not known, being included with other metals. † The whole represents the value of unwrought copper.

‡ This is the value of copper coins.

(52)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year* 1889-90.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities, class of security being stated.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.			
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. Rs. 21,65,530 No. 205,560	Rs. 119,20,500 No. 133,496	Rs. 44,99,500 No. 5,904	Rs. 1,373,35,055	Rs. 1,415,55,165	Value. Rs. 22,65,390 No. 217,007	Rs. 134,60,250 No. 143,439	Rs. 70,80,000 No. 6,846	*Nil.*	Rs. 193,87,860	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR.

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1889-90.

Districts.	Prices of produce per maund of 80 lb.											
	Rice (Oryza sativa) husked, 2nd sort.	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley (Hordeum vulgare).	Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Cumbu (Pennisetum typoideum).	Maize (Zea mays).	Bengal-gram (Cicer arietinum).	Linseed (Linum usitalissimum).	Til or gingelly.	Sugar [jaggery] (Sorghum saccharatum).	Cotton (Gossypium herbaceum) uncleaned.	Jute (Corchorus olitorius).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	3 2 10	3 10 3	..	2 0 10	1 7 10	1 8 7	2 13 8	..	3 1 3	4 11 0	6 0 0	...
Vizagapatam	3 2 0	...	...	1 1 2	1 7 7	.	2 8 0	..	4 8 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	...
Godávari	2 10 5	...	...	1 7 5	1 6 8	.	2 2 0	...	4 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	...
Kistna	2 13 1	3 3 11	...	1 13 4	1 13 10	1 10 9	2 8 8	6 15 1	4 14 3	5 3 0	4 6 4	...
Nellore	2 13 5	...	...	1 11 8	1 13 1		2 15 6	...	4 1 9	5 8 0	4 14 9	...
Cuddapah	2 12 9	...	...	1 8 5	1 6 8	.		...	.	4 2 8	4 2 8	...
Anantapur	2 10 5	3 1 9	...	1 3 6	1 8 2	..	2 13 3		4 11 11	3 15 9	5 1 1	...
Bellary	3 2 0	...	...	1 6 3	1 10 11	..	2 13 11	3 8 8	4 2 3	3 15 3	5 3 5	...
Kurnool	3 4 6	3 7 5	...	1 7 7	1 14 4	.	2 14 8	3 13 9	6 12 2	5 5 6	6 3 0	...
Madras	3 4 0	3 7 9	14 14 0	1 15 10	2 0 2	3 13 10	3 1 7	4 10 8	5 1 4	5 1 7	14 13 6	...
Chingleput	2 12 9	...	...	2 2 5	2 3 9	.	2 14 11	..	3 4 8	5 12 2	...	...
North Arcot	2 12 10	3 10 1	...	1 8 1	1 9 5	..	2 14 1	.	4 2 10	4 11 8	...	...
South Arcot	2 12 9	..	...	1 10 9	1 9 10	.	.		...	4 14 4	4 12 8	..
Tanjore	2 15 1	...	...	1 15 4	1 10 9	.	3 2 8	...	5 2 3	5 6 0	6 4 3	...
Trichinopoly	2 0 10	..	...	1 5 2	1 9 6	..	3 3 2	..	5 3 9	5 5 6	4 10 5	...
Madura	3 1 2	...	...	1 10 0	1 11 4	..		.	5 5 11	...	6 0 4	...
Tinnevelly	3 4 6	...	...	1 12 7	2 2 5		1 3 2	...	6 5 7	4 6 0	4 6 0	...
Coimbatore	3 1 7	3 12 1	...	1 11 11	1 7 7		3 3 4	..	4 9 5	4 10 2	5 4 4	...
Nilgiris	3 7 8	4 3 9	2 0 0	1 11 10	2 6 4	..	3 12 7	12 8 0	9 0 0	4 8 7	...	...
Salem	2 13 9	3 4 10	...	1 12 7	1 8 4	.	3 4 1	8 14 8	3 15 8	5 8 10	5 7 6	...
South Canara	3 1 7	3 8 0	...	...	...	.	3 6 0	..	5 0 0	5 6 8	...	...
Malabar	3 4 0	4 5 6	...	...	...	.	3 5 2	..	5 4 8	5 13 4	...	...
Average ..	2 15 5	3 9 9	8 7 0	1 10 5	1 11 8	2 5 9	2 14 4	6 11 10	4 15 3	4 13 5	5 12 4	...

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	Prices of produce per maund of 80 lb.—*continued*											
	Indigo (Indigofera tinctoria).	Opium (Papaver somniferum).	Coffee (Coffea arabica).	Tea (Theaviridis).	Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum).	Cinchona (Cinchona officinalis).	Indian Hemp (Cannabis sativa).	Ghee.	Firewood.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, per head.	Fish, per seer.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	120 0 0	1,016 0 0	34 0 0	40 0 0	5 7 0		.	25 0 0	0 6 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0
Vizagapatam	50 0 0	660 0 0	..	..	13 0 0		..	22 0 0	0 6 0	15 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 0
Godávari	130 0 0	..	.		15 8 0	.	4 0 0	26 0 0	0 4 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6
Kistna	101 3 2	1,475 1 0	46 15 5	.	9 10 4		4 11 10	28 13 10	0 6 0	60 6 3	2 5 0	0 2 5
Nellore	117 11 10	...	..	..	7 12 10	..		26 12 4	0 2 10	52 10 8	2 3 7	0 2 5
Cuddapah	133 5 4	..	.	..	7 1 4			30 0 0	0 4 0	40 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0
Anantapur	117 3 10	.	..	...	12 0 5	.		30 5 8	0 6 7	33 5 4	3 8 0	0 3 4
Bellary	...	...	...	.	.			30 7 2	0 4 9	40 11 5	2 11 0	...
Kurnool	123 2 8	..	...	...	7 15 6	.		27 3 9	0 4 3	43 9 0	2 5 6	0 4 3
Madras	121 14 8	2,310 0 0	48 0 11	35 0 0	8 0 2	120 0 0	19 4 0	30 6 6	0 6 4	24 0 0	4 10 0	0 4 3
Chingleput	...	..	..	...	.			31 4 4	0 6 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6
North Arcot	119 6 5	..	..	.	8 6 3	.		30 13 8	0 3 10	19 5 4	2 15 7	0 3 2
South Arcot	93 6 1	2,255 6 11	47 11 10	43 0 7	8 15 9		3 0 9	27 3 5	0 3 8	19 13 1	3 0 10	0 2 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	14 4 2			31 6 3	0 3 3	15 7 0	2 13 0	0 1 2
Trichinopoly	79 0 0	..	.	.	12 1 2			32 7 8	0 3 4	17 0 0	2 8 10	0 3 0
Madura	..	..	51 6 8	...	6 6 7	.		27 10 0	0 7 3	21 11 5	3 5 2	0 3 10
Tinnevelly	...	..	56 0 0	.	7 7 0	...		31 1 9	0 7 6	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 0
Coimbatore	...	...	..	.	6 7 0	.		29 11 2	0 4 9	21 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 9
Nilgiris	...	2,222 3 7	40 10 6	58 5 4	7 8 5			29 5 4	0 3 2	18 5 4	4 2 8	0 6 4
Salem	105 5 4	2,105 4 7	49 10 5	67 8 0	11 1 7	.		28 9 6	0 4 4	23 8 0	2 10 3	0 3 0
South Canara	...	...	...	.	16 10 8	...		40 0 0	0 4 10	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 5
Malabar	87 0 7	2,186 10 8	42 5 6	55 8 0	14 10 8	60 0 0		31 1 0	0 5 11	16 3 2	4 2 0	0 2 2
Average .	107 0 10	1,777 13 7	46 5 0	49 14 4	10 0 4	90 0 0	7 12 2	29 6 4	0 5 2	25 12 4	3 0 10	0 2 10

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, and rates of hire for live and dead stock per diem for the official year* 1889-90.

Districts.		Rates of wages per diem.		Rates of hire per diem for live stock.							Rates of hire per diem for dead stock.	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	Town	0 5 7	0 2 0	...	0 4 8	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 4
	Village	0 4 7	0 1 8		0 3 10	1 4 0	...	..	...	...	* 7 12 0	0 4 2
Vizagapatam	Town	0 5 9	0 1 9		0 6 3	5 0 0	...	0 6 9	...	0 3 0	* 8 4 0	0 6 9
	Village	0 5 4	0 1 6		0 5 2	2 8 0	.	0 4 4	...	.	..	0 5 10
Godavari	Town	0 7 8	0 3 0		0 5 6	2 0 6	...	0 14 8	...	0 7 3	1 4 6	0 4 0
	Village ...	0 7 6	0 2 8		0 4 6	1 11 9	..	1 0 0	.	0 5 5	1 4 0	0 3 6
Kistna	Town ...	0 9 11	0 4 3	2 0 0	0 5 8	2 12 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 5	* 15 0 0	0 6 0
	Village	0 7 2	0 3 4	.	0 4 7	2 2 0	..	0 6 8	..	0 4 2	* 3 12 0	0 6 1
Nellore	Town	0 8 8	0 3 2		0 7 5	2 4 10	..	0 9 0	...	0 6 6	1 10 8	0 3 8
	Village .	0 7 9	0 2 7		0 6 8	1 11 3	..	0 8 3	...	0 6 8	1 8 0	0 3 7
Cuddapah	Town .	0 10 9	0 4 5		0 6 11	2 3 5	.	0 10 0	..	0 9 0	...	0 4 8
	Village .	0 8 7	0 3 0		0 5 6	1 14 0	.	0 8 0	...	0 7 5	...	0 5 6
Anantapur	Town	0 10 1	0 3 2		0 6 10	2 14 0	.	.	..	0 8 8	...	0 3 3
	Village .	0 6 10	0 2 2		0 5 4	2 4 11	.	.	...	0 7 0	...	0 2 3
Bellary	Town	0 12 0	0 4 8		0 3 8	2 8 0	.	.	.	0 4 0	..	0 2 4
	Village .	0 6 11	0 2 10	.	0 3 7	2 10 3	..	...	..	0 4 0	...	0 2 2
Kurnool	Town	0 10 10	0 7 4									
	Village .	0 8 3	0 5 2		0 7 1	2 6 7	...	0 8 0	...	0 7 0	...	0 3 4
Madras Town		0 8 0	0 4 0		0 8 0		..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	‡ 3 to 5 § 10 0 0 ‖ 6 0 0	0 6 0
Chingleput	Town	0 8 0	0 3 4	.	0 4 1	3 0 0	.	.	.	...	..	0 1 9
	Village .	0 6 10	0 2 5		0 3 2	3 8 0	...		.	.	0 14 9	0 1 2
North Arcot	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0		0 4 0	1 2 0	..	0 14 0	.	0 14 0	...	0 1 6
	Village	0 6 0	0 2 0		0 2 6	0 15 0	..	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 1 0
South Arcot	Town	0 7 2	0 2 9	..	0 5 0	1 4 0	...	..	.	0 4 0	1 11 0	0 2 11
	Village	0 5 8	0 2 6		0 3 7			.		..	.	0 2 1
Tanjore	Town ..	0 11 5	0 4 5	1 2 0	0 5 0	1 4 10	2 10 8	0 12 0	...	0 10 8	1 3 7	0 5 7
	Village	0 7 11	0 3 4	1 0 0	0 4 2	0 14 7	4 8 0	0 11 5	..	0 9 7	0 14 8	0 3 11
Trichinopoly	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	..	0 6 0	..		...	..	..	...	† 0 12 0
	Village	0 7 7	0 2 10	...	0 4 7	1 14 0	..	0 12 0	..	0 6 0	...	0 4 7
Madura	Town .	0 11 2	0 4 8	...	0 5 0	1 10 9	...	1 0 0	...	0 8 2	...	0 6 10
	Village ..	0 6 8	0 3 3	...	0 4 6	1 1 7	...	...	...	0 5 7	...	0 3 2
Tinnevelly	Town ...	0 7 9	0 3 0	...	0 4 10	1 7 11	...	0 9 5	...	0 3 8	1 8 0	0 2 9
	Village ...	0 5 9	0 2 8	...	0 4 5	1 4 11	...	0 5 4	...	0 2 8	0 14 0	0 2 0
Coimbatore	Town ...	0 8 10	0 3 3	...	0 5 7	2 3 4	...	0 12 6	...	0 7 6	...	0 3 3
	Village ..	0 6 1	0 2 3	...	0 4 5	1 10 3	5 0 0	0 8 0	...	0 5 4	...	0 2 8
Nilgiris	Town ..	1 0 0	0 5 0		0 14 8	.	..	4 8 0	.	2 5 4	...	0 13 4
	Village .	1 0 0	0 3 8		0 12 0	...	.		.	2 0 0	...	...
Salem	Town	0 9 9	0 2 9	..	0 6 5	1 12 3	.	0 10 0	.	0 6 3	...	0 4 3
	Village ...	0 7 3	0 2 1	..	0 5 1	1 11 1	...	0 8 0	...	0 5 0	...	0 3 7
South Canara	Town ...	0 8 2	0 3 5	.	0 7 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	0 14 5	0 3 9
	Village ...	0 6 5	0 2 11	..	0 6 9	...	10 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	0 14 5	0 3 6
Malabar	Town ..	0 7 2	0 3 7	...	0 7 6	...	4 8 0	...	...	1 5 4	0 14 4	0 6 5
	Village ...	0 4 8	0 2 7	...	0 6 4	...	3 12 5	...	...	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 3 8
Average	Town ...	0 9 1	0 3 9	1 9 0	0 6 3	2 3 7	6 6 3	1 0 2	...	0 10 1	* 9 13 0 1 10 4	0 4 11
	Village ...	0 7 1	0 2 9	1 0 0	0 5 2	1 13 8	5 13 1	0 8 5	...	0 8 1	* 5 12 0 1 0 1	0 3

* Sea-going boats. † Includes the rate for bullocks also. ‡ By canal. § By sea; out of harbour. ‖ By sea; within harbour.

B.—AGRICULTURE.

(55)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1889-90.

Districts.	Cereals.													Pulses.							
	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley (Hordeum vulgare).	Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet or cholum (Sorghum vulgare)	Spiked millet or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Italian millet or thenai or koora (Panicum italicum).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Samai or chamulu (Panicum miliare).	Varagu or arikelu (Panicum miliaceum) & varugulu.	Maize (Zea mays).	Korali.	Others.	Total.	Gram or Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum)	Cajan pea, red gram or dholl (Cajanus indicus)	Horse-gram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Pea (Pisum sativum).	Lentils.	Cow gram or kuramani and Bobchelli or Alchendulu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	...	292,572	1,092	7,334	2	96,071	3,139	719	532			402,061	468	5,157	12,741	31,241	3,494		..	2,150
Vizagapatam	...	..	77,188	6,713	29,293	1,417	12,851	4,577	2,922	6	..	54	135,021	125	259	8,026	4,657	151		..	.
Godávari	38	.	625,562	69,276	12,627	2,873	24,949	10,718	2,962	1,443	..	19,210	769,658	23,295	5,443	48,830	13,849	9,125		...	
Kistna	3,316	...	461,791	490,625	171,595	6,908	21,503	170	273,004	17,693	.	73,608	1,520,213	33,154	2,795	51,112	3,236	23,765	..	..	.
Nellore	30	..	262,244	321,051	81,938	7,468	53,970	1,529	183,469	95		234	912,028	3,655	3,623	56,909	6,176	2,275			48
Cuddapah	1,406	.	173,889	363,717	305,402	100,899	148,128	3,683	42,643	46		15,069	1,154,882	5,944	23,982	143,874	23 058	387		.	
Anantapur	1,409		121,058	277,346	57,109	218,669	67,782	28,660	24,495	29			796,557	6,642	24,712	232,242	18,065	..		.	6,158
Bellary	4,225	...	42,282	783,389	75,496	253,396	32,563	36,509	2 647	21		148,952	1,379,480	10,160	47 731	111,560	23.886	96		...	
Kurnool	3,974	..	76,627	617,294	80,959	309,041	22,998	697	136,905	143			1,248,538	24,153	26 970	72,691	13,260	568		..	5,789
Madras	..	.	135	.	.	...							135			..		.	.	...	...
Chingleput	..	...	474,596	7,218	11,671	193	61,914	209	42,166	.	.	442	598,409		302	3.054	700	1,032		.	.
North Arcot	11	...	411,144	38,078	107,431	383	123,495	4.782	84.811	277		2,949	773,261	106	5,812	35.028	822	3,665		.	231
South Arcot	...	..	412,612	28,463	264,263	9,445	135,453	1,227	251.636	3,789		4.996	1.111,884	983	1,770	15,404	148	3,042	..	.	...
Tanjore	...	.	1,017,747	15,684	29,333	128	33.071	509	81 059	3		1,904	1,179 498		7,267	2,752	262	3,2.7	..	..	467
Trichinopoly	..	..	212.834	155,312	193 996	1,859	108,808	26,242	147,714			4,156	850 921	1,664	24,489	26,157	933	1,025	.	..	1,251
Madura	189	..	198,789	224,290	93.122	6,207	96,977	102,938	136,845	197		13,463	873,067	914	4.772	62,145	3.239	5,762	.	.	
Tinnevelly	..		267,061	121,992	147 972	1,841	48,426	135,297	80,665			14,077	817,331	5,634	4,037	72,060	22,772	44,326	.	...	18,365
Coimbatore	2,535	..	97,612	677,182	627.716	59,282	212,157	85,274	4,410	60		5 744	1.771,972	9,537	11,363	184,354	3,041	16,005		...	.
Nilgiris	1,408	3,545	5,985	122		147	1,649	5,327	30	7	8.217	133	26,570	13		213	4	3	4		..
Salem	361	..	116,636	75,437	299,650	18,132	285.197	89,510	98,093	927		2,434	986,497	3,695	10.831	156,236	11,020	16,661	2	...	400
South Canara	...	...	487,075	..	.	.	3.563	37	.				490,675		334	14,316	11,497	13,093		.	1,910
Malabar	...	.	623,229	628	40	..	3,878	13,479	.			15	641.269		416	1,641	464	669	4,304	..	32
Total ...	18,902	3,545	6,458,668	4,275,509	2,596,947	998,290	1,595,403	554.543	1,597,145	25,268	8,217	307,340	18,439.777	130,142	212,065	1,311.245	192,330	148,379	4,310	...	36,771

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	Pulses—*continued.*					Orchard and garden produce.															
	Mochai or arumulu (Dolichos lablab) and Beans or Avarai.	Perumpayaru.	Field gram or narippayaru.	Others.	Total.	Plantains.	Brinjals.	Pumpkins.	Vegetables.	Jack.	Flowers or Mayirko-lundu	Pomegranates and grapes	Lime trees.	Guavas.	Mangoes.	Cocoanuts.	Bubul trees.	Topes of various kinds.	Canes and bamboos.	Casuarina.	Others.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.
Ganjam	580	...	.	428	56,259	1,813			3,873	10	9			22	8,254	2,730		.	.	300	1,364	18,375
Vizagapatam	368	...	..	63	13,649	44	37		458	.			..	6	1,084	127	.	2	.	..	.	1,758
Godávari	...	...	..	7,468	108,010	4,135			2 173	.		.	.	.	5,807	25,609	11			26	2,292	40,051
Kistna	...	...		3,673	117,735	233		..	1.295					.	2,904	83	415	135		3,138	7,118	15,321
Nellore	2	...		1,791	74,379	1,396	1,150	4	2,677	62			60	526	5,945	568	6.927	1,822	1	4,201	502	25,841
Cuddapah	...	.	..	4,068	201,303	475	.		1,347						7,856	1,525	7,017			7	26,845	45,072
Anantapur	1,403	..	.	...	289,222	47	25	304	721		9	2		26	1,763	551	27,410	3,698	471	..	4,464	39,491
Bellary	...	..	.	18,745	212,178	544	..	..	2,508	.	.				1.595	2,628	1.749				6,238	15,262
Kurnool	2,896	...	...	.	146,297	89	940	.	837		66		66		2,804	292	69	325	.	.	..	5,488
Madras	...	...	..	.	..	..				.	..					.			.	.	...	..
Chingleput	...	...	...	630	5.718	1,369	..		4.017	..	129				636	1,560	815	.	.	32,340	14,439	55,305
North Arcot	140	...	300	800	46,904	892	364	71	924		57		37	50	11,038	6,431	231	7,246	7	701	14,596	42,634
South Arcot	...	...	.	1,654	23,001	1,944	..		3,677					.	1,317	5,607	7,411	25,065		13,419	4,253	62,592
Tanjore	62	20	197	1,030	15,294	10,187	908	427	2,124	86	157	5	173	8	1,899	9,112	11	6,396	1,183	135	5,394	38,204
Trichinopoly	1,407	..	1,528	178	58,630	6,873	739	31	547	172	232	1	40	114	2,516	7,770	1,221	389	99	1	676	21,421
Madura	...	...	..	3,821	80,653	4,685			1,590		..				349	2,404	231	.	..	13	1,828	11,100
Tinnevelly	144	...	3,196	2,882	173.416	5.976	2,227	808	211	24	329	1	100		656	3,284	35,833	1,005	.	..	780	51.234
Coimbatore	...	...	..	24,419	248,719	5,310	..	..	1,191	.	..	.	.	..	76	3.959	35	421	..	.	5,711	16,703
Nilgiris	16	...	.	283	536	193	.	1	132	12	6	.	.	..	.				..	.	2,806	3,150
Salem	15,640	153	1,119	2,886	218,643	4,694	154		905		18	.	9		1,480	5,201	49	12	.	9	637	13,168
South Canara	...	...	...	..	41,150	68	.	.	2,202		56		.			24.658			.	..	10	26,994
Malabar	47	400	365	24	8,362	11,273	425	355	3,468	42,297	.		5	..	7,103	195.517	.	3,550	1,514	81	4,466	270,054
Total ...	22,705	573	6,705	4, 833	2,140,058	62,238	6,959	2,001	36,777	42,663	1,068	9	490	752	65,082	299.616	89,435	50.065	3,275	54,370	104,478	819,218

(55)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	Drugs and narcotics.													Condiments and spices.													
	Opium.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Cinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Sunn.	Onum.	Senna.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardamoms.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Onions.	Coriander seeds.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Garlic.	Turmeric.	Tamarind.	Cummin.	Betel leaves.	Arecanuts.	Others.	Total.
	46	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.
Ganjam .. .	..	508		...			..		.	3	...		511	616			1	371	4			10	482		35	63	23	1,605
Vizagapatam .. .	...	1,432	..	...		..	.		.	..	...	.	1,432	416				50	.	.	..		20		.			486
Godávari . ..	..	10,506	...	...									10,506	4,952	.	...	.	2,394	997			493	206		53	723	641	10,459
Kistna	170	18,517	...	...	.	.	.		.	.	.	...	18,687	46,722			.	582	30,633	..	.	2,261	2,851		105	3	63	83,200
Nellore .. .	..	3,653	2	...	.	..	.		..	...	2		3,657	9,474		.	100	71	6,583	..	73	545	3,737	..	900		180	21,613
Cuddapah	3	2,906	...	...	..		.	.	..	.	..	34	2,943	6,904	.	.	.	742	1,676		..	1,225	7,178	.	1,759		5,953	25,437
Anantapur	1	1,443	...	..	.	.	.			...		.	1,444	2,925	.		.	292	854	19	142	85	4,060		1,054	1,846		11,077
Bellary	.	3,610	...	..			..			.	.		3,610	8,050	1			553	330			6	1,197		616	.	398	11,151
Kurnool ..	.	13,627	.	...		.	.		.	415	...	53	14,095	15,741				534	399	486	.	..	611	22	737	...		18,530
Madras		.	.				.		.	.	.															.	..	.
Chingleput	.	66	.	..	...	..	.	..	..		.	..	66	2,434				224	.			19	427	.	1,529		346	4,979
North Arcot		889	163	.			.		..	..		8	1,060	2,981	.		.	200	353	11	.	123	3,479		1,850		665	9,582
South Arcot ...	.	3,254		.	..	.	.		..	.		28	3,282	4,444	.		.	533	2,449			151	2,416		800	1	391	11,185
Tanjore	.	4,145	..	..		..	.			.			4,145	3,146	.		72	142	129	4		463	977		1,787	17	113	6,850
Trichinopoly	...	1,100	1	...	.	...			3			7	1,111	7,847				1,432	13,502	.	395	252	1,790	.	1,508	1	97	26,824
Madura	.	5,510	...	14		..	3,074		.	.	...	9	8,607	2,076	2,198		.	694	19			100	1,816	.	1,312	2	723	8,940
Tinnevelly	.	2,731	..	...	..	...	1,886			..	10,387	57	14,861	5,788				1,676	1,653	3	23	91	1,307	.	2,256	1	13	12,811
Coimbatore	19	23,683	.	..	.		768	.	.	.			24,470	15,708	17	.		2,306	3,121			889	9	.	1,386	370	557	24,423
Nilgiris	...	2	...	9,422	...	4,931	24,392		..	.	.		38,447	6		..		41	2	98	370	..		.		...		515
Salem	...	4,330	...	...	.	...	2,733			.	.	45	7,108	4,769				910	2,617	1	.	441	914	.	1,338	2,794	461	14,245
South Canara	...	865	...	...	.	...	98	.		.	.	..	963	1,420	1,233	4,461	18		.	...	...	104	...	.	592	9,671	.	17,499
Malabar	..	60	...	275	..	412	22,667		..	..	...	6	23,420	243	2,085	11,798	2,386	..	..	...	...	661	582	.	356	34,683	..	52,794
Total ...	193	102,637	166	9,711	...	5,343	55,618	.	3	418	10,387	249	184,725	146,622	5,534	16,259	2,577	13,747	65,321	620	1,003	7,919	34,039	22	19,973	49,975	10,594	374,205

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	Starches.							Sugar.					Oils and seeds.							
	Arrowroot.	Potatoes.	Karanal.	Sirukilangu.	Sirukilangu.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm or palmyra.	Date.	Others.	Total.	Rape.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Sesame or gingelly.	Lamp and castor-oils.	Ground-nut.	Illupai.	Pinnacottai.
	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	...	...		.	1,288	1,288	1,582	33	23	...	1,638	.	1,051		15,148	10,806	6		. .
Vizagapatam	...	.		.	11	...	11	7,205	41		144	7,390	. .	. .		24,115	398	.	.	...
Godávari	.	. .	415	...	..	125	540	7,856	926	106	.	8,888	.	134		139,145	26,592	2	.	
Kistna	..	. .	49	.	.	20	69	...	781		11	792		77		1,139	119,107	2	.	...
Nellore	...		22	20	.	216	258	31	2,794	110		2,935	. .	1	7	2,365	72,806	6	126	..
Cuddapah	.	. .	.	...	..	660	660	5,162	327	1,854	162	7,505	.	173	.	10,738	107,079	246	.	...
Anantapur	...	52	..			.	52	2,412	17	4,777		7,206	.	..	. .	28,924	102,540	480	..	...
Bellary	...	...	..	. .		3	3	9,494	18	3,287	30	12,829	. .	...	.	34,117	98,706	5	..	..
Kurnool	...	...	.	...	. .	..	...	693	529	943	...	2,165	.	13	100	7,217	99,045	.	7,214	...
Madras	..	...		.	. .	...	...	..	.		...	...	..	. .	..	. .	...	. .	. .	. .
Chingleput	.	...	318	...	...		318	91	1,390	.	..	1,481	. .	..	.	20,927	229	15,200	37	...
North Arcot	...	...	148	...	..	248	396	5,966	2,088	255	500	8,809	.	14		75,752	18,303	25,893	2,866	..
South Arcot	..	...	277	..	...	1,245	1,522	4,570	3,146	20	2,162	9,898		317	.	50,703	7,409	185,876		..
Tanjore	9	...	1,178	50	75	846	2,158	273	1,540	10	.	1,823	.	3	...	13,359	1,013	31,557	2,671	16
Trichinopoly	...	...	155	...	391	1,137	1,683	4,709	115	..	.	4,824	.	12	.	12,701	18,930	16,365	1,586	...
Madura	...	12	...	.	..	303	315	566	564	..	4	1,134	.	...	...	61,617	34,257	115		.
Tinnevelly	...	...	66	550	1,079	74	1,769	303	1,046	..	...	1,349		71	..	106,639	7,688	1	377	135
Coimbatore	...	...	145	...	.	434	579	5,652	363		11	6,026	..	54	...	99,051	38,725	558	. .	...
Nilgiris	...	2,302	.	. .	...	...	2,302	1	. .	..	...	1	...	165	...	23	21	...	..	...
Salem	...	14	80	391	8	290	783	2,335	385	...	73	2,793	...	137	...	50,958	26,996	3,043	65	..
South Canara	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,052	428	..	...	1,480	...	...	...	4,289	460	. .	...	..
Malabar	565	...	...	949	25	1,481	3,020	22	1,030	..	. .	1,052	...	2	...	19,292	56	...	5	500
Total ...	574	2,380	2,853	1,960	1,589	8,370	17,726	59,975	17,561	11,385	3,097	92,018	...	2,224	107	778,219	791,166	279,355	14,947	651

(55)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	Oils and seeds—*continued.*		Dyes (not forest).							Fibres.								
	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Munjeet.	Safflower.	Cheyroot.	Nona.	Others.	Total	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Jute.	Flax.	Sunn hemp.	True hemp (fibre not oilseeds).	Others.	Total.	Grand Total.
	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam ...	3,062	30,073	92	.		.		.	92	3,141		673	353			.	4,167	516,069
Vizagapatam ...	...	24,513	6,104	...			.	.	6,104	4,489	122	..	23	52			4,686	195,050
Godávari ...	691	106,564	555	.		.	.	.	555	2,768			15,527		208	..	18,503	1,133,734
Kistna ...	241	120,566	60,705	.	.	.		56	80,761	175,314	1,433		694	26,294	...	114	203,849	2,161,193
Nellore ...	33	75,344	62 386	..	.	2	.	6	62,394	16,213			188	1,768	457		18,626	1,197,075
Cuddapah ...	1,305	119,541	83,518		.	.		78	83,596	132,054			319	..	..	394	132,767	1,773,706
Anantapur ...	3,769	135,713	22,432				.	..	22,432	136,168			39	.	.	14	136,221	1,439,415
Bellary ...	7,912	140,740	2,488		...		.	75	2,563	315,419			206	..	504	32	316,161	2,093,977
Kurnool ...	12,569	126,158	78,318	...	.	.		..	78,318	257,843		..		346	51		258,240	1,597,829
Madras ...	...	.	..	.				.	.						..			135
Chingleput ...	522	36,915	23,299	..		.	.	.	23,299	..				150		.	150	726,640
North Arcot ...	1,935	124,763	16,457	.	3			263	16,723	31			270	18		63	382	1,024,514
South Arcot ...	6,435	250,740	60,168	.		.		70	60,238	3,365	.		62	103		123	3,653	1,537,995
Tanjore ...	763	49,382	1,015	...	..		1,722	.	2,737	2,984	1		41	.		.	3,026	1,303,057
Trichinopoly ...	79	49,672	5,696	..	.		146	165	6,007	17,319		.	..		48	36	17,403	1,038,496
Madura ...	34	96,023	220					83	303	73,686			42	17	..	14	73,759	1,153,901
Tinnevelly ...	12	114,923	851	..		11	.	32	894	237,708				.	480	7	238,195	1,426,783
Coimbatore ...	93	138,481		.	.	.	..			245,960			.	168	...	84	246,212	2,477,585
Nilgiris ...	...	209			.							.		.		180	180	72,210
Salem ...	667	81,866	3,039	.	...		.	208	3,247	16,241	.		405	.	..	13	16,659	1,344,919
South Canara ...	30	4,779		..	.	..		..	..	140			.	46	.	..	186	583,726
Malabar ...	1,202	21,057	.	.	.	.				.				7	8		15	1,021,043
Total ...	41,353	1,908,022	447,343	...	3	13	1,868	1,036	450,263	1,640,843	1,556	673	18,169	28,969	1,756	1,074	1,693,040	26,119,052

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(56)—*Agricultural stock for the official year* 1889-90

Districts.	Live stock.									Dead stock.				
	Bulls and bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	Buffaloes under four years.	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Sheep and goats	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO	NO	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Ganjam	79,644	23,968	71,752	15,479	19,107	5,889	224	554	58,243	16,330	51,888	382	1	315
Vizagapatam	31,882	15,350	22,204	14,341	21,263	13,408	151	390	48,862	5,539	24,012	51	36	861
Godávari	217,372	56,518	171,303	91,806	157,175	67,903	2,279	1,908	144,414	12,985	112,784	1,003	76	2,461
Kistna ... ... *	222,520	73,515	188,267	108,868	188,449	187,495	4,150	6 487	528 892	62,059	124,336	914	1,552	...
Nellore	124,674	47,462	169,040	91,126	94,161	81,241	1,159	6,759	563,063	17,664	59,789	402	1,780	6
Cuddapah	237,501	41.729	233,832	159.559	235.828	124,914	1,844	15,022	1.294.405	38,529	140,856	12	1,742	1,184
Anantapur	142,012	34,830	139.082	59 053	134,439	58,261	3,057	14,735	880,557	16,666	66,816	.	246	355
Bellary	195,726	18,004	106.432	71,651	131,590	67,675	4,133	9,051	690,407	23,992	81,857	...	29	753
Kurnool	153,673	24,810	104,407	122,379	104,024	117,185	3,459	10.275	585 486	27,540	70,796	8	1,047	148
Madras	3,702	59	2,754	2.751	2,046	1,052	2 898	133	2 489	3,880	191	* 1,558	...	..
Chingleput	132,847	50,047	105.440	38,569	49,833	22,364	901	1 697	255.495	15,884	97,405	497	441	5
North Arcot	269,976	54,310	226,761	59,573	161,112	56.751	2,293	6,021	766.141	22,398	155,265		506	1,064
South Arcot	409,488	62,214	310,292	85.174	199,055	51,070	3.156	2,578	780,320	33,314	234,152	157	465	1,019
Tanjore	294,462	58,959	212,453	92,408	175,763	53,228	1,572	982	520,169	21,037	183,255	481	375	66
Trichinopoly	197,399	16,593	148,225	56,068	140,611	40,185	715	1,697	969,427	17,412	108,583	...	56	988
Madura	215,123	11,977	201,386	41,682	144,421	28,191	2,971	7,648	665,837	20,502	129,434	14	7	37
Tinnevelly	190,059	21,459	104,294	40.752	92,949	28,350	591	9,873	795,123	28,130	86,979	263	6	18
Coimbatore	352,189	9,834	418,049	69,593	330,184	48,361	4,075	17,264	1.356 171	28,586	209,321	..	1	498
Nilgiris	11,425	2,742	17,406	12,301	13,330	7,471	1,279	116	7.223	728	5,145	..	..	...
Salem	252,106	14,275	408,421	58,089	306,766	44,504	3.643	8,399	1,170,922	12,443	164,408	..	44	755
South Canara	180,779	152,986	154,471	23,524	152,213	14,712	263	.	9,363	3,149	223,580	4,873	...	680
Malabar	264,110	103,279	283,708	30,193	192,640	17,804	820	253	60,402	7,814	164,927	5,176	.	...
Total .	4,178,669	894,820	3,799,929	1,434,989	3,046,959	1,133,014	45,633	121.842	12.063.471	436,581	2,495,779	15,791	8,410	11,213

NOTE.—The variations in the several districts, as compared with the figures for the previous year, are generally ascribed to the special care taken to obtain correct statistics for 1889-90, to the prevalence of diseases and also to the sales and purchases of cattle this year.

* By canal 1 423
By sea 135
Total . 1,558

(57)—*Statement showing details of irrigation for the official year* 1889-90.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Total area of crops (column 22 of H-1), irrigated and un-irrigated.	Area irrigated by										Details.				
			Canal.		Tanks.		Wells.		Other sources.		Total area of crops irrigated.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	Government	394,420	73,495	..	85,370	209	..	566	6,894	53	165,759	888	159,819	.	4,016	1,797	1,015
	Inam	121,649	18,504		17,731	9,610		233	1,507	1	37,742	9,844	44,764	.	1,419	946	457
	Total	516,069	91,999		103,101	9,879		799	8,401	54	203,501	10,732	204,583		5,435	2,743	1,472
2. Vizagapatam.	Government	139,824	16,878	9	36,094	14	19	5	8,816		61,907	28	48,047		2,319	6,622	4,847
	Inam	55,226	3,550	3,018	11,290	9,841	.		5,756	.	20,596	12,859	27,601		1,115	3,504	1,238
	Total	195,050	20,428	3,027	47,384	9,855	19	5	14,572		82,403	12,887	75,648		3,434	10,126	6,082
3. Godávari	Government	733,338	336,848	40	51,756	249		757	1,073	7	389,677	1,053	354,628		7,305	22,384	6,413
	Inam	399,396	193,925	404	20,264	16,006		586	394	15	214,573	17,011	209,397		3,376	13,894	4,917
	Total	1,133,734	530,773	444	72,020	16,255		1,343	1,467	22	604,250	18,064	564,025		10,681	36,278	11,330
4. Kistna	Government	1,676,233	270,203	360	22,504	857	34	2,450	3,627	427	296,368	4,094	281,851	5	11,257	2,466	4,883
	Inam	484,960	52,987	10	2,529	130		110	396	26	55,902	276	53,375	2	2,411	147	243
	Total	2,161,193	323,190	370	25,033	987	34	2,560	4,013	453	352,270	4,370	335,226	7	13,668	2,613	5,126
5. Nellore	Government	852,164	46,738	302	139,889	2,253	517	48,986	10,537	2,703	197,681	54,244	177,621		49,820	11,177	13,307
	Inam	344,911	8,915	40	30,353	3,727	1	11,899	1,199	1,212	40,468	16,878	38,636		10,047	5,002	3,661
	Total	1,197,075	55,653	342	170,242	5,980	518	60,885	11,736	3,915	238,149	71,122	216,257		59,867	16,179	16,968
6. Cuddapah	Government	1,252,337	40,965	1,962	76,307	1,839	27,200	70,729	9,706	1,379	154,178	75,909	107,250	931	58,442	39,949	23,515
	Inam	521,369	18,937	2,237	44,612	1,182	14,872	21,912	4,353	168	82,774	25,499	57,645	149	26,609	14,602	9,268
	Total	1,773,706	59,902	4,199	120,919	3,021	42,072	92,641	14,059	1,547	236,952	101,408	164,895	1,080	85,051	54,551	32,783
7. Anantapur	Government	1,025,788	36,080	2,024	69,480	2,117	92	39,895	1,150	215	106,812	44,251	93,403	183	44,510	9,826	3,051
	Inam	413,627	12,992	1,216	20,770	3,189	41	6,989	74	29	33,877	11,343	27,565	93	13,049	2,684	1,329
	Total	1,439,415	49,082	3,240	90,250	5,306	133	46,904	1,224	244	140,689	55,594	121,058	276	57,559	12,510	4,380
8. Bellary	Government	1,468,262	...		17,675	471		11,451	20,844	187	38,519	12,109	27,590	897	8,419	12,661	1,061
	Inam	625,715	..		3,507	228		2,075	7,799	343	11,306	2,646	8,157	127	1,857	3,591	220
	Total	2,093,977	.		21,182	699		13,526	28,643	530	49,825	14,755	35,747	1,024	10,276	16,252	1,281
9. Kurnool	Government	1,135,754	8,336	72	29,765	679	1,385	15,601	5,039	3	44,525	16,355	37,613	22	11,206	9,598	2,441
	Inam	762,075	4,685	166	19,334	468	690	3,608	1,846	2	26,565	4,244	24,206	9	3,378	2,523	683
	Total	1,897,829	13,021	238	49,099	1,147	2,075	19,209	6,885	5	71,090	20,599	61,819	31	14,584	12,121	3,124
10. Madras	Government	19	.		19	.					19	.	19		..		.
	Inam	116	.		116						116	.	116		.		
	Total	135	..		135		.		.		135		135	.	..		
11. Chingleput	Government	600,120	..	.	322,220	607		6,905	24,212	65	346,432	7,667	303,153	.	22,272	19,755	8,919
	Inam	126,520	..		37,457	7,442	.	1,356	2,738	4	40,195	8,802	41,118	.	4,060	2,439	1,380
	Total	726,640	...	.	359,677	8,049	...	8,351	26,950	69	386,627	16,469	344,271	..	26,352	22,194	10,299

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing details of irrigation for the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Total area of crops (column 22 of H-1), irrigated and un-irrigated.	Area irrigated by										Details.				
			Canal.		Tanks.		Wells.		Other sources.		Total area of crops irrigated.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12. North Arcot.	Government	ACRES. 894,607	ACRES. 68,150	ACRES. 1,491	ACRES. 274,806	ACRES. 808	ACRES. 763	ACRES. 105,090	ACRES. 8,440	ACRES. 235	ACRES. 352,159	ACRES. 108,134	ACRES. 320,839	ACRES. 8	ACRES. 76,090	ACRES. 45,979	ACRES. 17,377
	Inam	129,907	13,882	1,233	35,560	1,110	210	9,716	1,248	397	50,900	12,456	46,865	3	9,305	5,641	1,542
	Total	1,024,514	82,032	2,724	310,366	1,918	973	115,316	9,688	632	403,059	120,590	367,704	11	85,395	51,620	18,919
13. South Arcot.	Government	1,440,912	138,967		215,168	1,932	2,925	54,092	9,592	611	366,652	56,635	329,556		47,056	32,313	14,362
	Inam	97,083	10,948		14,519	21	87	1,223	901	101	26,455	1,345	22,497		1,986	1,843	1,534
	Total	1,537,995	149,915		229,687	1,953	3,012	55,315	10,493	712	393,107	57,980	351,993		49,042	34,156	15,896
14. Tanjore	Government	1,044,795	781,131		45,829	1,283		2,821	505	370	827,465	4,474	783,275		27,454	15,752	5,458
	Inam	258,262	119,047		4,666	54,280		4,502	454	278	124,167	59,060	163,658		13,773	4,700	1,056
	Total	1,303,057	900,178		50,495	55,563		7,323	959	648	951,632	63,534	946,973		41,227	20,452	6,514
15. Trichinopoly	Government	914,893	154,429	62	50,270	1,810		39,123	4,597	14	209,296	41,009	168,356		18,340	49,188	14,421
	Inam	123,603	5,705	4	3,818	2,250		2,198	130		9,653	4,552	9,116		998	1,438	2,553
	Total	1,038,496	160,134	66	54,083	4,060		41,321	4,727	14	218,949	45,461	177,472		19,338	50,626	16,974
16. Madura	Government	1,008,687	40,499	731	149,860	1,322	152	92,499	1,706	116	192,217	94,588	163,315	187	100,185	18,687	4,431
	Inam	145,214	3,373	1	16,148	3,045	1,004	1,978	77	2	20,602	5,026	20,076		4,042	1,181	329
	Total	1,153,901	43,872	732	166,008	4,367	1,156	94,397	1,783	118	212,819	99,614	183,391	187	104,227	19,868	4,760
17. Tinnevelly	Government	1,239,070	73,009		192,155	1,084	188	89,692	3,475	940	268,827	91,116	236,983		79,416	30,503	13,041
	Inam	187,713	4,439	10	12,358	3,448	63	5,266	65	58	16,925	8,782	17,283		4,983	2,240	1,201
	Total	1,426,783	77,448	10	204,513	4,532	251	94,358	3,540	998	285,752	99,898	254,266		84,399	32,743	14,242
18. Coimbatore	Government	2,216,362	96,731	1,441	13,443	147	3	357,689	6,495		116,672	359 277	87,982	2,367	230,271	127,745	27,584
	Inam	261,223	12,218	301	1,373	136		25,026	375	37	13,966	25,500	8,921	165	16,368	10,026	3,986
	Total	2,477,585	108,949	1,742	14,816	283	3	382,715	6,870	37	130,638	384,777	96,903	2,532	246,639	137,771	31,570
19. Nilgiris	Government																
	Inam		There are no irrigation works in this district.														
	Total																
20. Salem	Government	1,285,540	31,716	671	76,460	1,276	1,556	77,648	17,323	443	127,055	80,038	105,963	1	52,208	41,477	7,444
	Inam	59,379	2,406	8	7,157	88	34	1,049	474	194	10,071	1,339	8,191		1,645	1,305	269
	Total	1,344,919	34,122	679	83,617	1,364	1,590	78,697	17,797	637	137,126	81,377	114,154	1	53,853	42,782	7,713
21. South Canara.	Government																
	Inam		There are no irrigation works in this district.														
	Total																
22. Malabar	Government	1,006,372	...	10,461	...	7,053	...	1,590		793	...	19,897	18,961	..	8	928	...
	Inam	14,671	...	15	...	29		150		..		194	179	..	..	15	..
	Total	1,021,043	...	10,476	...	7,082	..	1,749		793	...	20,091	19,140		8	943	..
Grand Total.	Government	29,529,997	2,214,185	19,628	1,869,070	26,070	34,834	1,017,509	144,031	8,561	4,262,120	1,071,766	3,806,314	4,601	850,594	498,807	173,570
	Inam	5,135,119	486,513	8,663	303,562	116,230	17,002	99,796	29,766	2,867	836,843	227,556	829,346	548	120,421	77,721	36,583
	Total	25,463,116	2,700,698	28,289	2,172,632	142,300	51,836	1,117,305	173,797	11,428	5,098,963	1,299,322	4,635,660	5,149	971,015	576,528	209,983

(58)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90.

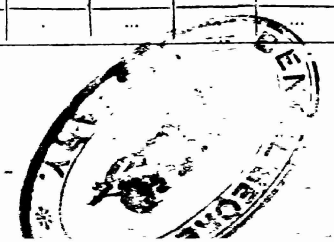
Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.				Holland.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	82,353		1,17,662		710	..	4,720					..							...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...		40	2,000														..		
Apparel ... . Val.	...	8,65,336		6,64,987		17,707		13,373		10,30,042		12,76,082		7,877		3,336				..
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	1,04,800		1,53,560						1,327						180				..
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	1,278	2,67,999	1,292	2,38,514	9	1,390	2	533	lb. 67	90	1	190	3	115	2	500				..
Building materials—																				
Cement .. .. Cwt.	53,809	1,53,895	45,746	1,15,202					725	1,705								...		.
Other sorts .. .. Val.	...	19,083		26,575		50														
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	376,540	1,18,355	455,727	1,38,065			159	50												
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	4,154	29,365	4,863	30,610	41	380	60	271	390	8,910	401	11,031								
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	28,043	5,48,969	25,995	5,61,649																
Coke ... ... ,,	3,969	1,23,993	2,490	78,497																
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...		1,368	8,000			..		3,603	26,775	1,147	8,539						..		
Corks ... . Cwt.	97	15,494	116	14,470				97	5	1,100	lb. 20	22	2	237	lb. 16	18				...
Cotton—																				...
Raw ... ... Cwt.	4	120																		
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	15,718,505	114,86,574	13,668,739	107,66,064	3,398	3,640	8,906	7,211	.		.	.	100	120			2,000	2,400		...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey .. .. Yds.	91,135,207	127,41,944	84,775,608	120,11,088																...
White .. .. ,,	15,498,964	26 47,152	14,097,614	24,85,925	5,990	2,048	1,275	434												...
Colored .. .. ,,	34,021,823	55,44,026	42,374,197	74,40,268	15,154	2,388	28,296	4,869	1,613	329	100	35	1,226	825						...
Other sorts .. .. Val.		2,18,638		1,44,619																..
Thread, sewing ... . lb.	32,743	57,702	38,201	56,505																...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	26,899		24,965																..
Drugs and medicines ... . ,,	...	91,846		107,259		788		1,088		404		8		294		165				..
Dyeing materials .. .. Cwt.	286	22,045	408	32,535			60	3 755			1	425	21	1,894	4	475				..
Earthenware and porcelain .. Val.	...	1,44,622		93,504						2,600		550		110		50				..
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	156,323	54,618	178,048	52,738																...
Canvas ... ... ,,	106,348	36,305	84,850	29,612																...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	32,010	25,442	10,557	8,753			672	672												..
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	10		1,461																...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... .. Cwt.	193	16,940	52	11,474	41	5,930	77	15,095	187	33,079	149	20,551								...
Other ware ... ... Val.	..	2,45,429	...	2,06,016		4,277		5,771		500	...	1,375		1,525		1,620				...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	1,321	6,474	2,669	14,068																..
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	8,74,907	.	15,40,228		4 845		7,867		3,938	.	620		11,760		15,276	.	..		...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	1,73,327	..	2,24,786		4,295		1,713		3,215	.	700		5,890	..	4,625	...	..		...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...		.			.			.				..				..	.		...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	27,385	.	28,600					.	2,050	.	2,434					.	..	.	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	1,41,428	.	1,50,060		35		220		400		180					..	..	..	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	426,390	5,10,862	513,132	6,71,312	182	591	927	2,826	1,440	4,605			12,905	37,956	13,912	40,602	36	83	..	...
Spirits .. .. ,,	101,814	6,59,543	90,452	6,42,944	170	977	21	777	6,814	68,030	7,497	73,452	11,232	43,700	9,577	22,254	645	1,627	1,074	2,585
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	31,170	2,59,481	36,010	2,72,137	401	2,735	1,671	6,867	16,979	96,206	11,105	70,028	1,051	7,967	927	6,602	17	196	119	980
Other sorts ... ... ,,	418	1,247	658	2,536	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	15,28,847	..	16,66,456	...	8,400	.	7,281	...	330	...		.	1,556		1,314	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	..	4,73,576	.	1,66,248					..	.	..	2,500		203	.	27,712	..	...	.	...
Metals—																					
Copper—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	27	1,735	2,137	90 149														...	.	...
Wrought	,,	9,641	5,00,344	32,337	12,84,328	19	5,920	41	13,711	213	67 342	130	35,576			3	812		...	.	...
Other sorts	,,	.	.																.	.	..
Iron—																					
Wrought	Cwt.	406,507	21,12,443	282,692	15,63,115	218	4,330	30	539		.		.	68	1,040	53	610	.		.	..
Other sorts	,,	1,400	3,285	12,929	34,219																.
Lead	,,	2,242	31,756	2,830	37,158																.
Steel	,,	21,607	1,63,104	16,320	1,52,486														...	.	..
Tin—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	21	1,989	12	958																..
Wrought	,,	408	3,422	.	.	1	47														.
Zinc or spelter	,,	4,147	61,563	1,510	22,863											13	331				.
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	98	13,584	484	40,852	4	450	12	1,496					3	375	3	386	.			...
Oils	Gals.	46,376	71,073	44,498	72,515	103	145														...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	..	1,50,305		1,41,523				93				657		3,825		2,358	.	..	..	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	3,56,822	.	3,75,572		14 032		43 791		260		.		13,988		6,196		.		.
Provisions	,,	...	5,93,158		6,64,327		1,835		4,454		1,909		2,717		1,494		1,103		...		..
Railway plant and rolling-stock .	,,	..	21,38,686		39,88,217														.		...
Salt	Tons.	39 4'20	4,941	53	7,481														..		.
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	.	..															...	.	...
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	..	..	.														.		...
Manufactures of—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	18,424	22,176	16,772	23 723					2.404	4,666	1 918	3,252								...
Other sorts	Val.		5,761		4.168						9,520		1,750								...
Spices	lb.	5,456	16,118	..												6	2			.	.
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	233	3,651	89	1,858							26	793								.
Tea	lb.	...	...	448	200														.		...
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	476	300													675	1,232		.		...
Manufactured . . .	,,	77,977	79,741	77,965	82,486	10	50	35	90	64	140	40	129	164	405				.		...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	..	1,34,244		1,42 963		5 513		1,550		1,505		940		60		220				...
Umbrellas . .	No.	85,601	91,653	137,969	1,39,687	330	690	401	870			33	200								...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) .	Val.	..	8,067	...	19,146		145				.		.				720		...		...
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	69	93	..	.		.						. .						..		..
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	357,994	3,79,065	282,649	2,94,823	17,621	23 346	24,866	30,572	55	140	3,353	3,491			2,590	1,750				..
Other sorts	Val.	..	25,802		43,766		1 030		2.350						31,390		1.350				
All other articles (unenumerated) ..	,,		14,83,193		18.74,681		7,107		18,450		10,683		5.372		8,260		10.498				
Merchandize ... { Free	,,	...	472,59,272	.	505,67,169		1,21 523		1 92.986		12,11 112		13,80 120	.	88 202		72 663		2.400		
Merchandize ... { Dutiable	,,	.	15,45,923		17,37,627		4,303		10,470		1,70,168		1,43,480		89,613		69 838		1.905		3,545
Total ...		.	488.05,195		523,04,796		1,25,826		2,03,456		13,81 280		15,23,600		1,77,815		1,42,501		4,305		3,545
Treasure ... { Gold		...	1,65,946	.	6,38,818						390		210								
Treasure ... { Silver			9,410		7,151																
Total .			1,75,356		6,45,969						390		210								
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		..	489,80,551		529,50,765		1 25 826		2,03,456		13,81.670		15,23,810		1.77,815		1,42,501		4,305		3,545
Government. { Stores		..	12,88,254		17,82,808		.										2,334				
Government. { Treasure— Gold		...	..	..	.	.		.	..	.		.	..		.	.	.	.	..		.
Government. { Silver		..	.																		.
Government. { Total, Treasure ...		..		.				.													
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	12,88,254	..	17,82,808	..									..	.	2,334		..		..

**(58)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q	V.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	.		.	.	.								.			.		..	.	..
Animals, living ... . No.	..	.		2,700		30														29
Apparel ... . Val.	.																			
Arms, &c. .. .. ,,	. .	.	.	.	.	.														
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	2	175	1	50		.								..		.		..		
Building materials—																				
Cement ... . Cwt.	...	..	..	3,297																...
Other sorts . .. Val.	.	..							..					.						..
Candles of all sorts ... . lb.		..	.											.						...
Clocks and watches ... . . No.	12	3,115												.						..
Coal—																				
Coal ... . Tons.	.	.	.							.								..	.	...
Coke ... . ,,	..																			..
Corals, real ... . . lb.	13,082	1,45,906	9,302	84,000						..				..				..		.
Corks ... ... Cwt.		.		.			..							.				...	.	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... . Cwt.																		.	..	.
Twist and yarn ... .. . lb.	2,000	1,600	4,800	4,800	.							..						.	.	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey . . .. Yds.	.	...	.			...		..		...			..	.		..		..	..	...
White ... .. . ,,	.					.				..				.			..	.	..	..
Colored ... . ,,			.	.									.	.	.		.	.	..	.
Other sorts . .. Val.	.	.												.					..	..
Thread, sewing . lb.														.	.	..			.	
Other sorts of manufactures Val.														.	.	..			.	.
Drugs and medicines ... . ,,	.	950		2,550												.		.	.	.
Dyeing materials ... . Cwt.														.		.		..	.	...
Earthenware and porcelain Val.	.	.		.			.							.	.	.		.	.	
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods .. . . Yds.		..			.	.	.		.	..	.			.		.	..	...	..	
Canvas ... ... ,,				.	.		.											..		.
Other sorts .. ... . lb.	.	.																..		.
Fruits and vegetables ... . Val.		...		1,940		..							.	.			..	...	.	..
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls . . Cwt.	77	6,438	118	4,719	.		..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.		.		...	..	...
Other ware ... . . Val.	.			20		.			.	.	.			.	.		..	..		..
Gums and resins ... . . Cwt.		.				..		.		..				..	.		..	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery .. Val.	.	60		130		85		.						.		.	...	...	.	...
Instruments and apparatus .. .. ,,	..	20	..	.	..	.		.		..		.	..			.		...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	.	..	.	.	.		.	..		..		..	...	..		...	..	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	.		.	..		..	.	.		...		..	..	..	.	.	...	...	..	..
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	.	...	.	..	..	...	...		.	..		.	..	...	.	.	..	...	..	..
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	..	80	200	..	...	..			..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	4,219	20,775	129	585																
Wines and Liqueurs .. ... ,,	1,531	5,651	621	2,632	306	1,241	211	812	163	1,810	958	6,650	46	309	397	2,220	..	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																									
Copper—																									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	9	3,150	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	.	..	.	.	...	..	...	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Iron—																									
Wrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	..	..	...	..	.	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	.
Lead	,,	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	...	.	.	.
Steel	,,	...	...	.	..	.	.	..	...	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	.	.	...
Tin—																									
Unwrought	Cwt.	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
Wrought	,,	..	.	...	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Zinc or spelter	,,	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
All other sorts (unenumerated)	,,	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oils	Gals.	...	.	...	.	..	...	.	..	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	..	...	.	220	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Provisions	,,	.	725	.	12	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock .	,,	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Salt	Tons.	..	...	..	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	...
Silk—																									
Raw	lb.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																									
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	265	500	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	..	...	.	.	..	.	.	.	..
Other sorts	Val.	..	.	.	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	.	.	..	...	.	.	.	8	118	.	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	...
Tobacco—																									
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	..	..	.	.	...	.	.	..	..	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	.	.	928	2,464	210	790	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	30	..	..	..	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Wool—																									
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	.	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																									
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	.	.	.	..	...	...	.	.	.	...	.	.	...	..	...	..	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	..	.	.			...	.	.	.	..									.	.	...	..	
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,		200	..	1,421		.	..	..																
Merchandize ... { Free	,,	...	1,62,398	.	1,07,269	..	2,579	..	790				6,650		309		2,220	.	118						
Merchandize ... { Dutiable ...	,,	.	26,426	.	3,417		1,241	.	812		1,810														29
Total ...		..	1,88,824	..	1,10,686		3,820		1,602		1,810		6,650	.	309		2,220		118						29
Treasure ... ... { Gold		..	...	..	...	.	..					..						.	6,41,590						6,58,580
Treasure ... ... { Silver		..	.	.			..							.	.		.		6,600						
Total ...		.	..											.					6,48,190						6,58,580
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		...	1,88,824	...	1,10,686	..	3,820	.	1,602		1,810	..	6,650	.	309	.	2,220	..	6,48,308	.					6,58,609
Government. Stores		.	.	..	..	.												..	..						.
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Silver		...	..	..	..	.	..	.	..		.								...						.
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	.								.	.	.	..	..	..	.					
Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



(58)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

Articles.	Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	875
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,866	43,206	2,512	37,266
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	4,755	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	...	1,343	...	...	...	...	...	49,244	...	31,593
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,806	...	1,378
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	700	7	960	...	...	...	...	8	724	5	300
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	807	156	519
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,709	...	7,148
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	113	696	369
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	100	2	105	...	...	...	...	1	15	1	15
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	5,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	500
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 12	8	2	77
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	95	101	2,133
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,960	70,749	8,112	5,314
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479,792	74,712	270,758	44,418
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,840	8,919	24,589	4,981
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,791	3,875	19,971	5,206
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	123
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	253	139	48
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	...	1,057
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,751	...	3,055
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,115	18,248	4,190	15,127
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	5,739	...	9,054
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	569
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	65	2,509	1,049
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,613	...	1,19,773
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 30	25
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,828	...	1,326
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	200	11	113
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	486	...	...	...	...	...	7,183	...	12,995
Instruments and apparatus ... ,,	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	5
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,785	...	2,850
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	799	...	207
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1,055	2	68	...	...	...	...	528	1,616	112	412
Spirits ... ... ,,	2	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,238	1,13,872	97,597	1,26,362
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	1	5	11	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	5,000	2,367	7,389
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,283	...	19,515
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,144	...	162
Metals—																								
Copper—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	3,452	59	4,109		
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	684	30	524		
Iron—																								
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,639	10,873	432	2,833		
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,054	14,045	5,640	12,622		
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1,032	71	809		
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	12,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	57		
Tin—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15		
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	325	2	22		
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	1,073	85	1,012		
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,642	12,979	370	12,639		
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,312,496	6,76,009	1,176,632	6,05,197	...	...	...	...	...	123,263	84,811	16,924	23,046		
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,251	...	1,464		
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,116	...	45		
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,430	...	10,553	...	1,22,711	...	35,339		
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 12	1	...	...		
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,937	...	26,401		
Silk—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures of—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	137	1,306	1,799		
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,370,114	14,16,409	9,895,658	14,89,811		
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	204	3,200	1,053	14,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752	4,035	1,165	6,437		
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,186	3,511	7,772	6,888		
Tobacco—																								
Unmanufactured	lb.	4,550	1,060	5,804	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380,352	39,540	366,914	38,854		
Manufactured	,,	...	...	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	135	338	241		
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	916	...	578		
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	1,929	5,769	9,788		
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,78,690	...	2,48,497		
Wool—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	5	...	...		
Manufactures—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	109	6,819	5,852		
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...		
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	8,075	...	2,256	...	...	...	...	6,36,824	...	6,80,776		
Merchandize ... { Free	,,	...	9,044	...	16,809	...	...	...	...	...	20,723	...	10,994	...	5,686	...	10,553	...	...	30,71,420	...	29,37,609		
Merchandize ... { Dutiable	,,	...	141	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	6,80,347	...	6,05,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,136	...	1,36,157		
Total ...		...	9,185	...	16,859	...	...	...	...	...	7,01,070	...	6,16,259	...	5,686	...	10,553	...	...	32,55,556	...	30,73,766		
Treasure ... { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		
Treasure ... { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,31,675	...	13,88,255		
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,31,675	...	13,88,405		
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		...	9,185	...	16,859	...	...	...	...	...	7,01,070	...	6,16,259	...	5,686	...	10,553	...	...	37,87,231	...	44,62,171		
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	...		
Government. Treasure—																								
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government. Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	...		

(58)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,000	...	...	...	...	1	20
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	4,117	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	56,593	...	51,866	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	175	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	86	1	41	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	97	122	467	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	1	15	...	...	...	...
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	400	1,250	930	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,916	4,659	10,720	1,466	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,549,842	3,59,403	1,408,736	3,40,997	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,656	1,849	8,616	1,785	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	4	...	..	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	924	1,082	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,203	...	470	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,02,006	...	2,52,789	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	38	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	265	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	1,673	...	1,860	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	26	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	378	...	7,269	...	1,150
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	...	480	...	...	...	140
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,272	88,390	4,154	1,08,138	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	280	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	250	...	288	...	...	...	...	...	12,977	...	23,489	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	229	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	429	9	81	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	46	58	210	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																						
Copper—																						
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2,118	33	1,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																						
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	3,180	159	2,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	551	73	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																						
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,117	1,59,545	2,809	2,02,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	150	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated)	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,616	26	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,503	1,919	103	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	„	...	2,745	...	4,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	„	...	3,365	...	2,084	...	7,504	...	3,568	...	...	21,431	...	34,544	...	48,386	...	...	89,835	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																						
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,058	6,182	807	2,270	...	...	...	...	...	180	124	108	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	17,048	2,448	...	...	...	...	...	7,413,148	6,74,881	6,063,016	4,74,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	42	912	...	...	...	...	...	979	21,343	1,296	29,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	570	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,878	2,234	6,475	2,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																						
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,555	39,560	5,973	26,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	144	5,311	7,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	297	340	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,896	...	6,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																						
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated)	„	...	1,961	...	1,242	...	...	...	738	...	...	1,33,824	...	2,23,271	...	252	...	...	1,506	...	...	...
Merchandize ... Free	„	...	19,833	...	13,927	...	7,504	...	4,306	...	...	19,02,613	...	18,03,653	...	55,907	...	...	92,651	...	...	...
Merchandize ... Dutiable	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	19,833	...	13,927	...	7,504	...	4,306	...	...	19,03,557	...	18,04,170	...	55,907	...	...	92,651	...	...	...
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,370	...	11,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	...	6,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,870	...	17,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		...	19,833	...	13,927	...	7,504	...	4,306	...	...	19,13,427	...	18,22,037	...	55,907	...	...	92,651	...	...	...
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure—																						
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Stores and Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(58)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other Countries.				Total.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,361	...	1,23,257
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	1,013	3,03,900	711	2,13,300	...	...	...	...	2,881	3,48,106	3,264	2,52,586
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	5,515	...	416	...	150	...	1,421	...	20,42,414	...	22,47,242
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,768	...	1,55,322
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	1,308	2,71,279	1,312	2,41,138
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,748	1,56,534	46,024	1,16,188
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,995	...	28,048	...	45,945
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,050	12,610	376,827	1,18,468	498,632	1,51,094
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,611	41,915	5,328	42,047
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	200	4,000	1,970	44,325	200	4,400	156	31,253	7,162	1,28,691	12,109	2,57,685	35,874	6,91,778	41,662	8,95,412
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,869	1,23,993	2,490	78,497
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,705	1,73,505	11,817	1,00,539
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	16,839	118	14,684
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	215	101	2,133
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,000	41,721	15,813,463	115,65,483	13,693,807	108,26,040
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,648,915	128,21,315	85,057,126	120,56,984
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,083,636	30,17,522	15,532,214	28,32,337
Colored ... ... ,,	4,800	1,000	40	10	...	...	...	...	9,819	3,070	...	...	34,080,882	55,57,353	42,431,220	74,52,173
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,18,772	...	1,44,746
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,197	57,955	39,264	57,635
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,794	...	26,192
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	4,00,039	...	3,67,495
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	6,272	5,422	42,187	4,803	58,627
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	1,55,009	...	1,05,991
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,323	54,618	178,048	52,738
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,348	36,395	85,572	30,207
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,182	25,507	13,738	10,474
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	4,718	...	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,765	...	1,25,657
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	62,387	396	51,864
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,363	...	2,53,820	...	2,34,111
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,604	95,064	6,835	1,22,339
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	620	...	3,245	...	9,03,773	...	15,71,127
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,342	...	2,31,911
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,447	...	57,961
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	1,42,679	...	1,51,001
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	885	381	945	441,839	5,56,598	528,544	7,16,497
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	395	1,064	3,375	213,336	9,10,424	207,422	8,72,386
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,466	4,473	1,108	5,660	274	1,843	134	1,174	55,156	3,86,952	55,691	3,83,388
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	1,247	658	2,536

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,925	...	15,52,416	...	17,92,401
Matches, Lucifer and other	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	...	4,86,943	...	1,97,679
Metals—																		
Copper—																		
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	65,400	27	1,735	3,537	1,55,549
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,209	...	...	9,992	5,84,535	32,603	13,40,327
Other sorts	„	...	...	3	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	884	33	671
Iron—																		
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,685	1,89,481	11,367	79,806	436,361	23,21,347	298,735	16,49,208
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,727	17,881	18,633	47,025
Lead	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,339	32,788	3,002	38,979
Steel	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	175	...	...	22,065	1,75,570	16,325	1,52,543
Tin—																		
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,138	1,61,534	2,822	2,03,758
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	3,794	2	22
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	10,529	679	14,370	4,873	73,315	2,288	38,586
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	„	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	402	1,776	29,364	903	57,260
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017,356	5,30,618	1,323,680	6,86,840	2,501,097	13,64,575	2,561,837	13,87,665
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	...	1,270	...	1,57,546	...	1,47,395
Paper and pasteboard	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497	...	24,453	...	3,91,452	...	4,54,787
Provisions	„	...	52,935	...	60,307	...	1,901	...	641	...	...	3,783	...	3,505	...	8,64,267	...	9,12,989
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,38,686	...	39,88,217
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$39\frac{6}{20}$	4,943	53	7,481
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	960	...	3,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,897	...	30,289
Silk—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,000
Manufactures of—																		
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,156	33,285	21,176	31,662
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,290	...	5,918
Spices	lb.	413,280	36,579	1,344	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,201,998	21,43,987	15,977,072	19,66,587
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,176	32,347	3,671	53,503
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,634	5,993	14,695	9,765
Tobacco—																		
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	112	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396,933	80,460	379,481	69,301
Manufactured	„	75	233	456	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	175	500	...	...	80,549	83,812	84,375	92,460
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	180	...	...	...	20	...	300	...	...	4,245	...	4,905	...	1,47,979	...	1,51,666
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,561	94,569	144,512	1,50,771
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	855	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	...	...	...	2,95,538	...	2,75,359
Wool—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	98	...	...
Manufactures—																		
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375,741	4,02,660	320,337	3,36,498
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,265	...	47,475
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	„	...	5,298	...	15,218	...	3,575	...	13,450	...	...	1,538	...	5,168	...	22,90,146	...	28,59,876
Merchandize ... { Free	„	...	1,06,848	...	1,26,930	...	3,19,421	...	2,59,360	...	...	3,49,103	...	6,47,313	...	547,15,706	...	582,45,102
Merchandize ... { Dutiable	„	...	5	...	...	...	4,473	...	5,660	...	...	5,33,121	...	6,92,334	...	32,44,865	...	34,18,071
Total ...		...	1,06,853	...	1,26,930	...	3,23,894	...	2,65,020	...	...	8,82,224	...	13,39,647	...	579,60,571	...	616,63,173
Treasure ... { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,10,296	...	13,09,245
Treasure ... { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,55,185	...	14,01,786
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,65,481	...	27,11,031
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		...	1,06,853	...	1,26,930	...	3,23,894	...	2,65,020	...	...	8,82,224	...	13,39,647	...	593,26,052	...	643,74,204
Government. { Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,88,479	...	17,85,142
Government. { Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,88,479	...	17,85,142

(59)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandize and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	510	368	39,805	31,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	2,608	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	11,200	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	420	69	800	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	32	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,31,245	...	1,11,349	...	...	...	2,300	...	3,201	...	7,190	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	1,32,371	...	1,45,271	...	...	...	2,300	...	3,201	...	7,190	...	...	...	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	64,564	...	43,525	...	...	...	...	...	2,389	...	175	...	1,044	...	120
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	176,593	100,55,563	113,430	72,33,369	14,482	7,62,187	8,795	5,61,429	120,773	55,24,651	79,276	49,50,669	703	32,641	2,520	1,64,436
Coir—									284	2,678	446	4,671	...	...	1,238	8,667
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	5,106	33,038	8,061	46,534	...	...	...	640	12,494	1,13,295	16,740	1,42,891	1,721	15,626	5,271	46,461
Manufactured ... ... ,,	121,889	10,75,032	146,879	13,67,352	...	...	...	5,770	33,519	8,53,567	68,484	17,21,680	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					23,538	6,20,158	28,171	7,87,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw ... ... Cwt.	428,180	115,62,469	648,671	189,96,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	300	500	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	437,620	1,26,417	907,064	2,85,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	3,28,208	...	5,21,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,150	8,027	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	8,750	...	6,675	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	...	1,180	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	22,32,682	...	16,49,270	...	5,040	...	3,098	...	2,323	...	1,695	...	745	...	1,598
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	28,044	62,20,382	32,629	70,93,195	238	52,635	630	1,38,191	1,776	4,10,158	3,099	6,91,608	15	3,500	259	58,018
Other sorts ... ... ,,	131,349	3,28,910	149,756	3,61,203	...	...	51	343	1,233	3,890	2,280	5,160	...	...	3,308	10,166
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	114,510	3,80,052	27,713	1,18,504	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	2	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	12	28	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	247	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	845	17,295	153	3,611	1	21	...	...	2	75	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																			
Raw	Cwt.	6,500	61,516	9,075	77,921	...	...	86	898	17	177	551	3,471	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hides and skins—																			
Hides, raw	Cwt.	272	8,985	1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	No.	3,186		11															
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	85,686	46,97,122	81,068	44,26,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2,537	148	8,260		
	No.	1,252,650		1,144,816										750		1,500			
Skins, raw	Cwt.	280	25,931	567	50,974	...	...	1	125	lb. 15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	No.	15,018		30,244				12		1									
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	107,203	123,92,560	94,184	108,06,908	3,466	4,40,452	2,073	2,64,769	1,583	2,24,907	1,438	2,05,691	...	...	...	...		
	No.	11,778,295		10,452,057		339,682		187,878		160,023		156,229							
Jewellery	Val.	...	10,300	...	21,915	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	5,188	...	...	...	...		
Jute—																			
Raw	Cwt	672	3,514	2,830	71,494	...	...	5	44	80	720	397	2,721	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures—																			
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lac—																			
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Stick	,,	3	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other kinds	,,	30	1,496	205	9,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Oils—																			
Vegetable not essential	Gals.	1,311,930	12,99,275	1,164,363	12,48,318	107,189	1,24,004	76,134	87,954	302,705	3,33,417	133,526	1,43,892	46,663	57,691	74,793	87,097		
Other sorts	,,	3,994	38,969	1,868	18,099	...	...	...	...	15,855	8,848	2,876	1,649	...	...	200	2,000		
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Provisions	Val.	...	71,428	...	73,122	...	...	...	100	...	9,024	...	1,567	...	45	...	...		
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Seeds—																			
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	29	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Castor	,,	65,756	3,22,398	139,480	9,22,825	...	...	...	...	54,722	2,64,754	112,461	7,95,685	...	...	...	...		
Linseed	,,	3,961	22,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mustard and rape	,,	23,630	1,25,662	19,097	1,16,397	...	...	...	...	4,387	19,661	31,218	2,03,374	...	...	...	...		
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	353	2,651	...	...	...	...	336,574	23,83,043	402,311	28,07,349	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	,,	45,746	2,39,582	76,833	4,00,480	...	...	...	...	179,052	9,73,804	323,144	18,81,490	...	...	...	...		
Silk—																			
Raw	lb.	186,206	1,82,068	201,390	2,04,148	...	...	...	...	2,420	4,800	17,320	58,486	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures	Val.	...	12,087	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	5,750	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Spices	lb.	4,941,014	10,70,841	3,285,333	5,62,455	145,463	25,700	185,634	29,861	4,680,778	19,16,821	3,998,840	14,52,455	273,953	1,12,608	462,274	1,38,472		
Stone and marble	Cwt.	42	550	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	757,739	36,87,367	1,103,395	64,82,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tea	lb.	489,731	4,46,370	538,239	4,51,758	48	48	...	...	2,215	2,466	1,269	1,391	2,090	1,762	1,450	1,269		
Tobacco—																			
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	...	...	...	...		
Manufactured	,,	125,652	1,31,072	107,353	1,32,956	150	160	972	870	258	273	1,202	1,165	575	720	2,192	2,016		
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	14	1,256	249	19,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wood—																			
Teak	Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tons.																		
Other sorts	Val.	...	19,154	...	26,926	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,389	...	1,05,590	...	2,345	...	73,274		
Wool—																			
Raw	lb.	269,403	30,220	256,496	36,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures of—																			
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Piece-goods	Yds.	353	2,337	89	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	Val.	...	2,73,442	...	3,00,529	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	1,279	...	...	...	...		
All other articles of merchandize ...	,,	...	3,84,447	...	4,14,184	...	143	...	6,280	...	2,58,452	...	1,38,055	...	90,486	...	5,864		
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...		...	3,80,052	...	1,18,504	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Free ...		...	576,15,999	...	644,87,352	...	20,30,548	...	18,87,410	...	134,35,137	...	153,38,511	...	3,21,750	...	6,07,718		
Total ...		...	579,96,051	...	646,05,856	...	20,30,551	...	18,87,410	...	134,35,137	...	153,38,511	...	3,21,750	...	6,07,718		
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	581,28,422	...	647,51,127	...	20,30,551	...	18,89,710	...	134,38,338	...	153,45,701	...	3,21,750	...	6,07,718		
Treasure ... Gold		...	1,57,460	...	1,03,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	1,57,460	...	1,03,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total ...		...	582,85,882	...	648,54,368	...	20,30,551	...	18,89,710	...	134,38,338	...	153,45,701	...	3,21,750	...	6,07,718		
Government Stores		...	3,887	...	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	3,887	...	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

(59)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandize and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Russia.				Spain.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,600	...	...	...	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	1,600	...	...	...	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	959	43,140	406	24,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	5	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,078	15,749	9,424	98,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	59,374	16,40,661	40,078	11,43,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,215	1,24,461	14,680	4,63,550	23,874	6,94,215	32,010	9,79,387
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	300	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	9	2,055	1	316	144	32,141	279	62,400	...	...	...	...	112	25,040	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	16	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																									
Hides, raw	Cwt.	49	1,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	1,000																							
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...																							
Skins, raw	Cwt.	lb. 5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	1																							
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	54	7,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	5,742																							
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	19	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																									
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																									
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																									
Vegetable not essential	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,871	3,403	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	37,893	...	11,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																									
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,822	1,39,714	53,759	3,70,806	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,002	1,36,600	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	60,235	3,25,048	88,261	5,04,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																									
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	305,172	1,24,942	450,900	1,65,000	7,560	3,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,200	21,000	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,142	2,64,156
Tea	lb.	2,575	2,753	875	656	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																									
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	3,114	2,926	8,430	8,250	5,495	5,794	5,281	9,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,179	896	400
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																									
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																									
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																									
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandize	,,	...	750	...	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free	...	22,05,644	...	19,57,263	...	41,360	...	73,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,92,618	...	9,91,956	...	6,96,294	...	12,43,943			
	Total	...	22,05,644	...	19,57,263	...	41,360	...	73,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,92,618	...	9,91,956	...	6,96,294	...	12,43,943			
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	22,07,244	...	19,57,263	...	42,810	...	73,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,92,618	...	9,91,956	...	6,96,294	...	12,43,943			
Treasure — Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	22,07,244	...	19,57,263	...	42,810	...	73,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,92,618	...	9,91,956	...	6,96,294	...	12,43,943			
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(59)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandize and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

Articles	Egypt.				Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	105	...	...	...	6,670	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	105	...	...	...	6,670	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	1,425	...	2,442	...	15	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	1,990	96,754	1,682	99,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,198	48,070	95	4,865	854	43,098	725	41,750
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,957	28,967	...	...	...	...	826	4,461
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,199	47,385	1,624	16,162	2,077	11,270	2,338	12,489
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	11,200	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	300	100	750	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	260
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	376	235	...	...	200	200	900	426	27,000	4,500	53,900	12,600	...	...	...	...	3,590	2,095	6,651	3,495
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,036	...	1,03,898	...	10	...	734
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	13,528	29,91,282	11,615	25,95,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,451	5,80,305	1,270	2,65,154	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	33	116	127	529	...	...	339	1,305	...	...	59	220	245	1,470	...	...	458	2,377	409	3,329
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	29,837	94,004	34,676	1,17,296	6,176	19,481	10,397	34,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	22,002	71,373	1	12	2,196	7,500	4,416	15,421	29,902	1,06,855	28,881	1,05,394	...	...	...	...	4,781	21,493	2,779	15,866
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	437	1,487	1,125	3,507	51	175	69	217	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,367	25,105	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	932	2,605	393	1,240	...	...	15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	18
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	200	8	225	26	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	1,815	121	1,181
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																							
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	150	28	420
	No.																			200		560	
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.							60								31							
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2,244	2	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.													2,185		80							
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	506	2	393	6	851	22,686	25,58,662	28,181	34,72,614	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.							300		200		551		2,998,192		36,49,629							
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																							
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	23,900	5,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																							
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																							
Vegetable not essential ...	Gals.	25,790	25,203	...	...	46,341	40,011	33,017	33,649	2,816	2,200	5,917	6,160	154,718	1,64,102	131,872	1,32,250	1,128	1,062	1,046	1,023		
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	12,000	650	5,900	524	190	...	...		
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Provisions	Val.	...	17,796	...	7,940	...	1,206	...	329	...	1,500	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	7,797	...	6,914		
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	201	...	...		
Seeds—																							
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,209	6,682	1,538	8,066	150	1,058	288	1,537	...	...	...	...	7	40	...	...		
Castor	,,	13,167	58,448	11,252	1,18,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mustard and rape	,,	5,700	13,144	...	...	402	2,425	390	2,531	32	194	22	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	59,699	4,30,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	,,	2,835	13,335	83,556	4,17,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Silk—																							
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	960	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Spices	lb.	45,928	17,657	85,434	36,308	213,416	17,354	310,458	25,734	20,680	2,300	7,850	1,205	93,922	18,992	...	...	207,847	44,188	110,555	25,854		
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	115,611	5,83,978	46,650	2,04,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,264	78,468	7,590	52,839		
Tea	lb.	586	418	300	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	1,070	6,570	5,080	...	...	...	...		
Tobacco—																							
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	208,550	50,650	71,739	18,457	18,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792	160	...	...		
Manufactured	,,	2,196	1,398	1,899	2,229	4,097	4,362	7,077	7,082	17,950	8,880	25	25	...	...	...	...	504	90	...	...		
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wood—																							
Teak	Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,150	45,937	38,000	44,441		
	Tons.																	823		760			
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	32,866	...	27,355		
Wool—																							
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	825	1,000	130	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures of—																	...						
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,988	...	3,960	...	...	...	...		
All other articles of merchandize ...	,,	...	211	...	14	...	32	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	957	...	11,088	...	24,104	...	24,843		
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	71,378	...	12	...	7,500	...	15,421	...	1,06,855	...	1,05,394	...	...	...	...	...	21,493	...	15,866		
	Free ...	...	38,20,075	...	39,13,281	...	2,27,253	...	2,22,573	...	46,906	...	58,386	...	35,84,498	...	40,35,146	...	3,21,191	...	2,51,406		
	Total ...	...	38,91,448	...	39,13,293	...	2,34,753	...	2,37,994	...	1,53,761	...	1,63,780	...	35,84,498	...	40,35,146	...	3,42,684	...	2,67,272		
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	38,91,553	...	39,13,293	...	2,41,423	...	2,38,239	...	1,53,761	...	1,63,780	...	35,84,658	...	40,35,146	...	3,42,684	...	2,67,272		
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total ...		...	38,91,553	...	39,13,293	...	2,41,423	...	2,38,239	...	1,53,761	...	1,63,780	...	35,84,658	...	40,35,146	...	3,42,684	...	2,67,272		
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

(59)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandize and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	31,393	26,063	36,418	29,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,724	1,925	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	461,437	71,488	458,894	75,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,640	11,617	156,546	30,325
White ... ... ,,	12,700	2,725	30,690	5,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	2,291	37,440	6,624
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	252,144	40,673	50,878	7,585	500	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,080	665	52,060	9,163
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	3,118	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	390	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	24	650	39	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	75	5	105
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	602	2,392	453	2,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	60	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	136	6,067	115	4,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	260	3,752	321	4,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	43,907	...	60,250	...	741	...	497	...	...	...	...	...	1,69,605	...	36,971
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	2,01,225	...	1,91,518	...	991	...	497	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,323	...	83,252
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	69,097	4,07,533	75,769	4,08,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,602	3,20,256	6,073	2,54,345
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	18,790	...	22,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,824	...	1,209
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	24	1,188	120	8,212	2	107	6	364	2,377	1,19,340	1,401	84,960	...	...	...	...
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	3	9	102	916	...	...	...	...	45	180	60	360	lb. 30	2	6	75
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	lb. 22	3	1,563	49,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	19,106	7,092	74,254	42,666	702,120	2,85,180	1,902,040	7,96,110	...	...	...	...	96,400	41,185	92,000	38,915
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	176,731	22,732	313,626	52,830	47,200	8,270	173,650	24,004	...	...	...	...	60,777	13,753	255,620	43,605
White ... ... ,,	4,339	786	18,702	3,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	1,240	1,326	1,031
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	5,673,525	15,66,537	5,256,445	15,27,596	380	236	313	200	1,260	1,260	7,496	7,172	4,896,037	15,82,582	3,889,112	12,66,710
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	61,612	...	48,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	90,963	...	36,306
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	1,071	...	1,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	550
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	36,413	73,897	37,235	77,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,290	26,700	13,073	26,483
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	13,356	...	8,678	...	...	...	821	...	...	...	...	...	3,584	...	1,762
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	477	82,338	1,470	3,17,119	...	...	...	...	113	25,156	288	64,046	lb. 78	92	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4,119	19,012	4,351	28,198	...	...	...	...	26	97	4	30	472	2,161	372	2,353
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	15,070	42,671	17,702	53,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	704	24	69
Paddy ... ... ,,	289,193	5,52,090	234,037	4,76,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	1,344,650	50,25,774	1,570,211	62,01,337	...	...	...	...	421	2,552	617	3,625	12,098	49,740	17,596	74,540
Wheat ... ... ,,	894	3,880	1,220	5,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	22,248	82,548	27,487	1,04,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,812	6,762	1,187	3,985
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	758	2,235	1,401	4,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	331	62	145
Gums and resins—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	78	1,638	70	1,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	45
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	1	10

Hemp—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	78	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	19	320	39	805	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	9	450	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	160		381							20				245						
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	42	2,470	77	2,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	340	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	1,906		1,406											158						
Skins, raw	Cwt.	61	4,290	57	2,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	450	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	8,788		1,943											1,360						
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	109	11,802	111	8,687	...	...	20	1,688	...	...	...	...	...	5,864	5,52,038	6,000	5,72,353			
	No.	22,778		19,158				4,200							1,207,632		1,177,615				
Jewellery	Val.	...	45	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,371	...	7,230			
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	31	264	7	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactures—																					
Gunny bags	No.	8,780	1,785	6,485	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other kinds	Val.	...	1,424	...	1,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	lb. 40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50			
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	85,995	77,114	166,785	1,88,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,201	5,383	10,860	12,502			
Other sorts	,,	142	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	76	...	...			
Oil-cake	Cwt.	121,195	3,32,553	125,166	3,27,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,126	4,147	2,066	4,261			
Provisions	Val.	...	7,18,878	...	7,30,209	...	25	...	40	...	...	1,285	...	152	...	2,10,986	...	1,84,392			
Saltpetre	Cwt.	179	1,738	167	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	1,164	115	1,016			
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	11,406	71,210	13,900	75,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,443	71,907	12,539	68,449			
Castor	,,	1	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6			
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Mustard and rape	,,	11	68	26	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	180	166	1,162			
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Til or gingelly	,,	9	59	161	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	180	216	1,312			
Other sorts	,,	9,016	22,955	8,962	22,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,837	44,174	38,338	1,67,181			
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactures	Val.	...	1,890	...	4,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,080	...	8,691			
Spices	lb.	4,452,545	4,36,954	4,844,509	4,62,741	...	...	...	...	...	26,698	11,999	5,103	1,685	259,148	29,284	183,790	16,539			
Stone and marble	Cwt.	355	120	10,254	889	8,134	54,052	5,207	32,439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	31,302	3,21,884	26,729	2,94,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	3,686	37	310			
Tea	lb.	7,249	7,003	801	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60			
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	30,806	3,757	40,928	4,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317,071	1,42,735	861,588	99,104			
Manufactured	,,	29,288	29,166	43,205	39,181	448	528	1,887	2,946	152	126	1,020	1,181	28,252	14,455	17,723	10,125				
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	1	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	27,746	188	13,438				
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft.	10,774	20,854	8,887	17,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Tons.	217		178																	
Other sorts	Val.	...	56,327	...	86,515	...	19,571	...	7,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	291			
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Piece-goods	Yds.	125,125	37,987	136,352	46,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	85	...	...			
Other sorts	Val.	...	3,750	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120			
All other articles of merchandize ...	,,	...	3,42,919	...	3,06,615	...	30,280	...	11,108	...	...	25	...	59	...	1,77,795	...	1,22,455			
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	55,77,864	...	66,77,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,552	...	3,625	...	49,742	...	74,540			
	Free ...	...	49,18,838	...	53,95,412	...	3,98,249	...	8,76,755	...	...	1,59,483	...	1,59,750	...	33,96,379	...	29,68,645			
Total ...		...	104,96,702	...	120,72,980	...	3,98,249	...	8,76,755	...	...	1,62,035	...	1,63,375	...	34,46,121	...	30,43,185			
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	169,97,927	...	122,64,498	...	3,99,240	...	8,77,252	...	...	1,62,035	...	1,63,375	...	36,32,444	...	31,26,437			
Treasure	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Silver	...	10,47,000	...	8,32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674	...	...			
Total ...		...	10,47,000	...	8,32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674	...	...			
Grand Total ...		...	117,44,927	...	130,96,498	...	3,99,240	...	8,77,252	...	...	1,62,035	...	1,63,375	...	36,34,118	...	31,26,437			
Government Stores		...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total ...		...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(59)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandize and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,627	28,356	76,223	60,597
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	1,200	170	200	30	...	...	...	...	3,000	500	6,600	1,150	536,885	84,324	622,240	1,07,387
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,970	1,500	...	...	...	...	200	40	...	...	26,400	5,056	86,300	16,126
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,000	7,000	36,000	5,400	305,144	48,657	139,738	22,288
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,118	...	88
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	...	188
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	14	395	31	765	58	1,390
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	2,592	453	2,456
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	6,127	115	4,606
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ,,	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	3,752	322	4,838
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	329	...	758	...	200	...	112	...	3,076	...	3,461	...	3,62,289	...	2,23,133
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	...	...	28	...	499	...	2,288	...	200	...	112	...	10,656	...	10,406	...	5,45,451	...	4,43,107
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	465	3,909	4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,164	7,31,758	81,847	6,63,035
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	250	...	1,500	...	220	...	175	...	1,949	...	390	...	1,005	...	2,630	...	97,075	...	75,974
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	6,812	3,28,726	2,793	1,71,567	2	105	21	1,292	480	26,072	561	35,464	1,597	76,395	489	30,717	328,846	171,58,037	212,320	134,13,304
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	3,220	9,347	64,683	10,858	67,612
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,475	8,716	990	5,422	...	...	141	712	...	...	...	...	147	4,142	2,654	30,523	145,128	12,91,400	186,869	17,27,292
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	36	1,000	4,435	1,19,710	...	...	...	...	22,820	6,53,043	23,823	6,85,880	595,556	161,49,577	862,272	249,57,728
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	674,780	2,80,768	307,460	1,32,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,492,706	6,14,725	2,375,764	10,09,814
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	140,800	18,800	457,061	71,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	230	425,808	63,655	1,202,387	1,93,879
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,839	2,026	20,028	4,169
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	7,000	3,000	6,240	2,026	5,966	2,118	2,184	1,373	...	...	...	...	16,680	6,860	100,380	31,688	11,069,614	32,96,040	10,262,835	31,46,650
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	1,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	4,82,599	...	6,10,116
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,171	...	9,203
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,703	1,00,597	50,308	1,03,588
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	4	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	...	1,028	...	23,65,182	...	17,72,752
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1,326	2,95,070	2,281	5,10,789	...	...	6	1,340	...	...	...	...	30	6,761	62	14,020	48,263	107,26,915	53,889	118,11,343
Other sorts ... ... ,,	250	1,093	7	60	19	68	1	9	...	...	...	...	164	639	88	628	138,368	3,59,833	161,152	4,13,533
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	99	6	22	51,322	1,56,959	62,895	2,05,532
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289,199	5,52,092	234,037	4,76,231
Rice ... ... ,,	803	3,689	561	3,464	5,018	16,281	748	3,341	2	12	...	...	1,343	5,733	984	5,849	1,537,727	56,91,057	1,654,447	65,47,353
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	894	3,880	1,222	5,141
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	167	24,550	90,983	29,905	1,12,557
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	3,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,367	25,105	1,129	3,860
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	14	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,817	5,252	1,878	5,962
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	79	3	70	90	1,942	132	2,400
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	852	17,481	154	3,621

Hemp—																									
Raw	Cwt.	50	518	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19	...	...	6,720	64,045	9,874	83,939
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	20
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	11,299	68	1,300
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,811	952		
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,795	47,02,469	81,299	44,37,545
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,255,464		1,147,813	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 20	100	388	32,940	627	54,085
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		27,358		32,281	
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	161,210	2,944	4,06,164	142,130	163,49,567	134,961	157,40,233
	No.													140,557		368,198		16,653,101		16,015,815	
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	...	500	...	16,413	...	35,133
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	260	783	4,498	10,290	74,666
Manufactures—																					
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,680	6,960	6,485	1,332
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,424	...	1,721
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 40	10	12	255
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,496	205	9,774
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gals.	304	301	219	184	17,273	14,064	13,678	14,139	...	...	...	...	28,531	27,301	17,334	22,381	2,138,455	21,74,531	1,829,544	19,77,678
Other sorts	,,	43	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	448	...	...	21,787	60,592	5,594	27,648
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	72	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45	...	...	123,415	3,36,950	127,232	3,31,616
Provisions	Val.	...	2,723	...	1,463	...	34,698	...	743	...	15,474	...	18,030	...	15,353	...	17,828	...	11,46,111	...	10,55,352
Saltpetre	Cwt.	69	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	3,946	282	2,506
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	6	40	...	...	41	241	3	19	...	...	...	...	6	28	67	635	24,268	1,51,206	28,364	1,53,921
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,588	2,14,788	8,786	60,000	207,056	10,00,108	325,741	22,68,155
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,961	22,151	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	125	34,192	1,61,334	50,933	3,23,917
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336,613	23,83,282	482,772	33,79,478
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	56	165	10	40	...	...	1	5	99,062	5,07,195	105,036	5,70,546	408,839	21,26,258	724,141	39,63,808
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,626	1,86,868	218,710	2,62,634
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,887	...	14,645
Spices	lb.	189,802	78,341	219,684	81,673	37,953	3,215	27,279	6,808	7,868	1,404	...	...	102,144	35,953	101,284	32,628	16,011,891	39,51,928	14,346,127	30,60,413
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	8,531	54,722	15,474	33,371
Sugar and other saccharine produce...	,,	...	...	...	...	239	1,607	1,745	12,197	...	...	...	...	2	11	1	3	916,471	46,77,001	1,246,289	73,09,909
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	150	160	160	14,463	14,463	14,391	14,558	520,251	4,76,553	564,115	4,75,854
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	2,484	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,660	960	5,544	1,331	1,585,363	2,04,747	9,798,824	1,23,895
Manufactured	,,	1,880	272	885	816	13,952	8,625	13,542	8,969	1,488	1,700	3,062	2,794	8,407	9,697	6,205	7,387	244,969	2,21,423	222,856	2,38,387
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	29,123	437	32,574
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft.	30,080	34,190	9,900	12,254	...	...	400	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	82,004	1,00,981	57,197	74,729
	Tons.	601		198				8								Cwt. 4		1,641		1,144	
Other sorts	Val.	...	14,072	...	10,693	...	5,632	...	7,629	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	3,571	...	2,63,571	...	3,48,922
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276,903	31,045	257,496	36,839
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125,607	40,409	136,441	46,981
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	...	580	...	...	...	266	...	2,91,420	...	3,07,359
All other articles of merchandize ...	,,	...	10,266	...	6,099	...	11,969	...	13,667	...	661	...	30	...	2,962	...	12,218	...	13,36,459	...	10,73,003
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	3,689	...	3,464	...	16,281	...	3,341	...	12	...	...	...	5,733	...	5,849	...	62,43,149	...	70,23,584
	Free	...	7,78,431	...	8,04,865	...	3,88,358	...	3,98,857	...	48,650	...	57,453	...	17,41,085	...	19,52,735	...	964,68,746	...	1,076,82,662
Total ...		...	7,82,120	...	8,08,329	...	4,04,639	...	4,02,198	...	48,662	...	57,453	...	17,46,818	...	19,58,584	...	1,027,11,895	...	1,147,06,246
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	7,82,120	...	8,08,357	...	4,05,138	...	4,04,486	...	48,862	...	57,565	...	17,57,474	...	19,68,990	...	1,032,57,346	...	1,151,49,353
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,460	...	1,03,241
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	10,48,674	...	8,32,500
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	12,06,134	...	9,35,741
Grand Total ...		...	7,82,120	...	8,08,357	...	4,05,138	...	4,04,486	...	48,862	...	57,565	...	17,57,474	...	19,69,490	...	1,044,63,480	...	1,160,85,094
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,020	...	20,467
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,020	...	20,467

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandize subject to duty on imports and exports, at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	29,158	29,158	32,921	32,917
Spirits	9,27,361	9,27,006	9,18,719	9,15,087
Wines and Liqueurs	71,455	71,227	67,196	66,949
Other sorts	26	26	41	41
Salt	2,850	1,447	3,663	3,637
All other articles	1,11,338	86,215	1,29,533	85,889
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt ...	11,42,188	11,15,079	11,52,073	11,04,520
{ Excluding Salt ...	11,39,338	11,13,632	11,48,410	11,00,883
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	73,716	73,702	59,800	59,707
Do. (not in the husk)	3,97,100	3,95,854	4,26,257	4,24,406
Total ...	4,70,816	4,69,556	4,86,057	4,84,113

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Total value of merchandize (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras, in the official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90.

Ports.	Merchandize.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into Madras.								
From Bengal	82,97,481	82,34,681	29,53,325	23,58,928	112,50,806	105,93,609	...	...
,, Bombay	48,12,772	75,14,249	95,74,838	99,11,395	143,87,610	174,25,644	5,20,273	5,87,291
,, Scinde	12,192	94,280	1,065	4,000	13,257	98,280	...	...
,, British Burmah	18,84,778	25,35,223	70,108	51,940	19,54,886	25,87,163	...	...
From British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	150,07,223	183,78,433	125,99,336	123,26,263	276,06,559	307,04,696	5,20,273	5,87,291
From British Ports within the Presidency	132,64,396	156,21,844	16,89,414	16,17,653	149,53,810	172,39,497	32,04,040	19,66,645
From Cochin	66,791	64,307	2,327	39	69,118	64,346	...	...
,, Cutch	...	1,106	10	84	10	1,190	...	...
,, Damaun	...	120	...	...	...	120	...	...
,, Foreign Konkan	...	353	...	2,015	...	2,368	...	...
,, Goa	61,164	1,73,279	2,122	1,643	63,286	1,74,922	61,051	27,162
,, Gaekwar's Territories	5,714	3,479	...	...	5,714	3,479	...	...
,, Karikal	1,343	1,085	...	...	1,343	1,085	...	...
,, Kattywar	7,141	17,635	3,657	27,651	10,798	45,286	1,800	...
,, Mahé	30,011	70,631	13,540	24,680	43,551	95,311	...	...
,, Pondicherry	1,34,051	91,715	15,443	24,083	1,49,494	1,15,798	...	5,000
,, Travancore	4,08,093	3,46,098	1,621	53	4,09,714	3,46,151	...	...
From Indian Ports not British, Total.	7,14,308	7,69,808	38,720	80,248	7,53,028	8,50,056	62,851	32,162
From all Ports, Total ...	289,85,927	347,70,085	143,27,470	140,24,164	433,13,397	487,94,249	37,87,164	25,86,098
Government Stores and Treasure ...	4,10,557	8,62,449	4,03,301	8,04,565	8,13,858	16,67,014	125,40,000	82,09,500
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	75,65,631	54,26,307	2,39,649	1,96,454	78,05,280	56,22,761	...	...
,, Bombay	134,37,436	134,10,381	79,957	1,05,594	135,17,393	135,15,975	6,300	3,999
,, Scinde	2,26,766	2,87,194	10,240	3,264	2,37,006	2,90,458	...	...
,, British Burmah	60,44,785	50,47,621	3,50,455	3,78,677	63,95,240	54,26,298	4,000	...
To British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	272,74,618	241,71,503	6,80,301	6,83,989	279,54,919	248,55,492	10,300	3,999
To British Ports within the Presidency	136,48,990	155,61,686	18,10,721	18,22,722	154,59,711	173,84,408	32,97,060	15,43,940
To Cochin	24,633	45,761	5,578	3,131	30,211	48,892	...	...
,, Cutch	3,85,233	3,57,892	...	...	3,85,233	3,57,892	...	...
,, Damaun	222	2,220	...	...	222	2,220	...	...
,, Diu	1,003	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...
,, Foreign Konkan	645	1,390	...	...	645	1,390	...	...
,, Gaekwar's Territories	1,232	...	...	...	1,232	...	...	...
,, Goa	8,58,658	6,14,383	74	254	8,58,732	6,14,637	...	...
,, Karikal	1,806	622	...	713	1,806	1,335	...	...
,, Kattywar	7,42,465	6,53,189	...	...	7,42,465	6,53,189	...	...
,, Mahé	5,47,351	7,73,373	4,300	4,376	5,51,651	7,77,749	...	...
,, Pondicherry	1,36,859	1,83,489	768	2,234	1,37,627	1,85,723	...	...
,, Travancore	8,02,470	11,25,573	16,619	35,055	8,19,089	11,60,628	...	...
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	35,02,577	37,57,892	27,339	45,763	35,29,916	38,03,655	...	...
To all Ports, Total ...	444,26,185	434,91,081	25,18,361	25,52,474	469,44,546	460,43,555	33,07,360	15,47,939
Government Stores and Treasure ...	5,01,647	7,84,971	4,35,446	5,42,726	9,37,093	13,27,697	50,84,695	35,20,467

(62)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1889-90, *compared with the totals of the year* 1888-89.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Arabian.				German.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam	96	201,894	134	254,807	...	...	...	...	1	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,590	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	7	10,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	24	40,412	...	...	...	...	1	891	1	2,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	4	3,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	3	5,966	3	5,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,829	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	2	2,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	4	9,017	8	17,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam	4	4,654	2	1,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	442	1	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	3,787	2	2,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	266	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	13	14,944	40	55,377	...	...	...	...	13	13,830	12	12,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	8	11,800	7	675	755	90,093	792	88,528	1	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	146	5	206	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	353	2	150	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	72	109,892	54	82,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	3	5,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	9,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	7	10,271	7	9,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,204	...	...	...	...	1	1,773	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	674	3	971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	786	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90 ...	Steam	202	361,700	274	470,257	...	...	...	...	15	16,366	13	15,581	..	...	1	1,204	...	...	...	...	5	9,192	...	...
	Sailing	18	25,980	24	18,456	757	90,767	797	90,203	1	549	4	1,828	...	...	...	...	19	1,551	8	428	...	...	...	...
Total for 1888-89 ...	Steam	182	328,955	228	392,994	...	...	...	...	16	18,190	17	21,164	...	...	1	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	23	25,277	30	26,247	710	84,773	811	95,047	...	...	2	978	...	...	...	...	13	917	9	514	2	1,231	2	1,231

(62)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1889-90, *compared with the totals of the year* 1888-89—continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Austrian.				Other Nationalities.				Total, Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1889-90.				Grand Total for 1888-89.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	209,129	134	254,807	99	203,585	123	231,460
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,128	...	...	1	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11,948	2	2,161	15	16,163
Austria	Steam	1	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	855	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	891	1	2,937	...	...	...	...	1	891	25	43,349	...	...	16	26,930
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	513	...	...	1	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3,975	...	...	4	4,596
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,795	3	5,246	1	1,133	3	4,268
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,646	...	...	1	1,645
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	...	...	1	54	...	...	3	212
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9,017	8	17,827	1	2,552	4	9,810
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,117	2	880	2	852
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	726	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,012	...	...	3	974
Natal	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,654	2	1,911	1	1,349	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	442	1	442	6	2,877	4	1,793
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	549	...	...	...	...	3	3,787	3	2,756	2	3,047	3	4,007
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	266	...	...	5	721	4	487	8	987	4	487	2	165	11	2,433
Ceylon	Steam	10	8,910	12	10,620	...	...	...	...	23	22,740	24	23,264	...	...	...	...	36	37,684	64	78,641	33	39,754	49	67,413
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	513	...	...	2	1,062	...	...	551	26,048	786	36,598	1,316	129,003	1,585	125,801	1,333	131,129	1,689	134,451
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	146	5	206	1	150	...	...	4	296	5	206	5	261	8	647
Mekran	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	353	2	150	2	133	2	74	9	486	4	224	7	446	3	149
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	1	46	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	2,291	...	...	1	2,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	112,183	54	82,868	66	98,132	54	77,522
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	704	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,062	...	...	5	9,764	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9,951	...	...	3	3,993	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,291	1	1,773	2	3,495	...	...	...	...	8	12,044	9	12,658	3	4,847	8	10,992
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	786	...	...	1	122	1	127	9	1,582	4	1,098	7	1,578	6	1,730
Total for 1889-90	Steam	11	9,765	12	10,620	1	2,291	1	2,291	32	37,614	27	29,696	...	...	...	...	234	399,314	301	499,953	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	513	2	1,641	21	2,613	14	3,897	560	27,174	794	37,340	1,356	146,534	1,629	149,896	...	...	...	...
Total for 1888-89	Steam	10	12,150	11	13,365	1	1,821	1	1,821	27	32,161	30	37,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	361,116	258	430,040
	Sailing	1	1,286	1	613	2	1,721	2	1,172	18	5,155	16	4,508	619	31,378	894	42,005	...	...	...	...	1,370	146,583	1,751	167,807

(63)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1889-90, *compared with the totals of the year* 1888-89.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Other Nationalities.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	2	2,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	3	4,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam	10	14,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	1	878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	246	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	43	36,929	25	10,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	322	63,268	264	56,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	1	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	1	1,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90	Steam	60	60,600	26	11,045	...	...	...	...	1	2,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	286	...	...	322	63,268	264	56,885	3	1,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	246	...	...
Total for 1888-89	Steam	45	43,843	24	11,057	1	256	1	256	1	1,172	...	...	1	696	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	1,662	1	467	351	68,104	302	58,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	112	2	2,424

(63)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1889-90, *compared with the totals of the year* 1888-89—continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Total Foreign.				Native craft.				Grand Total for 1889-90.				Grand Total for 1888-89.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,780	...	...	1	1,496	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,974	...	...	1	1,591	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14,006	...	...	10	13,934	1	878
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	310	1	467
Mauritius ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	878	1	1,474	2	1,756
Sailing	1	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	554	...	...	1	278	...	...
Réunion ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	2	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	3	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	36,929	25	10,167	29	19,751	22	8,679
Sailing	...	...	...	...	573	14,771	537	11,535	895	78,039	801	68,420	999	84,209	741	69,748
Java ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	128	...	...	1	128	...	...	1	147	...	...
Straits Settlements ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	485	...	...	1	696	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,172	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ... ... Steam	1	2,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,363	...	...	4	5,853	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	409	...	...
Total for 1889-90 ... Steam	1	2,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	63,537	26	11,045	...	...	...	...
Sailing	6	1,525	...	...	574	14,899	537	11,535	903	79,978	801	68,420	...	...	...	...
Total for 1888-89 ... Steam	2	1,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	45,967	25	11,313
Sailing	1	112	2	2,424	649	15,475	437	8,657	...	...	...	...	1,004	85,353	742	70,215

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(64)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1889-90, *compared with the totals of the year* 1888-89.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native craft.				Total for 1889-90.				Total for 1888-89.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With cargoes—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	172	313,002	196	336,279	18	3,767	22	10,606	26	25,293	28	31,637	27	3,862	10	1,151	243	345,924	256	379,664	281	330,668	300	424,328
Bombay	81	119,515	110	181,567	96	76,878	91	75,921	65	4,454	27	2,871	2,025	79,413	3,017	105,528	2,267	280,260	3,245	365,887	2,153	287,656	3,274	324,854
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	669	32	2,115	129	10,416	32	2,115	139	11,085	7	531	95	7,648
British Burmah	59	101,100	145	247,456	46	14,093	9	2,989	1	1,204	...	...	20	4,214	14	3,001	126	120,611	168	253,446	100	115,725	195	271,652
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	312	533,617	451	765,293	160	94,738	122	89,516	92	30,951	65	35,177	2,104	89,604	3,170	120,096	2,668	748,910	3,808	1,010,082	2,541	734,580	3,864	1,028,482
British Ports within the Presidency	2,347	3,680,863	2,078	3,247,060	488	181,561	429	168,559	118	8,646	142	13,922	7,810	225,623	7,506	210,014	10,763	4,096,693	10,155	3,639,555	10,364	4,009,273	9,894	3,567,649
Indian Ports not British ...	99	142,807	111	164,920	54	6,978	30	3,588	182	7,012	356	10,295	315	17,107	1,608	52,314	650	173,904	2,105	251,117	634	186,427	2,172	235,686
Total for 1889-90 ...	2,758	4,357,287	2,640	4,177,273	702	283,277	581	261,663	392	46,609	563	59,394	10,229	332,334	12,284	382,424	14,081	5,019,507	16,068	4,880,754	...	...	...	...
Total for 1888-89 ...	2,880	4,355,748	2,788	4,206,585	566	186,444	465	171,340	345	56,311	655	59,483	9,748	331,777	12,022	394,409	...	...	...	...	13,539	4,930,280	15,930	4,831,817
In ballast—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	3	3,597	35	54,001	...	...	3	616	...	...	3	3,355	20	1,378	50	5,745	23	4,975	91	63,717	19	3,459	84	50,075
Bombay	9	15,377	2	3,142	...	...	...	...	24	1,965	1	8	1,362	36,737	346	4,460	1,395	54,079	349	7,610	1,617	58,858	310	10,136
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	501	...	...	9	501	...	...	10	1,117	...	...
British Burmah	2	527	11	14,159	1	297	28	6,042	...	...	1	1,138	...	...	4	877	3	824	44	22,216	1	462	23	15,204
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	14	19,501	48	71,302	1	297	31	6,658	24	1,965	5	4,501	1,391	38,616	400	11,082	1,430	60,379	484	93,543	1,647	63,896	417	75,415
British Ports within the Presidency	42	68,280	95	167,140	123	20,190	206	36,913	42	1,346	52	2,709	4,849	113,021	4,865	108,558	5,056	202,837	5,218	315,320	4,738	189,754	4,821	293,428
Indian Ports not British ...	1	1,397	1	1,700	20	2,443	27	4,353	151	4,454	9	646	1,225	36,010	107	6,383	1,395	44,304	144	13,082	1,443	50,414	98	5,169
Total for 1889-90 ...	57	89,178	144	240,142	144	22,930	264	47,924	217	7,765	66	7,856	7,463	187,647	5,372	126,023	7,881	307,520	5,846	421,945	...	...	...	...
Total for 1888-89 ...	61	96,800	188	225,815	126	19,802	217	35,140	397	10,448	72	2,127	7,244	177,014	4,909	110,930	...	...	...	...	7,828	304,064	5,336	374,012

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(65)—I. *Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year 1889-90.*

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY WORKS.						
New buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plains	420	...	61,260	...	61,680	...
In the Hills	...	...	68	...	68	...
Old buildings including, subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plains	...	...	18,082	1,43,045	1,61,127	...
In the Hills	...	...	1,577	31,539	33,116	...
Improvements to existing buildings—						
In the plains	...	...	4,873	...	4,873	...
Buildings for Officers—						
In the Hills	290	...	3,574	...	3,864	...
Native :—						
Buildings for Cavalry	...	...	14,645	...	14,645	...
Do. for Infantry	...	...	6,535	...	6,535	...
Ordnance buildings	...	3,420	1,33,752	4,592	1,41,764	...
Commissariat buildings	...	596	11,609	16,416	28,621	...
Staff and miscellaneous	...	693	29,025	26,490	56,208	...
Studs	...	298	2,302	3,064	5,664	...
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications	...	...	30	29,956	29,986	...
Fortifications	...	...	280	6,860	7,140	...
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	...	...	37,592	37,592	...
General cantonment works	...	...	7,892	8,734	16,626	...
Total, Military Works	710	5,007	2,95,504	3,08,288	6,09,509	1,47,849
IMPERIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Salt	...	...	...	5,794	5,794	...
Post offices	...	...	2,454	8,490	10,944	...
Telegraph	...	...	1,101	4,996	6,097	...
Total, Civil Works	...	...	3,555	19,280	22,835	5,252
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary	710	5,007	2,99,059	3,27,568	6,32,344	1,53,101
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Land revenue	...	...	2,30,529	16,520	2,47,049	...
Excise and customs	...	...	13,115	1,117	14,232	...
Residences for Local Government	...	...	13,845	39,222	53,067	...
Secretariat Offices	...	...	9,516	3,469	12,985	...
Currency	...	...	9,977	84	10,061	...
Board of Revenue	...	...	231	1,826	2,057	...
Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp and Stationery	...	...	41	69	110	...
Museum	...	...	2,761	722	3,483	...
Monuments and antiquities	...	...	...	521	521	...
Law and Justice	...	...	3,51,923	7,105	3,59,028	...
Churches	...	...	9,664	19,371	29,035	...
Burial grounds	...	...	2,554	2,037	4,591	...
Jails	...	...	19,335	13,357	32,692	...
Police	20	2,213	43,147	6,998	52,378	...
Educational	...	...	64,770	9,230	74,000	...
Medical	...	...	52,375	19,323	71,698	...
Public Works buildings	1,132	2,911	24,837	17,379	46,259	...
Registration	...	...	30,489	341	30,830	...
Miscellaneous	...	2,445	39,397	14,636	56,478	...
Printing	...	...	2,914	710	3,624	...
Marine	...	...	123	...	123	...
Forest	...	...	2,171	...	2,171	...
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	...	11,346	4,30,596	1,23,195	5,65,137	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Town Buildings	...	...	1,792	9,702	11,494	...
Water-supply	...	...	5,751	30	5,781	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	978	978	...
Harbours	...	...	8,360	1,630	9,990	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,997	...	1,997	...
Total, Provincial, Civil Works	1,152	18,915	13,72,210	3,09,572	17,01,849	5,71,710

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(65)—I. *Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1889-90—continued.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on yielding works income.	Maintenance of yielding works income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
INCORPORATED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	42,901	9,794	...	...	52,695	...
Navigable canals	9,862	1,714	...	...	11,576	...
District roads	...	12,822	...	...	12,822	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Sewage and drainage	1,885	...	...	...	1,885	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds ...	54,648	24,330	...	...	78,978	6,051
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings.						
University fee fund—						
Educational	...	...	...	1,002	1,002	...
Port fund—						
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,664	2,664	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Lightning	...	...	7,924	1,376	9,300	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	14,396	1,593	15,989	...
Total, Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	22,320	6,635	28,955	6,658
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds ...	54,648	24,330	22,320	6,635	1,07,933	12,709

Abstract.

Military Works	710	5,007	2,95,504	3,08,288	6,09,509	1,47,849
Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Buildings and Roads	...	...	3,555	19,280	22,835	5,252
Provincial do. do.	1,152	18,915	13,72,210	3,09,572	17,01,849	5,71,710
Local, Incorporated and Excluded Buildings and Roads	54,648	24,330	22,320	6,635	1,07,933	12,709
Total, Buildings and Roads ...	56,510	48,252	16,93,589	6,43,775	24,42,126	7,37,520

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

(66)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and up to end of* 1889-90.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay.				Receipts during 1889-90.			Working expenses during 1889-90 inclusive of indirect charges.	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple interest during 1889-90.	Net result including interest.			
		Direct.		Indirect.								Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
		During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.	Direct revenue.	Indirect revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
MAJOR WORKS (PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS).	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.		
Godávari delta system	130,24,196	72,308	108,33,062	6,189	18,86,183	19,70,795	1,47,839	21,18,634	5,00,440	16,18,194	...	12·72	...	4,31,876	11,86,318	...	9·33	...
Kistna do.	149,00,944	4,95,241	88,37,758	29,657	6,59,084	13,93,628	1,57,570	15,51,198	3,84,893	11,66,305	...	12·28	...	3,43,606	8,22,699	...	8·66	...
Cauvery do.	18,29,692	— 21	16,56,061	...	1,23,392	6,38,574	1,42,436	7,81,010	58,337	7,22,673	...	40·61	...	66,243	6,56,430	...	36·89	...
Pennar anicut system	18,94,834	12,097	16,23,663	1,131	2,43,278	1,23,753	16,292	1,40,045	13,049	1,26,996	...	6·80	...	64,705	62,291	...	3·34	...
Srivaikuntam anicut system ...	14,76,806	...	13,51,027	...	1,00,514	97,646	1,746	99,392	19,579	79,813	...	5·50	...	54,041	25,772	...	1·77	...
Sungum anicut system	38,25,000	43,000	29,60,881	6,020	6,60,025	1,14,336	6,583	1,20,919	50,381	70,538	...	1·95	...	1,17,575	...	47,037	...	1·30
Kurnool canal	...	— 966	216,41,679	...	...	75,951	...	75,951	1,24,777	...	48,826	...	·22	8,65,686	...	9,14,512	...	4·23
Barur tank	4,25,300	30,263	3,78,466	2,656	20,089	2,531	4	2,535	3,128	...	593	...	·15	14,533	...	15,126	...	3·80
Periyar project	56,39,913	7,42,012	16,05,932	20,453	33,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,397	...	49,897	...	3·01
Total ...	430,16,685	13,93,934	508,88,529	66,106	37,26,389	44,17,214	4,72,470	48,89,684	11,54,584	37,84,519	49,419	* 6·84	...	20,07,662	27,53,510	10,26,072	3·16	...
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.																		
Provincial.																		
Chembrambakam tank	7,36,958	...	6,24,425	...	1,12,164	20,289	806	21,095	17,143	3,952	...	·54	...	†	...	...	...	...
Palar anicut system	19,93,893	30,624	17,91,006	802	94,626	1,08,329	14,140	1,22,469	1,01,278	21,191	...	1·12	...	†	...	...	...	...
Pelandorai anicut system	4,56,246	416	4,03,956	11	41,347	13,445	114	13,559	18,153	...	4,594	...	1·03	†	...	...	...	...
Buckingham canal	92,91,954	1,92,956	70,24,993	13,081	4,46,459	78,808	...	78,808	1,54,980	...	76,172	...	1·02	†	...	...	...	...
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	18,25,615	...	15,15,827	...	2,38,218	22,659	450	23,109	5,092	18,017	...	1·03	...	†	...	...	...	...
Chilka Lake Canal	30,000	848	27,734	18	722	...	...	...	1,859	...	1,859	...	6·53	†	...	...	...	...
Ganjam-Gopalpur Canal	4,51,145	64,250	1,39,504	1,607	5,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	...	...	...	...
Vedarniam Canal	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	648	6,735	...	6,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	147,85,811	2,89,094	115,27,445	15,519	9,38,833	2,44,178	15,510	2,59,688	3,05,240	43,160	88,712	...	·37	...	...	...	...	...
MAJOR WORKS.																		
Protective Irrigation Works.																		
Rushikulya project	28,60,239	3,14,215	13,79,700	2,433	2,16,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,904	...	48,904	...	3·06

* Includes the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal. The result of taking over this work in 1882-83 was to reduce the percentage of net revenue on capital cost of the irrigation works of Madras for which capital and revenue accounts are kept from "11·17, the average for the three years immediately preceding the transfer to 6·17."

† Interest charges are not calculated for ordinary systems, *vide* Government of India, Public Works Department Circular, No. IV of 1884, communicated with Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 507-I., dated 28th May 1884.

E.—RAILWAYS.

(67)—*For the year* 1889-90.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandize and military stores.	Receipts from railway materials and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching, merchandize, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profit or loss.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1890.
			First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		NO.	NO.	£.
Madras ...	...	*839	16,877	66,429	...	8,827,954	8,911,260	31,62,475	50,06,520	1,09,270	91,68,703	53,65,760	Net profits Rs. 38,02,943 (£348,603) being at therate of 3·25 per cent.	1,309	12,483	10,704,115
South Indian...	...	654	15,658	116,346	...	7,738,575	7,870,579	29,17,520	24,32,049	64,249	58,07,566	37,73,250	Net profits Rs. 20,34,316 (£194,955) being at the rate of 4·10 per cent.	546	9,006	4,756,397
Nellore Branch of Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.	...	83	779	3,802	...	681,653	686,234	1,79,215	54,249	5,681	2,47,730	1,83,688	Net profits Rs. 64,042 being at the rate of 1·08 per cent.	32	603	RS. 59,17,493
Bezvada extension.	...	21	522	1,250	...	124,905	126,677	25,277	50,665	3,188	80,436	† 65,269	Net profits Rs. 15,167 being at the rate of 1·11 per cent.	‡ 11	‡ 42	13,62,985

* 42¼ miles double line.

† Includes Rs. 1,133-12-0, the salary and travelling allowance of an accountant of the Public Works Department from July 1889 to March 1890 which was paid by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and has not been included in Company's works.

‡ Includes lining on the Bezwada extension Railway only and exclusive of running and other staff lining on the Company's line but working over both.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(68)—*Land revenue for the year* 1889-90.

—	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	...	50,62,082	...	49,46,101						
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						The increase in the collections is mainly due to favorable season and prompt collections made during the year.
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...	73,23,039	4,21,74,216	3,39,879	5,300	37,318	
Income from sale of Government estates	...	27,638	...	* 19,000						
Ryotwar collections ... ... Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above	...	4,24,59,070	...	4,45,32,154						
Total ...	...	4,75,48,790	...	4,94,97,255	73,23,039	4,21,74,216	† 3,39,879	5,300	37,318	

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fasli year ending with 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue*.

* Includes the revenue from sale of waste lands and redemption of land-tax.

† This represents the balance at the end of fasli 1298 or the 30th June 1889, less subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of March 1890.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(69)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1889-90.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and inamdars, and charitable grants.			
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	4,94,32,414	1,52,501	46,56,956	9,18,507	5,44,600	62,72,564	4,31,59,850	...
Salt	1,75,68,187	7,150	16,05,667	5,47,169	...	21,59,986	1,54,08,201	...
Stamps	65,01,726	82,573	1,64,829	...	...	2,47,402	62,54,324	...
Excise	1,14,02,053	7,926	3,82,955	3,645	...	3,94,526	1,10,07,527	...
Customs	18,09,281	49,793	1,62,338	1,49,620	...	3,61,751	14,47,530	...
Assessed taxes	18,28,054	15,161	16,188	...	...	31,349	17,96,705	...
Registration	10,27,464	2,613	6,58,660	...	...	6,61,273	3,66,191	...
Tributes	34,52,431	...	...	...	...	...	34,52,431	...
Post office	79,49,208	...	116,49,889	...	...	116,49,889	...	37,00,681
Telegraph	6,92,933	...	10,26,275	...	...	10,26,275	...	3,33,342
Receipts in aid of superannuation and pensions	2,40,505	227	...	...	...	227	2,40,278	...
Public works (Imperial)	2,71,448	...	...	...	...	...	2,71,448	...
Railways (Imperial)	2,61,745	...	...	...	...	...	2,61,745	...
Military	18,41,801	...	...	...	...	...	18,41,801	...
Sundry other sources of income	41,487	21	...	...	...	21	41,466	...
Total	10,43,20,737	3,17,965	2,03,23,757	16,18,941	5,44,600	2,28,05,263	8,15,15,474	...
Deduct Provincial share	2,56,12,555	1,10,923	53,76,079	...	...	54,87,002	2,01,25,553	...
Net Imperial	7,87,08,182	2,07,042	1,49,47,678	16,18,941	5,44,600	1,73,18,261	6,13,89,921	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	2,56,12,555	1,10,923	53,76,079	...	...	54,87,002	2,01,25,553	...
Forest	15,57,627	10,222	11,51,015	...	...	11,61,237	3,96,390	...
Law and justice (A. Courts of Law.	5,50,075	63,073	...	...	...	63,073	4,87,002	...
Law and justice (B. Jails	1,44,391	225	...	...	...	225	1,44,166	...
Police	86,204	12	...	...	...	12	86,192	...
Marine	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Education	1,47,614	393	...	...	...	393	1,47,221	...
Medical	69,641	42	...	...	...	42	69,599	...
Scientific and other minor departments	1,72,402	513	...	...	...	513	1,71,889	...
Stationery and printing	88,267	97	...	...	...	97	88,170	...
Public works and irrigation	2,34,307	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,307	...
Superannuation and pensions	27,264	1,086	...	...	...	1,086	26,178	...
Miscellaneous	1,39,373	337	...	...	...	337	1,39,036	...
Incorporated Local Funds at the unfettered disposal of Government	3,04,141	303	3,00,196	...	...	3,00,499	3,642	...
Total Provincial	2,91,33,894	1,87,226	68,27,290	...	...	70,14,516	2,21,19,378	...
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.								
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Rates and cesses on lands	45,25,608	15,640	...	...	...	15,640	45,09,968	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Educational receipts	1,62,573	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,573	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Medical receipts	22,989	...	...	...	...	...	22,989	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Miscellaneous receipts	7,41,508	...	...	...	...	...	7,41,508	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Public Works receipts	8,34,996	...	...	...	...	...	8,34,996	...
Deductions from Land Revenue	8,03,560	4,399	...	...	...	4,399	7,99,161	...
Village Service Fund. Rates and cesses of lands.	28,85,735	...	...	...	...	...	28,85,735	...
Village Service Fund. Miscellaneous	86,122	...	...	...	...	...	86,122	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	54,613	257	...	...	...	257	54,356	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,47,557	4,609	...	...	...	4,609	1,42,948	...
Sundry other funds	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	1,445	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	1,02,66,706	24,905	...	...	...	24,905	1,02,41,801	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other funds	6,63,020	...	...	...	...	...	6,63,020	...
Grand Total from all sources	11,87,71,802	4,19,173	2,17,74,968	16,18,941	5,44,600	2,43,57,682	9,44,14,120	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(70)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1889-90.

Subject of expenditure.	Accounts. 1888-89.	Accounts. 1889-90.	Cause of increase or decrease.
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishments and contingencies	13,05,284	13,37,686	
Military charges	3,46,08,787	3,36,44,389	
Marine charges	11,063	83,334	
Ecclesiastical charges	3,30,166	3,47,238	
Superannuation allowances and pensions	12,66,459	13,38,512	
Public Works { Civil	11,21,024	52,31,219	
Public Works { Military	6,16,511	7,66,499	
Public Works { Irrigation	27,43,868	27,95,344	
Miscellaneous	2,59,911	3,18,420	
Total, Imperial and Provincial	4,22,63,073	4,58,62,641	
Deduct Provincial share	21,93,578	23,72,151	
Net Imperial	4,00,69,495	4,34,90,490	
Provincial.			
Provincial share as above	21,93,578	23,72,151	
Buildings, roads and services	22,51,515	23,98,801	
Judicial charges	40,21,845	40,64,940	
Prisons	8,29,380	7,97,787	
Police	35,38,827	36,14,271	
Education	11,79,706	12,42,870	
Medical	10,81,190	10,74,825	
Stationery and printing	8,12,630	7,27,739	
Famine relief	2,587	4,40,623	
Irrigation and navigation	32,94,403	32,42,699	
Protective Works (Railways)	...	99,760	
Miscellaneous	6,34,582	5,48,803	
Total, Provincial	1,98,40,243	2,06,25,269	
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.			
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Public Works	39,36,787	39,88,173	
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Education	7,02,389	8,02,660	
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Hospitals and dispensaries	6,06,053	6,87,894	
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	6,02,793	7,40,496	
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Miscellaneous	2,43,662	2,90,502	
Village Service Fund	32,42,518	36,66,495	
Irrigation Cess Fund	40,347	46,281	
Canal and Ferry Fund	82,892	41,330	
Sundry other funds	1,985	2,130	
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	94,59,426	1,02,65,961	
Excluded Funds.			
Port and Marine Funds	3,42,375	5,88,569	
University Fee Fund	1,75,856	2,07,152	
Cantonment Funds	11,633	11,416	
Total, Excluded Funds	5,29,864	8,07,137	
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue	6,98,99,028	7,51,88,857	

(71)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1889-90.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	2,15,28,903	Expenditure as per Statement No. 70	7,51,88,857
Net revenue as per Statement No. 69	9,44,14,120	Interest on local loans	47,110
Interest on local loans	3,28,609	Do. on Imperial loans	33,67,960
Stock Note receipts	.....	Do. on Stock Notes	31,338
Guaranteed Railways	1,54,89,882	Stock Note payments	20,637
State Railways	1,00,673	Guaranteed Railways	74,59,664
Southern Mahratta Railway	8,73,328	State Railways	44,65,633
Service Fund deposits	34,359	Southern Mahratta Railway	30,45,365
Other deposits	2,06,63,463	Service Funds	29,569
Advances repayable	20,94,347	Other deposits	2,06,28,274
Local loans	6,82,044	Advances	20,71,907
Bills on local treasuries	42,16,805	Local loans	15,40,753
Bills on other Governments	10,66,072	Bills on local treasuries	42,71,773
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	21,20,775	Bills on other Governments	13,98,997
Recovery of advances made in London	2,70,604	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	12,63,252
Funds obtained by the Military Department from other Governments	1,65,07,400	Council bills paid	2,14,59,905
Stores, &c., chiefly for Protective Railways	50,31,760	Cash remittances to other Governments	46,62,512
Net unadjusted credits	1,03,067	Net payments on account of exchange	82,92,900
London bills outstanding	1,26,000	Departmental balance decreased	5,986
Total receipts including balance	18,54,52,211		
Deduct disbursements	15,92,52,392		
Cash at the end of the year	2,61,99,819	Total disbursements	15,92,52,392

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(72)—*Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1889.

Number.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Districts.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.	Births.					Deaths.			
				Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still births).	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excesses of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excesses of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians and born dead).	Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	* 1,749,253	Ganjam	977,341	17,694	18·1	107·9	...	22·8	40,037	119·7	40·9	18·4
2	* 2,484,577	Vizagapatam ...	1,390,330	30,688	22·0	106·9	...	3·7	35,854	109·8	25·7	16·4
3	* 1,790,850	Godavari	1,790,850	41,177	22·9	103·3	...	1·5	43,694	110·7	24·4	22·0
4	1,548,355	Kistna	1,548,355	57,654	37·2	104·0	12·5	...	38,353	104·4	24·7	22·7
5	1,219,883	Nellore	1,219,883	33,633	27·5	102·6	11·9	...	19,009	108·4	15·6	16·1
6	389,984	Madras	389,984	15,760	40·4	105·8	...	2·2	16,618	97·9	42·6	39·8
7	978,524	Chingleput ...	978,524	38,098	38·9	103·0	12·2	...	26,216	101·7	26·7	26·3
8	1,814,279	South Arcot ...	† 1,815,916	55,473	30·5	103·6	5·5	...	45,490	108·5	25·0	21·4
9	1,214,485	Trichinopoly ...	1,214,485	40,917	33·6	105·2	11·3	...	27,302	104·5	22·3	22·9
10	2,129,538	Tanjore	2,129,538	58,630	27·5	107·0	3·8	...	50,603	103·7	23·7	25·5
11	2,168,127	Madura	1,293,829	45,554	35·9	103·5	12·7	...	30,093	107·0	23·2	20·5
12	1,699,056	Tinnevelly	1,699,056	50,343	29·6	107·1	7·6	...	37,416	107·6	22·0	24·0
13	709,218	Kurnool	678,464	28,635	42·2	105·2	11·2	...	21,071	105·6	31·0	25·9
14	1,120,714	Cuddapah	1,120,714	35,224	31·4	100·7	9·7	...	24,348	103·4	21·7	20·6
15	1,336,017	Bellary	1,336,017	33,854	40·7	105·0	12·4	...	23,118	98·8	28·3	22·8
16		Anantapur ...		20,614		103·9			14,727	100·2		
17	1,817,253	North Arcot ...	† 1,822,312	57,172	31·3	102·9	10·4	...	38,260	102·9	20·9	20·5
18	1,598,970	Salem	‡ 1,592,274	59,570	37·4	103·2	15·0	...	35,640	102·7	22·4	20·3
19	1,657,144	Coimbatore ...	1,657,144	57,205	34·5	104·2	14·2	...	33,727	106·8	20·3	17·4
20	88,324	Nilgiris	88,324	1,781	20·1	108·0	4·1	...	1,421	128·8	16·0	16·9
21	959,267	South Canara ...	955,595	30,532	31·9	102·7	11·0	...	20,013	110·0	20·9	23·9
22	2,361,953	Malabar	2,351,152	57,315	24·4	103·9	8·2	...	38,168	119·7	16·2	19·3
	30,835,771	Total, Madras Presidency	28,050,087	867,523	30·9	104·2	7·4	...	661,178	107·0	23·5	21·5

* Including the Hill Tracts.

† These figures include 5,059 and 1,637, the population of the 75 and 23 villages transferred from Salem to North and South Arcot districts respectively.

‡ Excludes 6,696, the population of 98 villages transferred to the North and South Arcot districts.

B.—VACCINATION.

(73)—*Return of vaccine operations for the past five years.*

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.									
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Calendar years ended 31st December				Official years ended 31st March					
	1885.		1886.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Government vaccinators * ...	9,970	9,701	8,511	8,204	9,741	9,479	17,092	16,210	28,257	27,227
Local Fund do. ...	608,729	579,261	584,711	557,732	618,588	590,853	670,318	643,761	708,653	680,355
Cantonment do. ...	2,462	2,295	2,850	2,677	3,375	3,293	4,316	3,912	3,341	3,285
Native States' do. ...	4,082	3,915	4,429	4,216	4,042	3,885	2,270	2,160	5,254	5,069
Municipalities	92,946	87,968	70,065	65,614	71,710	67,405	81,566	77,180	81,442	76,215
Private vaccinators †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	22,834	18,793	16,790	13,954	13,736	11,506	18,283	15,603	26,870	23,363
Medical subordinates	7,549	4,594	6,720	3,677	3,033	1,630	2,517	1,517	3,077	1,793
Army ‡ European	691	597	875	694	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army ‡ Native	2,784	2,288	2,297	1,987	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	752,047	709,412	697,248	658,755	724,225	688,051	796,362	760,343	856,894	817,307

* Work done by vaccinators employed in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, Jeypore, Gunapur, Gudem, and Bhadrachalam.

† None.

‡ Discontinued.

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(74)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries of the Madras Presidency in* 1889.

Diseases.	Number of in- and out-patients treated.	Surgical operations.	
		Major.	Minor.
General diseases—			
Group A. Small-pox	333	...	...
Cholera	15,917	...	...
Dysentery	37,474	...	...
Malarious fevers	204,605	...	...
Primary syphilis	12,172	...	...
Secondary do.	18,570	...	...
Gonorrhœa	20,444	...	...
Do. B. Scurvy	273	...	...
Worms	148,119	...	...
Do. C. Debility	31,941	...	...
Do. D. Rheumatic affections	116,168	...	...
Tubercular do.	4,043	...	...
Leprosy	4,371	...	...
All other general diseases	113,383	...	...
Local diseases—			
Diseases of the nervous system	75,066	...	...
Do. of the eye	284,221	...	...
Do. of the ear	137,231	...	...
Do. of the nose	7,036	...	...
Do. of the circulatory system	3,296	...	...
Lungs (disease of)	23,044	...	...
Other diseases of the nervous system	69,045	...	...
Diarrhœa	51,230	...	...
Dyspepsia	93,992	...	...
Diseases of liver	11,369	...	...
Other diseases of digestive system	246,938	...	...
Goitre	310	...	...
Spleen (diseases of)	5,861	...	...
Diseases of the lymphatic system	11,712	...	...
Do. of the urinary system	16,439	...	...
Labour (natural)	2,982	...	...
Diseases of the generative system	25,899	...	...
Do. of the organs of locomotion	14,128	...	...
Do. of the connective tissue	90,418	...	...
Do. of the skin	234,671	...	...
Ulcers	250,582	...	...
Poisons	10,652	...	...
General injuries	17,163	...	...
Local injuries	106,565	...	...
Total ...	25,17,603	5,123	81,378

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(75)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars*

Area and population.				University education.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.
1	2	3	4	5	6
139,191	Towns ... 186 Villages ... 52,462 Total ... 52,648	Males ... 15,278,232 Females ... 15,590,272 Total ... 30,868,504	Institutions — For Males ...	32	5
			Institutions — For Females.	...	...
			Institutions — Total ...	32	5
			Scholars ... Males ...	3,038	478
			Scholars ... Females ...	5	5
			Scholars ... Total ...	3,043	483

(76)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. For Males	5,39,816	82,912	12,77,105	12,76,838	1,25,053	2,21,537	35,23,261
For Females	.....	.....	3,56,506	1,60,682	38,895	8,376	5,64,459
Total ...	5,39,816	82,912	16,33,611	14,37,520	1,63,948	2,29,913	40,87,720
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	16·53	3·57	20·57	10·18	5·81	9·10	65·76
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	4·48	66·63	8·74	1·69	81·54
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	23·19	46·21	·94	5·25	75·59
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	10·63	1·63	32·16	28·30	3·23	4·53	80·48
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	197 5 7	116 12 9	20 7 7	7 2 4	236 4 3	146 6 6	46 14 4
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	0 0 1	6 11 4	15 7 5	1 5 2
Total cost ...	261 11 7	192 13 1	44 1 5	7 10 7	245 13 7	185 10 8	68 8 7
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	4 5 9	0 6 0	32 9 11	1 10 6	1 1 3
Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	3 10 6	3 2 6	58 0 9	103 1 8	3 14 5
Total cost ...	.....	.....	23 1 10	4 6 11	93 2 2	289 11 7	7 1 3
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	81 3 5	.....	5 2 8	0 4 8	.....	7 2 7	2 2 5
Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	3 11 7	3 10 6	.....	20 14 11	3 14 3
Total cost ...	130 11 5	.....	28 9 11	5 1 0	.....	29 6 6	12 5 2
Institutions in Native States ... Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	40 8 11	.....	3 12 10	0 5 8	53 8 7	13 12 6	1 2 11
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 14 0	0 15 9	.....	0 1 9	0 15 4
Total cost ...	164 4 0	.....	23 9 8	3 7 3	130 9 7	84 13 5	7 10 8
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	121 4 5	.....	18 3 9	1 15 4	11 13 8	.....	4 0 4
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	79 10 7	116 12 9	4 4 2	0 5 4	57 11 4	70 5 10	1 13 2
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	1 0 7	1 2 3	39 1 1	11 0 4	1 4 2
Total cost ...	185 4 0	192 13 1	24 1 6	3 5 3	116 0 5	126 9 8	8 1 3

CATION.

in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1889-90.

Public institutions.					Private institutions.			
School education, general.		School education, special.						Percentage of
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
552	14,642	52	24	15,307	150	4,134	19,591	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 37·21
218	683	13	5	919	...	2	921	1·75
770	15,325	65	29	16,226	150	4,136	20,512	38·96
51,957	386,125	1,214	1,691	444,503	4,275	73,429	522,207	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 22·79
17,179	54,860	290	213	72,552	41	5,751	78,344	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 3·35
69,136	440,985	1,504	1,904	517,055	4,316	79,180	600,551	12·97

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1889-90.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,56,071	54,376	3,47,584	53,414	1,75,744	15,208	1,89,065	9,91,462	50,79,182
1,56,071	54,376	3,47,584	53,414	1,75,744	15,208	1,89,065	9,91,462	50,79,182
.....	3·87	18·95	2·21	7·32	·88	1·01	34·24	100·00
.....	.....	11·88	·01	3·26	·08	3·23	18·46	100·00
.....	.....	4·75	·14	15·65	1·30	2·57	24·41	100·00
3·07	1·07	6·84	1·05	3·46	·30	3·73	19·52	100·00

A.—EDUCATION—

(77)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
English	5	790	789	656	2	67	70	62	...	...	...	...	21	1,845	1,744	1,580
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
Law	1	282	235	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	136	135	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	13	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	1	19	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	33	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	483	430	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
Secondary schools.																
For boys { High Schools	4	735	659	594	27	2,758	*2,856	2,418	...	...	...	...	69	15,470	15,686	13,558
For boys { Middle { English	4	443	464	415	84	5,338	5,163	4,283	...	...	...	...	203	13,538	13,308	11,005
For boys { Middle { Schools. { Vernacular	19	869	764	711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,382	1,289	963
For girls { High Schools	2	237	217	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2,264	2,184	1,861
For girls { Middle { English	1	85	84	64	1	68	55	34	...	...	...	...	57	4,619	4,419	3,640
For girls { Middle { Schools. { Vernacular	23	1,916	1,928	1,495	9	734	734	514	...	...	...	...	87	6,391	6,193	4,733
Total ...	53	4,285	4,116	3,461	121	8,898	8,808	7,249	...	...	...	...	462	43,664	43,079	35,760
Primary schools.																
For boys	77	2,161	2,039	1,643	2,050	73,622	73,300	61,609	...	...	...	...	7,947	239,260	235,941	198,406
For girls	36	1,644	1,621	1,334	61	2,713	2,673	1,958	...	...	...	...	445	17,400	16,952	12,667
Total ...	113	3,805	3,660	2,977	2,111	76,335	75,973	63,567	...	...	...	...	8,392	256,660	252,893	211,073
Schools for special instruction.																
Training schools for masters	4	102	85	80	39	971	899	799	...	...	...	...	7	125	116	104
Do. for mistresses	3	75	59	55	1	12	8	7	...	...	...	...	8	194	219	187
Schools of Art	1	364	276	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	175	175	167	2	34	29	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	1	113	93	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1	8	7	7	5	151	161	113	...	...	...	...	12	370	571	491
Other schools	3	243	235	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	236	264	165
Total ...	14	1,080	930	791	47	1,168	1,097	946	...	...	...	...	29	1,125	1,170	947
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	190	10,443	9,925	8,273	2,281	86,468	85,948	71,824	...	...	...	...	8,904	303,294	298,886	249,360
1. Advanced Teaching—																
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary Teaching—																
(*a*) A vernacular only or mainly																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary teaching, the Koran																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1889-90.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.							
Unaided.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.										
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
4	341	311	281	32	3,043	3,043	965	2,055	45	253	2,698	38	9	5	...	
...	...	...	...	1	282	282	...	...	3	11	263	4	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	136	136	...	...	53	12	66	3	2	5	...	
...	...	...	...	1	13	13	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	19	19	...	...	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	33	33	...	...	1	...	31	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	483	483	...	...	58	25	389	8	3	5	...	
41	5,382	5,288	4,619	141	24,345	23,967	4,234	20,868	1,307	2,586	18,859	1,504	89	15	...	
81	6,163	5,837	4,945	372	25,482	21,901	774	23,957	1,376	3,166	19,712	1,197	31	764	...	
...	...	...	...	39	2,251	...	...	2,251	...	76	1,909	15	251	237	...	
2	183	175	170	30	2,684	2,364	81	1,405	1,483	706	484	1	10	...	218	
4	150	127	110	63	4,922	3,456	...	3,305	1,577	1,846	1,488	1	10	...	639	
6	411	370	262	125	9,452	154	...	9,532	3	2,521	6,502	393	33	...	38	
134	12,289	11,797	10,106	770	69,136	51,842	5,089	61,318	5,746	10,901	48,954	3,111	424	1,016	895	
4,568	99,900	95,134	81,964	14,642	414,943	26,698	17,349	407,922	497	26,652	343,732	43,718	344	29,618	...	
141	4,285	4,084	3,080	683	26,042	966	988	25,823	345	4,105	18,713	2,760	119	...	800	
4,709	104,185	99,218	85,044	15,325	440,985	27,664	18,337	433,745	842	30,757	362,445	46,478	463	29,618	800	
2	17	19	19	52	1,215	178	15	1,151	2	182	923	107	1	1	...	
1	8	8	8	13	289	145	...	255	25	216	36	12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	364	127	...	237	26	31	283	24	...	13	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	209	209	...	...	51	46	96	11	5	38	...	
...	...	...	...	1	113	83	...	30	13	11	88	...	1	...	...	
1	10	5	4	19	739	127	...	624	84	338	118	199	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	479	405	...	216	168	9	288	14	...	...	...	
4	35	32	31	94	3,408	1,274	15	2,513	369	833	1,832	367	7	52	...	
4,851	116,850	111,358	95,462	16,226	517,055	84,306	24,406	499,631	7,060	42,769	416,318	50,002	906	30,696	1,695	
...	...	...	...	46	2,592	...	2,357	415	...	...	...	2,592	...	38	...	
...	...	...	...	103	1,701	44	1,766	491	...	36	1,665	...	...	3	...	
...	...	...	...	3,967	73,764	188	13,953	61,721	...	1,420	55,125	17,202	17	5,346	...	
...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	12	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	167	5,404	...	5,007	792	...	...	11	5,393	...	393	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	23	23	...	23	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,286	83,496	255	23,083	63,454	...	1,456	56,825	25,198	17	5,780	...	
...	...	...	...	20,512	600,551	84,561	47,489	563,085	7,060	44,225	473,143	75,200	923	36,476	1,695	

A.—EDUCATION—

(78)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public management.										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	1,55,709	...	...	49,195	...	(c) 1,596	2,06,500	5,685	...	...	(a) 3,465
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	(b) 11,663	...	...	11,663	...	...	...	...
Medicine	12,212	...	...	14,675	...	...	26,887	...	...	...	...
Engineering	15,922	...	...	3,729	...	12	19,663	...	...	...	...
Teaching	4,640	...	...	...	...	112	4,752	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	17,449	...	...	264	...	2,234	19,947	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,05,932	...	...	79,526	...	3,954	2,89,412	5,685	...	...	3,465
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	13,363	...	...	13,290	...	1,598	28,251	19,897	2,044	6,740	74,008
For boys... Middle schools. English	(h) 35,197	...	...	(i) 2,796	...	(j) 66,295	1,04,288	18,993	17,974	3,017	68,925
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools	(h) 19,090	...	...	(i) 1,272	...	(j) 10,869	31,231	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English	800	...	...	43	...	...	843	150	122	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	15,815	...	...	1,035	...	...	16,850	1,786	1,119	1,524	38
Total ...	84,265	...	...	18,436	...	78,762	1,81,463	40,826	21,259	11,281	1,42,971
Primary schools— For boys	15,924	...	...	(d) 410	...	1,098	17,432	23,351	2,04,538	26,785	68,371
For girls	10,238	(e) 24	...	340	...	...	10,602	4,313	8,965	3,648	47
Total ...	26,162	24	...	750	...	1,098	28,034	27,664	2,13,503	30,433	68,418
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	21,215	(e) 820	(e) 146	...	...	414	22,595	27,891	51,724	1,585	...
Do. do. for mistresses	12,807	...	...	...	...	...	12,807	1,696	925	...	...
Schools of Art	26,951	...	...	826	...	9,875	37,652	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	29,563	7,237	4,616	1,104	...	41	42,561	...	2,856	1,410	...
Engineering and surveying schools.	34,320	...	...	4,479	...	(k) 174	38,973	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	738	...	...	...	...	...	738	1,093	...	2,956	21
Other schools	( ) 23,503	...	300	278	...	1,931	26,012	108	134	414	...
Total ...	1,49,097	8,057	5,062	6,687	...	12,435	1,81,338	30,788	55,639	6,365	21
Buildings	(g) 78,931	...	...	...	...	...	78,931	4,101	18,404	28,875	...
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,568	...	...	...
Total ...	78,931	...	...	...	...	...	78,931	5,669	18,404	28,875	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	5,44,387	8,081	5,062	1,05,399	...	96,249	7,59,178	1,10,632	3,08,805	76,954	2,14,875

(a) Surplus Rs. 123, fees.
(b) Surplus Rs. 11,837, fees.
(c) Includes Rs. 396, non-departmental receipts.
(d) Rs. 128 not credited to Government.
(e) Did not pass through the department.
(f) Includes Rs. 3,800 on the Ordnance Artificers' schools.
(g) Including Rs. 72,905 met from the Public Works Department budget.
(h) Includes Rs. 48,000, special grant to the Lawrence Asylum.
(i) Includes fees, Lawrence Asylum, amounting to Rs. 2 623.
(j) Lawrence Asylum receipts.
(k) Rs. 120, non-departmental receipts.

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1889-90.

institutions.

Municipal Boards.			Under private management.													
			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	9,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,733	...	...	99,702	17,442	98,572	2,86,449
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,733	...	...	99,702	17,442	98,572	2,86,449
1,049	1,574	1,05,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,061	306	14,925	3,01,570	21,584	98,367	4,79,813
525	769	1,10,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,537	5,284	13,815	1,15,080	12,121	60,325	2,47,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	546	1,419	507	...	219	3,279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,507	...	...	20,240	14,345	35,103	97,195
...	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,114	7	335	16,596	18,181	43,428	1,05,661
...	16	4,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,028	...	1,018	4,077	11,209	42,335	83,667
1,574	2,350	2,20,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,835	6,143	31,512	4,58,070	77,440	2,79,777	10,16,777
60	1,693	3,24,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,453	1,93,718	54,211	2,98,461	8,228	1,46,751	7,54,822
162	12	17,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,665	265	650	7,263	17,061	57,450	1,18,354
222	1,705	3,41,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,118	1,93,983	54,861	3,05,724	25,289	2,04,201	8,73,176
...	648	81,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,242	...	...	...	...	12,048	20,290
...	7	2,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,692	...	...	...	7,538	6,230	23,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,874	8,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	190	4,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,951	92	...	...	12,063	39,914	62,020
...	80	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,557	...	...	3,549	450	3,265	8,821
...	4,799	97,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,442	92	...	3,549	20,051	61,457	1,14,591
...	....	51,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,833	1,565	...	...	2,650	20,118	44,166
...	...	1,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,788	474	2,378	...	...	...	13,640
...	...	52,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,621	2,039	2,378	...	2,650	20,118	57,806
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,796	8,854	7,21,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(l)3,83,749	2,02,257	88,751	8,67,045	1,42,872	6,64,125	23,48,799

(l) Includes grants to the Bellary Orphanages and Civil Orphan Asylums, Rs. 3,073.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(78)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	15,119	...	22,598	37,717	2,32,127	...	...	1,67,481	1,40,208	5,39,816
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,663	...	11,663
Medicine	...	...	...	...	12,212	...	...	14,675	...	26,887
Engineering	...	...	...	...	15,922	...	...	3,729	12	19,663
Teaching	...	...	...	...	4,640	...	...	...	112	4,752
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	17,449	...	...	264	2,234	19,947
Total	15,119	...	22,598	37,717	2,82,350	...	...	1,97,812	1,42,566	6,22,728
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	93,667	4,608	27,272	1,25,547	76,321	2,350	21,665	4,82,535	1,56,052	7,38,923
For boys... Middle schools. English	55,523	3,059	14,677	73,259	94,727	23,258	16,832	2,42,324	1,57,762	5,34,903
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	588	546	1,419	507	219	3,279
For girls... High schools	366	...	8,356	8,722	46,597	...	...	21,878	68,673	1,37,148
For girls... Middle schools. English	1,618	1,651	2,227	5,496	28,064	129	335	18,257	65,487	1,12,272
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	86	456	1,544	2,086	42,629	1,119	2,542	5,236	55,560	1,07,086
Total	1,51,260	9,774	54,076	2,15,110	2,88,926	27,402	42,793	7,70,737	5,03,753	16,33,611
Primary schools— For boys	1,24,567	3,923	51,296	1,79,786	92,728	3,98,256	80,996	4,91,809	2,13,049	12,76,838
For girls	649	2,712	11,218	14,579	50,216	9,254	4,298	8,299	88,615	1,60,682
Total	1,25,216	6,635	62,514	1,94,365	1,42,944	4,07,510	85,294	5,00,108	3,01,664	14,37,520
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	320	320	57,348	52,544	1,731	...	13,430	1,25,053
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	24,195	925	...	...	13,775	38,895
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	26,951	...	...	826	9,875	37,652
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	29,563	10,093	6,026	1,104	3,915	50,701
Engineering and surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	34,320	...	...	4,479	174	38,973
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	11,782	92	2,956	21	52,167	67,018
Other schools	...	...	...	...	25,168	134	714	3,827	5,726	35,569
Total	...	...	320	320	2,09,327	63,788	11,427	10,257	99,062	3,93,861
Buildings	...	89	1,178	1,267	1,02,865	19,969	28,875	...	24,035	1,75,744
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	12,356	474	2,378	...	...	15,208
Total	...	89	1,178	1,267	1,15,221	20,443	31,253	...	24,035	1,90,952
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)1,56,071	...	1,56,071
Direction	...	...	...	...	54,376	...	...	...	...	54,376
Inspection	...	...	...	...	2,66,137	72,671	8,776	...	...	3,47,584
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	7,838	...	...	...	15,909	23,747
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	4,992	...	...	...	...	4,992
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	1,638	56	...	...	4,397	6,091
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	232
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	16,364	...	267	...	1,721	18,352
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	(a)11,785	...	...	2,087	...	13,872
					2,474	19,760	4,750	...	...	26,984
					...	...	...	1,07,251	40,958	(b) 1,48,209
Total	...	...	...	...	3,65,836	92,487	13,793	2,65,409	62,985	8,00,510
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,91,595	16,498	1,40,686	4,48,779	14,04,604	6,11,630	1,84,560	17,44,323	11,34,065	50,79,182

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 2, 9 and 23		10,38,768
Deduct—Medical College and Schools	41,775	
Ordnance Artificers' school	3,800	
Grant to Lawrence Asylum	48,000	
Grants to Bellary Orphanages and lump grant to Civil Orphan Asylums	3,073	
Expenditure by the Department of Public Works	72,905	
		1,69,553
		8,69,215
Charges met from— Contributions from Municipal funds (col. 4)		300
Fees (1,05,399—14,675—1,104—128—2,623)		86,869
Other sources (96,249—396—66,995—10,869—41—120)		18,528
Indirect charges (3,65,836—6,836 + 2,087)		3,61,087
Gross Expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement		13,35,999

(a) Surplus receipts Rs. 32,556. (b) Expenditure on private schools.

(c) Surplus fees Rs. 11,121.

(79)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1889-90.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
														Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government	English	8	1,178	296	...	296	387	...	387	107	...	107	200	...	200	188	...	188	1,178	...	1,178
		Vernacular	19	869	...	...	...	71	...	71	78	...	78	395	10	405	300	15	315	844	25	869
	Local Fund	English	88	5,751	232	...	232	2,773	9	2,782	1,051	10	1,061	1,445	124	1,569	72	35	107	5,573	178	5,751
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	23	2,345	446	...	446	1,528	...	1,528	160	...	160	204	...	204	7	...	7	2,345	...	2,345
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	272	29,008	3,977	...	3,977	13,247	69	13,316	3,443	65	3,508	7,249	353	7,602	542	63	605	28,458	550	29,008
		Vernacular	20	1,382	...	...	...	157	4	161	159	18	177	658	126	784	196	64	260	1,170	212	1,382
	Unaided ...	English	122	11,545	1,974	...	1,974	5,839	2	5,841	1,280	2	1,282	1,923	31	1,954	478	16	494	11,494	51	11,545
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		552	52,078	6,925	...	6,925	24,002	84	24,086	6,278	95	6,373	12,074	644	12,718	1,783	193	1,976	51,062	1,016	52,078
For girls ...	Government	English	3	322	...	14	14	...	74	74	...	27	27	15	142	157	7	43	50	22	300	322
		Vernacular	23	1,916	...	...	...	...	94	94	...	119	119	...	1,319	1,319	...	384	384	...	1,916	1,916
	Local Fund	English	1	68	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	18	18	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	68	68
		Vernacular	2	96	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	7	7	...	49	49	...	30	30	...	96	96
	Municipal ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	7	638	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	43	43	...	376	376	...	199	199	...	638	638
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	83	6,883	2	153	155	36	1,255	1,291	85	775	860	552	3,313	3,865	121	591	712	796	6,087	6,883
		Vernacular	87	6,391	...	...	...	...	533	533	1	602	603	9	4,095	4,104	1	1,150	1,151	11	6,380	6,391
	Unaided ...	English	6	333	...	9	9	5	53	58	1	37	38	22	150	172	11	45	56	39	294	333
		Vernacular	6	411	...	...	...	...	30	30	1	27	28	20	208	228	6	119	125	27	384	411
	Total ...		218	17,058	2	176	178	41	2,072	2,113	88	1,655	1,743	618	9,699	10,317	146	2,561	2,707	895	16,163	17,058
Total Secondary schools ...			770	69,136	6,927	176	7,103	24,043	2,156	26,199	6,366	1,750	8,116	12,692	10,343	23,035	1,929	2,754	4,683	51,957	17,179	69,136
Primary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government		77	2,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	133	1,399	27	1,426	567	35	602	2,099	62	2,161
	Local Fund		1,898	66,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,413	74	5,487	42,179	3,870	46,049	11,634	2,876	14,510	59,226	6,820	66,046
	Municipal		152	7,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	61	697	5,247	219	5,466	1,273	140	1,413	7,156	420	7,576
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		7,947	239,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,815	339	11,154	167,704	10,588	178,292	44,317	5,497	49,814	222,836	16,424	239,260
	Unaided		4,568	99,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	10	1,130	66,669	3,028	69,697	26,219	2,854	29,073	94,008	5,892	99,900
	Total ...		14,642	414,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,117	484	18,601	283,198	17,732	300,930	84,010	11,402	95,412	385,325	29,618	414,943
For girls ...	Government		36	1,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	61	63	58	995	1,053	19	509	528	79	1,565	1,644
	Local Fund		47	1,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	1,099	1,099	...	792	792	...	1,940	1,940
	Municipal		14	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	463	463	...	264	264	...	773	773
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		445	17,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	769	795	383	11,385	11,768	120	4,717	4,837	529	16,871	17,400
	Unaided		141	4,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	81	136	2,371	2,507	56	1,641	1,697	192	4,093	4,285
	Total ...		683	26,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,006	1,034	577	16,313	16,890	195	7,923	8,118	800	25,242	26,042
Total Primary schools ...			15,325	440,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,145	1,490	19,635	283,775	34,045	317,820	84,205	19,325	103,530	386,125	54,860	440,985
Grand Total ...			16,095	510,121	6,927	176	7,103	24,043	2,156	26,199	24,511	3,240	27,751	296,467	44,388	340,855	86,134	22,079	108,213	438,082	72,039	510,121

A.—EDUCATION—

(80)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
2. Bachelor of Arts (Optional subject)	3	5	5	13	130	166	68	42	406
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (Language Branch)	3	5	4	12	165	223	86	50	524
4. Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. Arts	7	24	14	45	393	852	494	274	2,013
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	111	...	9	...	120
Medicine.									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
5. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	57	...	...	...	57
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	4	9
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination (*a*). Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination (*a*). Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation ... ... Boys	25	69	114	208	530	2,222	2,517	1,835	7,104
Matriculation ... ... Girls									
Middle School Examination ... Boys	79	190	102	371	1,454	4,358	1,627	1,652	9,091
Middle School Examination ... Girls	2	45	20	67	21	253	104	43	421
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls									
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls									
Public Service Certificate Examination (*b*). English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,480
Public Service Certificate Examination (*b*). Vern.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters (*c*) Upper	6	4	...	10	52	26	...	240	318
1. Training School Examination for Masters (*c*) Lower	10	1	...	11	85	38	...	98	221
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	1	5	...	6	9	35	...	40	84
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	1	7	...	8	10	73	...	47	130
3. School of Arts Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	49	...	...	...	49
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18

(*a*) No examination was held during the year. (*b*) Results of the Primary examination.
(*c*) Results of the School Management examination.

continued.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1889-90.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	
65	72	22	23	182	1	14	165	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
107	129	46	18	300	...	31	266	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	162	110	19	359	8	32	314	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(81)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1889-90.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education.															
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys — High schools	...	12	1,196	1,231	1,051	6,154	2,044	...	30,377	...	398	38,973	...	...	306	2,350
For boys — Middle schools, English	...	76	4,555	4,395	3,635	18,493	17,844	...	55,216	525	712	92,790	...	130	5,284	23,258
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	546
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	1	68	55	34	150	122	...	...	...	...	272	...	...	7	129
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	...	2	96	97	59	380	1,119	...	...	...	16	1,515	...	...	...	1,119
Total	...	91	5,915	5,778	4,779	25,177	21,129	...	85,593	525	1,126	1,33,550	...	130	6,143	27,402
Primary schools—															
For boys	...	1,898	66,046	65,779	55,402	22,776	2,04,406	...	59,424	60	1,683	2,88,349	...	132	1,93,718	3,98,236
For girls	...	47	1,940	1,874	1,429	2,453	8,965	...	47	...	12	11,477	24	...	265	9,254
Total	...	1,945	67,986	67,653	56,831	25,229	2,13,371	...	59,471	60	1,695	2,99,826	24	132	1,93,983	4,07,510
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	...	39	971	899	799	27,891	51,724	1,585	...	...	648	81,848	820	...	...	52,544
Do. do. for mistresses	...	1	12	8	7	1,696	925	...	...	...	7	2,628	...	...	...	925
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	2	34	29	27	...	2,856	1,410	...	...	3,874	8,140	7,237	...	...	10,093
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	48	134	...	...	...	80	262	...	...	...	134
Total	...	42	1,017	936	833	29,635	55,639	2,995	...	...	4,609	92,878	8,057	...	92	63,788

Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	4,101	18,404	...	...	...	...	22,505	...	...	1,565	19,969
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	1,358	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	...	...	474	474
Total ...	...	...	...	...	5,459	18,404	...	...	...	...	23,863	...	...	2,039	20,443
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,671
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,760
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,487
Grand Total ...	2,078	74,918	74,367	62,445	85,500	(a) 3,08,543	2,995	1,45,064	585	7,430	5,50,117	8,081	(a) 262	2,02,257	6,11,630

	RS.	RS.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds ...	6,11,630	
Add—Cost met from Government grant ...	85,500	
Do. Municipal grant ...	2,995	
Do. Fees ...	1,45,064	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources ...	8,015	
		8,53,204
Deduct—Cost on Buildings ...	22,505	
Do. Medical schools and contributions ...	10,093	
Do. Municipal payments ...	2,995	
Cost met from fees direct ...	3,770	
Cost on Provincial grants ...	4,575	
Do. Endowments ...	3,874	
		47,812
Gross cost on education ...		8,05,392

* On special classes.

(a) These two items make up the total shown in column 10 of General Table No. 4.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

(81)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1889-90—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University education.																	
Arts colleges—																	
English	2	67	70	62	5,685	...	...	(a)3,465	...	...	9,150	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Surplus Rs. 123.
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2	67	70	62	5,685	...	...	3,465	...	...	9,150	...	...	...	...	...	
School education, general.																	
Secondary schools—																	
For boys { High schools	15	1,562	1,625	1,367	13,743	6,740	...	43,631	1,049	1,176	66,339	...	...	14,925	21,665	24,015	
For boys { Middle schools { English	8	788	768	648	500	3,017	130	13,709	...	48	17,404	...	...	13,815	16,832	40,090	
For boys { Middle schools { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,419	1,419	1,965	
For girls { High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls { Middle schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	335	464	
For girls { Middle schools { Vernacular	7	638	637	455	1,406	1,524	...	38	...	...	2,968	...	...	1,018	2,542	3,661	
Total	30	2,983	3,030	2,470	15,649	11,281	130	57,378	1,049	1,224	86,711	...	...	31,512	42,793	70,195	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	152	7,576	7,521	6,207	575	26,785	132	8,947	...	10	36,449	...	...	54,211	80,996	4,79,252	
For girls	14	773	799	529	1,860	3,648	...	...	162	...	5,670	...	...	650	4,298	13,552	
Total	166	8,349	8,320	6,736	2,435	30,433	132	8,947	162	10	42,119	...	...	54,861	85,294	4,92,804	
School education, special.																	
Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	1,585	...	1,731	54,275	
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,616	1,410	...	6,026	16,119	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	5	151	161	113	1,093	2,956	...	21	...	190	4,260	...	...	...	2,956	3,048	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	60	414	...	...	...	...	*474	300	...	...	714	848	* On special classes.
Total	5	151	161	113	1,153	3,370	...	21	...	190	4,734	5,062	2,995	...	11,427	75,215	

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,875	...	...	...	...	28,875	...	...	...	28,875	48,844
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	2,378	2,378	2,852
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	28,875	...	...	...	...	29,085	...	...	2,378	31,253	51,696
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,776	81,447
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	267
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,750	24,510
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,793	1,06,289
Grand Total	...	203	11,550	11,581	9,381	25,132	(b) 73,959	262	69,811	1,211	1,424	1,71,799	5,062	(b) 2,995	88,751	1,84,560	7,96,190

			Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	1,84,560
Add—Cost met from Provincial Funds	...	...	25,132
Do. Local do.	...	...	262
Do. Fees	...	...	69,811
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	...	...	2,635
			2,82,400
Deduct—Expenditure on Buildings	...	...	Rs. 28,875
Do. Medical schools	...	...	6,026
Do. Provincial Funds (special grant).			210
Do. From subscriptions, fees, &c.	...		123
			35,234
Gross outlay on education	...	...	2,47,166

(*b*) These two items make up the total shown in column 11 of General Table No. 4.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(82)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1889-90.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Berhampore Association and Reading Room.	A Political Association and Newspaper Club.	...	...	196 8 0	196 8 0	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	1st Aug. 1880.
Chicacole Newspaper Club ...	General improvement ...	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	June 1884.
Parlakimedi Utkala Hitaishini Samaj	Improvement of the Uriya community.	...	...	99 0 0	99 0 0	18	...	5	23	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1885.
Parlakimedi Zemindari High School Boys' Association.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	49 0 0	49 0 0	...	...	20	20	Do. ...	July 1886.
Parlakimedi Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	137 0 0	137 0 0	12	...	15	27	Do. ...	23rd Oct. 1882.
Vizianagaram Vidhyabhivardhani Sabha.	To discuss political, social and literary subjects and to encourage elementary education.	...	100 0 0	190 0 0	290 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1883.
Gajapatinagaram Janavinodini Club.	(1) To gather and spread knowledge of every kind; (2) to act as a medium between Government and people; (3) to encourage Sanskrit; (4) to promote health of the society; (5) to promote universal brotherhood of mankind.	...	...	85 10 6	85 10 6	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Aug. 1887.
Palkonda Anglo-Hindu Reading Room.	For diffusion of knowledge.	...	...	215 0 0	215 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1882.
Parvatipur Victoria Jubilee Club.	Reading Room, receiving papers from different places and circulating them.	...	...	130 8 0	130 8 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	10th July 1887.
Bimlipatam Hindu Debating Union.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1882.
Anakapalle Club	Mental improvement of members.	...	...	51 8 0	51 8 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1885.
Vizagapatam Hindu Reading Room and Library.	(1) To provide library; (2) to provide newspapers and periodicals, &c.; (3) to deliver lectures; (4) to afford innocent amusements such as billiards and chest.	...	...	220 2 0	220 2 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1860.
Vizagapatam Anjumani Islamia.	Spread of Muhammadan education.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1886.
Ellore Literary Society, Powerpet.	The intellectual, social, physical, &c., improvements of Ellore townspeople.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	34	...	...	34	Do. ...	March 1890.
Rajahmundry Newspaper Club attached to the Tennis Club.	Improvement of the public.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Jan. 1890.
Cocanada Literary Association.	Mutual, social, moral, and intellectual improvement.	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	70	...	...	70	Do. ...	1877.
Narsapur Albert Reading Club.	Improvement of the general condition of the people.	...	...	86 13 3	86 13 3	80	...	...	80	Do. ...	Jan. 1890.
Narsapur Reading Room ...	News reading	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1880.
Bezvada Vijayavada Literary and Scientific Society.	Self-improvement ...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	20	20	Do. ...	1886.
Bezvada Self-improving and Debating Society.	Self-improvement ...	...	...	9 15 4	9 15 4	...	...	22	22	Do. ...	1886.
Kollur Sri Vidyaumano Ranjani Sabha.	Propagation of the Sanskrit literature; improvement of the status of the locality, social, religious and sanitary.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	224	...	...	224	Do. ...	12th Jan. 1886.
Bezvada The Vejayanada Sabha.	Social, moral, literary and political improvement of the public.	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	15th Aug. 1886.
Guntur Sanskrit High School Literary Society.	Mutual improvement among boys.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	7	...	20	27	Do. ...	1st Sept. 1889.
Kurnool Municipal High School Literary Society.	For mental and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	Do. ...	July 1889.
Kurnool Union Club	Promotion of social intercourse.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Nov. 1885.
Kurnool Desabhimana Sabha.	Improvement of English literature.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1888.
Nandyal Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	(Was not at work during 1889-90.)							Do. ...	1st Feb. 1885.
Nellore Reading Room and Library.	Literary	...	200 0 0	303 0 4	503 0 4	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	1864.
American Baptist Mission High School Literary and Debating Society.	For the mutual improvement of the students of American Baptist Mission High School chiefly.	...	...	12 8 0	12 8 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	Aug. 1886.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	Provision of cheap school books and encouragement of vernacular literature.	...	1,675 3 8	...	1,675 3 8	18	2	...	20	Do. ...	1802.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(82)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1889-90—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	A Literary Society to which is attached a Lending Library.	...	...	5,347 11 8	5,347 11 8	159	8	...	167	Registered	1817.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	897 7 8	19,727 8 8	20,625 0 4	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1818.
Christian Vernacular Education Society.	Educational	938 10 4	...	43,579 4 0	44,517 14 4	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
The Triplicane Literary Society.	Mental, moral, physical, social and political.	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	90	...	...	90	Do. ...	1874.
The Presidency College Literary Society.	Intellectual improvement of its members.	...	...	9 8 0	9 8 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	1881.
Royapet Free Reading Room and Lending Library.	The moral and intellectual improvement of Christians of Royapet and its neighbourhood.	...	...	...	...	3,728	...	...	3,728	Do. ...	5th Mar. 1888.
The Jubilee Reading Club, Madras.	To improve the moral, intellectual, and social condition of its members.	...	...	95 12 0	95 12 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	20th June 1887.
Tiruvatteeswaranpetta Literary Society and Reading Room.	Literary, social and moral improvement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1881.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society (Senior).	Debates and Essays ...	...	...	19 10 1	19 10 1	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1880.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society (Junior).	Do. do. ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1885.
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial and Technical High School Literary Society	Do. do. ...	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Pachaiyappa's Reading Club.	Perusal of current literature.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Pachaiyappa's Dramatic Society.	Elocution and dramatic representation.	...	...	87 5 0	87 5 0	98	...	...	98	Do. ..	Feb. 1889.
Muhammadan Public Library.	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	131 13 7	552 0 0	1,103 13 7	1,000	...	250	1,250	Do. ...	1850.
Chintadripetta Christian Association.	The mutual improvement of the members and the diffussionof useful knowledge based upon Christian principles among Englishspeaking natives by means of lectures, discussions, publications, library, &c.	...	...	161 14 0	161 14 0	34	1	...	35	Do. ...	1881.
The Madras Christian College Literary Society.	The moral, mental, and social improvement of the members.	...	...	24 4 0	24 4 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Dec. 1877.
Nungumbaukum Reading Room and Ripons' Library.	Circulation of bills and newspapers.	...	14 0 0	43 0 0	57 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1881.
The Young Men Christian Association of Madras.	The physical, intellectual, social, and spiritual welfares of young men.	...	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	254	...	...	254	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1890.
Saidapet Club	Literary Recreation ...	...	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	34	...	...	34	Do. ...	Oct. 1887.
Newspaper Club, Chingleput.	Newspapers circulation.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Oct. 1889.
Reading Room, Adoni Municipality.	To create a taste for reading.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	March 1890.
Students' Club and Reading Room attached to the Bellary town, and High School, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	39 0 0	39 0 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	March 1886.
Literary Society Sarasavinodhini Sabha, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	45	...	5	50	Do. ...	April 1886.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	March 1885.
Young Men's Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
The Bellary Progressive Union, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	94 0 0	94 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	Jan. 1889.
Moral Association attached to the Municipal High School, Bellary.	To give moral lessons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	Do. ...	March 1887.
Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	695 0 0	695 0 0	96	...	...	96	Do. ...	April 1886.
Native Club, Bellary ...	Recreation of officials and reading newspapers.	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	April 1887.
Suhrujjanananda Dayami, Rayadrug	To create taste for reading.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	July 1889.
Peoples' Association, Rayadrug.	Do. do. ...	...	...	39 0 0	39 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Oct. 1889.
Reading Room, Hospet ...	For mutual improvement.	...	...	140 8 0	140 8 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1st June 1880.
Reading Room, Hadagali ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	1st July 1889.
Anantapur Reading Room ...	Literary, social and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	200 6 0	200 6 0	46	...	...	46	Do. ...	1884.
Gooty Reading Room ...	Literary improvement.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Victoria Jubilee Literary ...	For the benefit of the Gooty public.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Oct. 1887.
Gooty Debating Society ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	Sept. 1888.
Teachers' Association, Penukonda.	Mutual benefit of the teachers.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	6th Feb. 1890.
Circulating Newspapers Club, Dharmavaram.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Sept. 1889.
Circulating Newspapers Club, Hindupur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	12	...	12	24	Do. ...	Aug. 1889.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(82)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1889-90—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Jubilee Club, Jammalmadugu	Social, moral, mental, and physical improvement.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	9	...	...	9	Not registered.	1881.
Do. Reading Club, Proddutur.	Do. do. ...	...	30 0 0	146 8 0	176 8 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	20th Oct. 1884.
Literary Society, Sidhout ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	82 2 0	82 2 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	June 1889.
Do. Association, Cuddapah	Do. do. ...	...	...	184 4 0	184 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	15th July 1882.
Do. Society, Kadiri ...	To get newspapers from abroad.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1887.
Reading Room, Piler	For circulation of newspapers and for improvement of social well-being.	...	...	132 0 0	127 0 0	200	...	20	220	Do. ...	April 1889.
Mission Reading Room, Vayalpad.	The literary improvement of the benefit of the community.	...	...	132 0 0	127 0 0	1,133	...	...	1,133	Do. ...	1887.
Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	Do. do. ...	...	...	192 12 0	192 12 0	1,859	...	2,294	4,153	Do. ...	1870.
Hindu Brethren Association, Walajanagar.	Doing good to the country.	...	30 0 0	152 8 0	182 8 0	1,200	...	120	1,320	Do. ...	10th Dec. 1885.
American Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	For the benefit of the Reading Public.	...	90 0 0	17 0 0	107 0 0	1,681	25	2,365	4,071	Do. ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	To improve intellectual, social, physical, and general advancement.	...	...	202 11 9	202 11 9	2,239	...	...	2,239	Do. ...	29th Sept. 1887.
Reading Room, Arkonam ...	For the mental culture of its members by obtaining newspapers, periodical, literary scientific and other publications.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	1869.
Sri Akilajanamana Vamana Sabha, Kaveripauk.	To cultivate knowledge and to do good to the people.	...	20 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	12th Mar. 1886.
Arcot American Mission Free Reading Room, Chittoor.	Public benefit	...	...	57 0 0	57 0 0	1,862	13	...	1,875	Do. ...	1883.
Hindu Lutheran German Mission Teachers' Reading Club, Tirupati.	General improvement of the teachers and pupils.	...	...	54 12 0	54 12 0	9	...	15	24	Do. ...	1st March 1889.
Board High School Literary Association, Chittoor.	General improvement of the members.	...	...	7 12 0	7 12 0	120	...	40	160	Do. ...	28th Dec. 1888.
The Sanmarga Samaj Tirupati	To improve the social and religious condition of the country men.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	April 1885.
Native Association, Chittoor.	Literary, social and physical improvement of the members.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1883.
Muhammadan Reading Room, Vellore.	For the benefit of the villagers.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	21st Jan. 1890.
American Arcot Mission Reading Room, Arcot.	Bible Gift	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	1,898	12	...	1,910	Do. ...	1887.
American Arcot Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	For public	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	200	...	200	400	Do. ...	1875.
The Vellore Reading Room ...	For Hindus	...	200 0 0	175 0 0	375 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	Aug. 1889.
The Soldiers' Reading Room, Vellore.	For Military pensioners.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	40	12	...	52	Do. ...	1862.
The Vellore Club	For Europeans only ...	...	...	1,008 0 0	1,008 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1880.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Promoting the intellectual advancement of members.	...	...	99 0 0	99 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1889.
Bar Association, Chidambaram.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	18th Jan. 1890.
Union Club, Cuddalore ...	Social, literary and physical improvement.	...	137 0 0	872 8 7	1,009 8 7	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	May 1884.
Literary Society, Tirukoilur...	Literary improvement ...	...	...	159 0 0	159 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	16th Sept. 1883.
Hindu Sadujana Anukula Varthamana Sabha, Thondamanathan.	Reading Tamil newspapers and discussing questions affecting the village ryots.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Oct. 1886.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Improvement of its members and the public in general, intellectual, physical, social and moral.	41 6 0	...	219 10 6	261 0 6	100	...	...	100	Registered.	26th July 1884.
The Erode Reading Room ...	General advancement of the community at Erode Municipality.	60 0 0	...	196 4 0	256 4 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1st May 1880.
Students' Union, Erode ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	50 0 0	60 0 0	110 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1887.
Karur Jubilee Literary Association.	Pursuit of literary and scientific knowledge.	...	...	74 10 0	74 10 0	46	...	...	46	Do. ...	5th Aug. 1889.
Ripon Memorial Association Room, Udamalpet.	Reading newspapers, magazines, &c., and such other means of recreation as funds may permit.	...	...	197 8 0	197 8 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	April 1884.
Karatholunu Amravathi Students' Association.	Improvement in general literary attainments.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Sept. 1888.
Nilgiri Library	To maintain literary, reading and lecture room, writing room and museum.	...	...	6,431 12 0	6,431 12 0	...	...	...	132	Registered	1859.
Salem Literary Society ...	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Salem.	...	20 0 0	618 8 0	638 8 0	90	...	11	101	Not registered.	1868.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(82)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1889-90—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Hindu Basha Sunjivini High School Literary Society, Tirupatur.	For the improvement of pupils.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	561	...	295	856	Not registered.	16th Mar. 1888.
Tirupatur Reading Room ...	For the improvement of the reading public.	...	...	225 8 0	225 8 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1878.
S.P.G. Religious Reading Room, Hosur.	Moral and religious ...	...	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	30	3	15	48	Do. ...	15th Mar. 1885
Matgiri Literary Union ...	For public and social good.	...	...	31 4 0	31 4 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Nov. 1889.
Reading Room, Sankaridroog	Intellectual and general improvement.	...	...	131 0 6	131 0 6	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	12th April 1888.
Jubilee Reading Room, Tiruvadi.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	16 8 0	72 0 0	88 8 0	17	...	27	44	Do. ...	1884.
Teachers' Association, Tirukkottupalli.	Mutual improvement of the Primary school teachers.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	1887.
Reading Room, Patukota ...	General improvement ...	...	...	101 0 0	101 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1880.
Sarasvati Vilasa Library and Reading Room, Shivali.	The defussion of knowledge.	...	42 0 0	85 0 0	127 0 0	16	4	72	92	Do. ...	1888.
Reading Room and Library, Tranquebar.	Do. do. ...	52 11 6	173 1 3	189 9 0	415 5 9	19	2	1	22	Registered.	1879.
Sri Jelpesa Vidyasala Reading Room, Ganapathi Agraharam.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	6	...	...	6	Not registered.	1890.
Reading Room, Tiruvarur ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	104 12 6	104 12 6	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1883.
Town Hall, Trichinopoly ...	General improvement ...	...	...	114 0 0	114 0 0	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	1882.
Srirangam Club	Mental improvement ...	...	...	265 4 0	265 4 0	45	...	...	45	Do. ...	1880.
Kulitalai Reading Room ...	To read newspapers and periodicals.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	69	...	...	69	Do. ...	10th Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Thannachanallur.	General improvement of the teachers of primary schools.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1889.
Do. do. Pullumbadi.	Do. do. ...	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1889.
Do. do. Velayudampettai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	2 2 6	2 2 6	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1889.
Do. do. Ambil ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1889.
Do. do. Thalakkudi.	Do. do. ...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1889.
Do. do. Kuttappar ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	1889.
Do. do. Iluppur ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	1 13 0	1 13 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1889.
Do. do. Somarasampettai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1889.
Do. do. Tiruchendurai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1889.
The Hindu High School Debating Club, Dindigul.	Intellectual improvement.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1st Mar. 1890.
The Juvenile Mutual Improvement Society, Dindigul.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1887.
The Hindu High School, Reading Room, Dindigul.	Do. do. ...	...	...	12 12 0	12 12 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Mar. 1890.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkasi.	Improvement of education.	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	59	1	...	60	Do. ...	8th April 1887.
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambasamudram.	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	20th June 1887.
Hindu Mathadharmaparipalana Sabha, Calicut.	Literary and religious advancement.	...	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Feb. 1889.
Vijnana Dayakki	Do. do. ...	...	10 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	16th Dec. 1888.
Cochin Library and Reading Room.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	540 0 0	540 0 0	28	2	...	30	Do. ...	18th Sept. 1867.
Hindu Mathabhimana Samaj, Cochin.	Religious and social advancement.	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	15	...	6	21	Do. ...	14th Nov. 1888.
Literary Society, Palghat ...	Improvement in science and literature.	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1883.
Taliparamba Newspaper Club	Improvement of education.	...	...	207 0 0	207 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1889.
The Mangalore Reading Society.	Circulation of books ...	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1874.
The Mangalore Newspaper Club.	Do. of newspapers	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Feb. 1890.
The Mangalore Village Schoolmasters' Club.	Do. of periodicals	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	April 1889.
The Mangalore Union ...	Do. of books ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1887.
Kasargode Newspaper Reading Club.	Do. do. ...	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	25	...	4	29	Do. ...	Jan. 1886.
Society of Lawyers for Reading Law Books	Do. do. ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	Do.
Kasargode Lawn Tennis Club.	Do. do. ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
Hosdrug Newspapers Club...	Do. do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Do.
Hosdrug Lawn Tennis Club..	Do. do. ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Do.
Puttur Newspaper Club ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Do.
Karkal Association	Physical and moral advancement.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1886.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.				
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press	Addison and Co. ...	The Madras News ... Young Men of India.	Telugu Baptist, Lone Star.
Mint Street, No. 1 ...	Albinion Press ...	S. J. Chowryappah ...	The Eastern Guardian The Christian Patriot.	The Madras Templar, Janavinodini (Tamil and Telugu); the Bible Expositor.
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 328.	American Press ...	P. M. Selvaraja Mudali.	.....	Itihasa Manjari (Tamil and Telugu); Vidhyá Vinodini.
Errabalu Chetti Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press	T. G. Fonceca	"Vetty Codyone" or "Standard Bearer" (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 9.	Beehive Press	Richard Harper of Messrs. Oakes & Co.	.....	Exchange Hall Gazette, &c.
Anná Pillai Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 97.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press.	V. Runganathum Naidu, Manager.	.....	The Fellow Worker.
Theroomalai Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Central Press	Ammoyeeammal ...	.....	.....
Minjoor Appavoo Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 13.	Cosmopolitan Press ...	D. Chellapilla Chetty ...	.....	.....
Ritherdon Road, Egmore, No. 1.	Cosmopolite Press ...	S. Pulney Andy, M.D....	The Cosmopolite ...	.....
Armenian Street, No. 90 ...	Crown Press	S. Balasubhramaniyam Chetti.	.....	.....
High Road, Choolay, No. 97.	Editorial Press	C. C. Devendranada Pundit.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shunmoogappa Chetti.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 2-149.	Eurasian Industrial Press.	Mrs. A. V. Mellis ...	.....	.....
McLean Street, Black Town, No. 10.	Examiner Press ...	T. Mayer	The Catholic Watchman.	The Madras Catholic Directory.
Davidson Street, No. 18 ...	Excelsior Press ...	T. Chennakrishniah ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 30 ...	Foster Press	M. Suriah Sastri ...	Muslim Herald, Law Times.	.....
Blacker's Lane, Mount Road, No. 4.	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnaswamy Naidoo & Co.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 165 ...	Higginbotham Press ...	Higginbotham & Co. ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 191 ...	Hindu Press	R. Narasinga Row, B.A.	"Andraprakasika" (Telugu).	Lecture on the Comparison of the different sects of Hinduism.
Iya Mudali Street, Chintadripet, No. 74.	Hindu Preaching Society's Press.	A. M. Varadarajulu Naidu, Secretary.	"Sri Lokaranjani" (Tamil).	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 388.	Hindu Royal Press ...	T. Soobroya Raja and M. P. Mooniswamy Mudali.	.....	.....
Anna Pillai Street, No. 102.	Hindu Theological Press.	C. Nagalinga Moodelly.	Ayulvedabhaskaran (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 147.	Imperial Press	Raja Manickammal ...	.....	.....
Pathalavigneswaran Covil Street, Rayapuram, No. 107.	Indian Press	J. Appadoray Pillay ...	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika" (Tamil).	Vannyakulábhimany (Tamil).
Popham's Broadway, No. 163.	Irish Press	V. J. Manicka Valoo Mudali.	.....	.....
Linga Chetty Street, No. 18.	Law Press	A. Aiyadorai Aiyangar...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 166 ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	G. W. Taylor, Superintendent.	The Argus	Almanacs, Army and Civil Lists, Medical List, History of Services of Government Officials, Journal of Education, Educational Calendar, Madras Railway Guide, Secunderabad Parish Magazine, St. Matthias' Parochial Magazine, Black Town Parish Magazine, Hyderabad Directory, Church Missionary Gleaner, Nilgiri Guide, Bangalore Guide.
Vepery High Road, No. 44.	Lithographic Press ...	E. David Ross	.....	.....
Lafond Street, Chintadripet, No. 1.	Do. ...	G. Paczensky and Son.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1889-90—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Mount Road, No. 162 ...	Madras Advertiser Press.	Tom Batty	The Madras Advertiser.	.....
North Beach Road, No. 6.	Madras Mail Press ...	Lawson and Cornish ...	The Madras Mail and The Madras Weekly Mail.	Report of Chamber of Commerce.
Venkatesa Naick Street, Triplicane, No. 3.	Madras Photo Manufactory Company's Press.	V. Suriyanaraina Row, Manager.	.....	.....
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthealpet, No. 316.	Madras Ripon Press ...	S. Ruthna Chetti ...	Ariyajanaparipalini (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Madras Times Press ...	J. Nero, for Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.	The Madras Times, Daily, Weekly, and Tri-weekly.	.....
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthealpet, No. 44.	Memorial Press ...	M. Veeraswami Chetti.	.....	.....
Jeremiah's Road, Vepery ...	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House.	Messrs. Baker and King.	.....	Harvest Field (English), Woman's Friend (Tamil).
Popham's Broadway, No. 159.	Minerva Press	O. Cundaswami Mudali.	.....	.....
Saint Thomas Cathedral House, Cutcherry Road, Mylapore.	Mylapore Catholic Press.	J. W. Vexon	The Mylapore Catholic Register.	.....
Mount Road, No. 100 ...	National Press	G. Subramania Iyer ...	The "Hindu," (English), Swadesa Mitran (Tamil).	Standing Congress Report, Agricultural Students' Association Magazine.
Krishnama Naik Agraharam Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 7.	People's Friend Press...	D. Narasiah	The People's Friend.	.....
Phillip's Street Black Town, No. 4.	Price Current Press ...	J. L. Pereira	The Madras "Standard."	.....
Choolay, High Road, No. 13.	Prince of Wales Press.	A. Ethiraja Mudali ...	.....	.....
Errabalu Chetty Street, No. 30.	Robinson Press ...	C. Ruthna Naicker ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 68.	Saint Joseph's Press ...	M. S. Yaga Pillay ...	The Companion to the Catholic Religion.	.....
Savarimuthu Street, Black Town, No. 11.	Scriptural Publication Society's Press.	C. Masillamony	.....	The Berean, monthly (English). The Prophetic, monthly (Tamil). The Christian (Tamil).
Annapillay Street, Black Town, No. 150.	Scottish Press	T. V. Tooljaram Row, trading as Graves, Cookson & Co.	.....	The Theosophist.
Church Road, Vepery, No. 18.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press.	R. Lawrence	.....	Progress (English), Messenger of Truth, (Tamil and Telugu), Madras Diocesan Records.
Malayappen Street, Black Town, No. 9.	Star Press	T. A. Malaya Pillay of T. Annaswami Pillay and Sons.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 391 ...	Star of India Press ...	T. Coopooswamy Naiker	.....	.....
Mount Road, Nos. 5, 6, 7, & 8.	Vest and Co. Press ...	Messrs. Vest and Co. ...	.....	The Indian Jurist.
Popham's Broadway, No. 27.	Viceroy Press	Iyaloo Naidu	.....	.....
Subramania Mudelly Street, Black Town, No. 30.	Victoria Jubilee Press.	V. Sundara Mudali ...	The Madras Hindu Janabhooshani (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 114.	Winstone Press ...	T. A. Rutnaswamy Pillay and A. G. Pragasum Pillay.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 161.	Victor Press	Solomon David and B. A. A. Rajendram Pillay.	Mahavigadathuthan.	.....
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpett, No. 323.	Audi Saraswathi Nelayam Press.	V. Ramaswami Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 6.	Audi Kalanidhi Press...	P. Sivalingiah	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1889-90—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Popham's Broadway, No. 151.	Ashtalakshmi Vilasam Press.	P. Comaraguru Mudali.	.....	Educational Record and Vedantiri.
Ayaloor Mutheah Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 25.	Barathi Velasam Press.	O. Yagambara Mudali.	.....	Calendars.
Avadanam Paupier Road, Pursewakam, No. 25.	Dravida Ruthnagaram Press.	T. Govinda Chari ...	.....	.....
Munnady Street, Muthealpet, No. 79.	Dravida Vurthamani Press.	P. Vasudeva Mudaliar.	Dravida Varthamani, (Tamil).	.....
Avadanam Paupier Road, Choolay, No. 103.	Elukkana Kalangium Press.	K. Cundaswami Mudali.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 216.	Geervánabhásha Ruthnakarem Press.	B. Theagaroya Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 222.	Gnana Sooryodaya Press.	B. Chinnacasavalu Chetti.	.....	.....
Guruvappa Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 41.	Grantharathnakaram Press.	B. Sivalinga Chetti ...	.....	.....
Thumboo Chetty Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 289.	Kalaruthnagarem Press.	W. Pushparatha Chetty.	.....	.....
Moothookrishnan Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 34.	Kalagnana Press ...	T. Ruthna Mudali ...	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 23.	Kalai Mathu Velukum Press.	C. Kanagaraya Mudali.	.....	.....
Veeraraghava Moodelly Street, Triplicane, No. 18.	Kalvipragasem Press ...	M. Chithambara Mudali.	.....	.....
Vencatachela Moodelly Street, Pursewakam, No. 11.	Kayathree Vilakam Press.	N. Ragavooloo Naidu.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 173.	Krishna Press	R. Manavalamahamoony Chetty.	.....	.....
Mootheal Maistry Street, Old Washermanpet, No. 2.	Madavanevasa Press ...	S. Mooniswami Mudali.	.....	.....
Seeringapatam Subraya Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 23.	Manomony Velasem Press.	K. Manicka Mudali ...	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 54.	Manicka Muthiram Press.	M. Manicka Mudali ...	.....	.....
Swami Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 93.	Moothoowar Colalambal Press.	T. Sabapathi Pillay ...	.....	.....
Swami Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 85.	Prabakara Press ...	C. Narrainaswami Mudaliar and Son.	.....	.....
Thotty Calay Coomarappa Mudali Street, Choolay, No. 39.	Parabramha Press ...	T. Cunneappa Mudali and T. Raju Mudali.	.....	.....
Therupully Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 21.	Poomagul Velasem Press.	A. Rungaswami Mudali.	.....	Vernacular Calendars.
Vullum Bungaroo Chetty Street, Pursewakam, No. 30.	Ramaprasannodayam Press.	M. Ramanuja Chari ...	.....	.....
Varada Mutheappen Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 98.	Sakalakalanilayem Press.	A. Shunmoogappa Chetti, guardian of T. C. Nagalingappa Chetti.	.....	.....
Peddu Naicks Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 12.	Sarada Press	B. Somasoondrum Chetti.	.....	.....
Venkayar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 25.	Sarada Nelayam Press.	P. Soobramiah	.....	.....
Trivettore High Road, Washermanpet, No. 319.	Saradamba Velasam Press.	C. Sundararama Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 35.	Saraswathi Velasem Press.	N. Vencata Subba Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Anna Pillay Street, Peddu Naickpettah, No. 46.	Shanmooga Vilasa Press.	S. Solayappa Mudali ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 415 ...	Sithantha Vidianupalana Press.	V. S. Sapapathy Navalar.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1889-90—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Narayana Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 4.	Siva Sidhanta Press	A. Moothiah	.....	.....
Iyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, No. 36.	Sivagnanabotham Press	C. Shunmooga Soondara Mudali.	.....	.....
Moothoo Naick Street, Mahafoozkhan's Gardens, No. 16.	Srikalavilasam Press ...	G. Ramaswami Nayudu	.....	.....
Malaperumal Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 25.	Srikalyana Saraswathi Nilayam Press.	P. Runganatham Chetty.	.....	.....
Thooloocanathammen Covil Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Srikamalapadma Vilása Press.	I. Parthasarathi Pillay.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 363 ...	Sri Nelayam Press ...	C. P. Chengalvaraya Chetty.	.....	.....
Condaliah Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 8.	Sri Mathooma Mahaswara Press.	P. Akkiah	.....	.....
Venayaga Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 7.	Sri Nekathanam Press.	P. Ramanjulu Naidu ...	.....	.....
Terupally Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Sri Padmanabhavilasa Press.	E. Narainaswami Naidu.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 429 ...	Sri Runga Velasem Press.	V. Kistnaswami Chetti.	.....	.....
Venaitheertha Mudali Street, Pursewakam, No. 48.	Sri Raja Ram Mohun Roy Press.	M. Butchiah Puntulu.	The Hindu Janasamskarini or The Hindu Reformer (Telugu).	.....
Péyalwar Covil Street, Triplicane, Nos. 12, 16.	Saraswathi Bandarem Press.	S. Parthasarady Iyengar.	.....	.....
Wallaja Road, No. 88 ...	Srinivasa, Varadachary Press.	C. Srinivasachary and S. Varadachary.	.....	.....
Seenu Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 7.	Srivani Venotha Manthirum Press.	P. Ragava Charlu and P. Ramanuja Charlu of P.S. Kakula Charlu and Brothers.	.....	.....
Cariappa Moodali Street, Pursewakam, No. 20.	Sujana Ranjani Press ...	R. Streenevassa Mudali.	.....	.....
Mulla Sahib Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 72.	Sumana Manollásini Press.	P. Venkatalakshmammah.	.....	.....
Vullum Bungaroo Chetty Street, Pursewakam, No. 3.	Sundara Velasa Press...	V. Soondara Mudali and Son.	.....	.....
econd Line Beach, No. 7.	Satheatheepum or Lamp of Truth Press.	R. M. Bauboo ...	Eastern Star	.....
Avadanum Paupier Street, Pursewakam, No. 27.	Thondamandalam Press.	P. Coopooswami Mudali.	.....	.....
Nullanna Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 2.	Umbala Velasam Press.	N. Arunagiri Mudali ...	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 52.	Vani Velasam Press ...	V. Comaraswami Mudali.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 52.	Vaksatheenilayam Press.	G. Venkatavarda Charlu.	.....	.....
Vadamalay Maistry Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 14.	Vasuruthnakara Press.	D. Srikristna Pundit ...	.....	.....
Umpherson's Street, Black Town, No. 1.	Vellaya Nadar Jubilee Press.	T. Ruthnaswamy Nadar	1. Tharangai Nesen. 2. War Cry.	The Maharani (Tamil and Telugu).
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 16.	Veeraraghava Mudraksharasala.	K. Veeraraghaviah ...	.....	.....
Trivettore High Road, Washermanpet, No. 75.	Vibootha Manohorini Press.	M. Tholasi Raju ...	.....	.....
Munnarswamy Covil Road, Rayapuram, No. 90.	Vidhya Tarangani Press	A. Veerasawmy Naicker and B. Ruthna Naicker.	.....	.....
Vadamalay Pillay Street, Narainapoliem, Pursewakam, No. 42.	Vidhya Venodhini Press	C. Veeraswami Naidoo.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1889-90—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Mint Street, No. 300 ...	Viddianupalana Press.	N. C. Sadasiva Pillay ...	.....	.....
Vydeanada Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 6.	Viddia Vevekakalanidhi Press.	E. Anuntha Charlu ...	.....	.....
Vadavenayagar Covil Road, Perambore Barracks Road, No. 42.	Vivaka Velukkum Press.	P. Yaloomalay Pillay ...	.....	.....
Davaraja Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 174.	Vurthamánatharungani Press.	P. Venkata Row ...	.....	.....
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.				
Fakhir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 39.	Ahmadi Press	Saiyid Ahmad Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
Tippu Saib Street, Chitty's Garden, Triplicane, No. 14.	Atha-ur-Rahman Press.	Saiyid Shahab-ud-din Sahib.	.....	.....
Tahir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 38.	Firdosi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	.....	.....
Heisamul Mulk's Garden, Royapettah.	Hidayat Press ...	Mirza Kazim Beg Sahib.	.....	.....
Armenian Street, Black Town, No. 42.	Mahaboobia Press ...	Saiyid Abdul Latif Sahib.	Mulki Akhbárâth ...	.....
Peter's Road, Royapettah, No. 34.	Mutbai Haidari Press.	Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Qadiri.	Jaridai Rozgar ...	.....
Big Mosque Compound, Triplicane.	Mazharul Ajaib Press..	Maulavie Muhammad Nasratulla Sahib.	1. Muzharul Ajaib. 2. Jalvai Sakhun.	.....
Nizamuddin Ahmad Khan's Garden, ½ Old Lunghur Khana Road, Triplicane.	Nizamul Mutbai Press.	Muhammad Nizamuddin Sahib.	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, No. 26.	Shumsiah Press ...	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib Ghatala Effendi.	Shams-ul-Akbara-i-Madras.	.....
Daulut Khan Bahadur Street, Triplicane, No. 2.	Sharifia Press	Muhammad Sadiq-ul Husain Shary.	Thilzimi Hairat, Madras Punch.	.....
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjam	Victoria Press	Madapalli Chakrapani Raju.	.....	.....
	Srimat Saramruta Sindhu Press.	Madapalli Rangaramanuja Raju.	.....	.....
	Gayatri Press	Kanukolum Kanakadri Rama Rao.	.....	.....
Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam	Government Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Arsha Press	Mahámahopadhyáya Sri Paravastu Venkata Rangacharyulu Aiyavarlu Garu.	.....	.....
	Sri Venugopala Press ...	Garuda Sundara Ramayya Garu.	.....	.....
	Sri Sarada Makuta Press.	Vinnakota Appala Narasimhulu Garu.	.....	.....
	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kocherlakota Venkataramaswami Pantulu Garu.	.....	.....
Vizianagrum	Sri Viziarama Vilása Press.	The Hon'ble The Maharajah of Vizianagrum, K.C.I.E.	An English Newspaper called "Telugu Harp," published weekly.	A Telugu monthly Magazine called "Siddhanthabhodhini."
Bobbili	Rangaráya Vilása Press	Raja of Bobbili ...	.....	.....
Godávari	1. Washington ... ... 2. Albion ... ... 3. Columbian	Government ...	.....	District Gazette and District Board's Meeting Proceedings.
	Commercial Press ...	F. McLeod, Lessee ...	.....	.....
	Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Co.	.....	Municipal Proceedings (weekly); Taluk Board's Proceedings (monthly).

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1889-90—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Godávari—*continued* ...	Rajayogi press ...	Gurazada Sriramamurti.	Rajayogi (monthly)...	.....
	Samstanam Press ...	Rajah of Pithapuram...	Sri Sanmárga Darsani (monthly).	.....
	The D. P. W. Press, Dowlaishweram.	Government	.....	.....
	Sri Vivekavardhani Press, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. Kandukuri Veerasalingam Garu.	The Vivékavardhani (weekly).	.....
	Favorite Job Press, Rajahmundry.	Rev. H. C. Schmidt, American Lutheran Mission.	.....	.....
	Sanivarapetta Press ...	Rajah Rungiah Appa Rao Bahadur Zamindar Garu.	.....	.....
	Pangidigudem Press ...	Rajah Bommadevara Venkata Narsimha Naidu, Bahadur Zamindar.	.....	.....
	Kalanidhi Press ...	Panda Venkataswami ..	.....	.....
Kistna. Guntur	American Lutheran Mission Press.	American Lutheran Mission of Guntur, under the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.	.....	.....
Bezwada	D.P.W. Press	Government	.....	.....
Masulipatam ...	C.M.S. Dove Press ...	Church Mission Society	.....	.....
	Sre Dharma Press ...	Sankara Shrabhayya Pantulu.	Budhavidheyi (Telugu), fortnightly; Hindu Desabhimani (English), weekly; Desabhimani (Telugu).	.....
Nellore	Sreemat Saraswati Nilayam Press.	Vangipuram Runga Charlu, Agent of Saraswati Seetamma.	.....	.....
	Sri Ranganayaki Vilasum Press.	Ossoor Saraswati Narasimha Charlu.	.....	.....
	Catholic Mission Press..	Rev. J. Klenchi Nador.	.....	A monthly periodical called "Neetidarpanam."
	Ramapatam Mission Press.	American Baptist Mission Union.	.....	.....
	Venkatagiri Rajah's Press.	Venkatagiri Rajah ...	.....	.....
Cuddapah	Kalyana Cumara Vilasa Press.	Kristnam Sorayya Chetty.	.....	.....
Bellary	Government Gazette Press.	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Albion Press ...	Mr. M. Abraham ...	.....	.....
	Chitralipi Sarada Press	Rajagopál Chetty ...	.....	.....
	The Bellary Printing Press.	Managed by a body of shareholders consisting of 102 persons.	Sarasvati * (a weekly paper in English and Telugu).	.....
Chingleput. Chingleput	The Indian Press ...	P. Jagannatha Pillai ...	.....	.....
Conjeeveram	The Chandrabanoo Press.	S. Arunachela Nadar ...	.....	.....
Do. ...	The Canchi Bhooshanam Press.	1. K. Srinivasa Ragava Chariar. 2. Melpakam Thata Desika Thatha Chariar. 3. Kondengi Srinivasa Varada Chariar.	.....	.....
Saidapet	The Hindu Union Press.	P. Devasikamani Mudali.	.....	.....

* This took the place of Vijayadhwaja, the publication of which was discontinued in February 1890.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1889-90—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
North Arcot. Vellore	Vani Nikeitanam Press.	Thangavelu Mudaliar and Girinatha Mudaliar.	.....	.....
	Victoria Press ...	V. Parthasaradi Mudaliar and Brothers.	.....	.....
	Vimala Press	Kalathi Aiyar ...	.....	.....
Karvetnagar ...	Sri Baratha Leela Sadana Muthrakshara Sala.	Zamindar of Karvetnagar.	.....	.....
Punganur	Vernacular Press ...	B. Narayana Row ...	.....	.....
Chittoor	Victoria Jubilee Press.	C. Ramanuja Chariar ...	.....	.....
	Branch Victoria Press.	V. Parthasaradi Mudaliar and Brothers.	.....	.....
South Arcot. South Arcot	District Gazette Press...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Chidambaram	Brahma Vidhiya Press.	C. R. Srinivasa Sastri...	Brahma Vidhiya Patrika (fortnightly).	.....
Cuddalore	Patriot Press, Tirupapuliyur.	P. T. Sadagopa Chariar and Co.	Desabimani (weekly)	.....
Tanjore. Tanjore	Patriotic Press ...	Krishnaswami Govinda Row Suriya Vamsi Appa.	Tanjore Janamithran (weekly).	.....
	Budhi Prakash Press ...	Govindaswami Rao ...	.....	Sujana Ullasen (bi-monthly).
	National Press ...	T. R. Vasantha Pillay...	Southern Star (weekly).	.....
Tiruvadi	Púrna Chandrodaya Press.	Narayana Krishnaji Rao	.....	The Jananukulan (bi-monthly).
	Jothirvalasa Press ...	Sundareswara Srouthi.	.....	.....
	Girvána Váni Vilasa Press.	Lakshmana Chariar ...	.....	Girvánaváni Vilasam (bi-monthly).
Kumbakonam ...	Lord Ripon Press ...	Gilladi Badrasami Chettiar.	.....	.....
	Sri Vidhyá Press ...	Venkatarama Aiyar of Vayalur and Sambasiva Sastriar of Konerirajapuram.	.....	.....
Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Rev. E. Just, Missionary.	.....	Arunodayam (monthly).
Negapatam ...	Eclipse Press	Messrs. Oliver and Co.	South Indian Post ...	.....
	Scottish Branch Press.	Messrs. Graves, Cookson and Co.	.....	.....
	Pennington's Press ...	V. Kannayira Stapathi.	.....	.....
Trichinopoly	South India Times Press.	V. Pakkiam Pillay and Sons.	.....	.....
	Ripon Press	T. V. Venkatarayalu Naidu.	The Trichinopoly Herald (fortnightly).	.....
	Southern Star Press ...	P. Vulagappa Pillay ...	.....	Parish Magazine (monthly).
	Rock Fort Press ...	E. Narayanaswamy Pillai and Sons.	.....	.....
	Branch Eclipse Press ...	Messrs. Oliver and Co., Negapatam.	.....	South Indian Railway Guide in English and Tamil. (monthly).
Madura	Pandiyan Press ...	M. Ananthakrishna Naidu.	.....	.....
	Shunmuga Vilása Press.	Sundararamasary ...	.....	.....
	Vanivilasam Press ...	Thevanayagam Pillai. Ramalingam Pillai. Karuppaya Pavalar. Kuppusawmy Naick.	Suguna Sundarani (bi-monthly).	.....
	Kasim Press ...	Ibrahim Ali Sahib ...	.....	.....
	South Indian Press ...	C. Seshadri Sastry ...	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1889-90—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Madura—*continued*	Meenatchi Sundara Vilása Press.	Letchumanan Servai ...	.....	.....
	Lennox Press, Pasumalai.	Rev. G. T. Washburn...	Sathia Varthamani (fortnightly).	Santhosha Saithi (monthly).
	Victoria Press	S. M. Sundaram Iyer ...	Madura Mail (weekly).	.....
	Hindu Union Press ...	Saiyid Murtuza Sahib.	.....	.....
	Industrial Press, Ramnad.	Mr. Heber Thomas ...	.....	Banner of Cross (monthly).
	Gnanarathnagaram Press.	Kandaswami Pillay ...	.....	.....
Tinnevelly. Tuticorin	Tuticorin Printing Press "Manthra Nagara Entra Salai."	Ariyanayagam Pillai ...	.....	.....
Do.	Arunothayam Press ...	V. R. Motha and Co. ...	.....	.....
Ettiyapuram	Ilasai Vilasam Press ...	S. Chinnaswami Aiyar.	.....	.....
Ambasamudram ...	Bharatavilasam Press ...	Venkatachalam Aiyar and Krishna Aiyar.	.....	.....
Srivilliputur	Srivilliputur Jubilee Press.	Sivaramalingam Aiyar and Rama Aiyar of Kalladaikurichi.	.....	.....
Palamcottah	Church Mission Press.	Church Mission Society	.....	The "Friendly Instructor."
Do.	Shunmugavilasam Press.	M. Sundram Pillai and Nallasivan Pillai.	.....	.....
Do.	Sri Vijia Lakshmi Vilasam Press.	C. Gopalaiyar and Co.	.....	.....
Vannarpet	Chintamani Press ...	K. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai.	.....	.....
Railway Station ...	Ariyaprakasini Press...	V. S. Vencatachellam Aiyar.	.....	.....
Do. ...	Hindu Desá Abimani Press.	R. Venkatachellam Aiyar.	.....	The "Gnanadipam."
Tinnevelly	Muttamilagaram Press.	Pudur Ramasamiá Pillai.	.....	.....
Do.	Union Central Press ...	A. Nellaiyappa Pillai and T. V. Subhramania Pillai.	.....	.....
Coimbatore. Coimbatore	The "Crescent Press."	S. P. Narasimhulu Naidoo.	The fortnightly Coimbatore Crescent or Kalanidi Anglo-Vernacular.	.....
	Coimbatore Coffee Works Printing Press.	Mr. Robert Stanes, Trustee.	.....	"Fruits New and Old" (monthly).
	Coimbatore Observer ...	S. P. Venkataswami Naidu and K. Sami Rowth.	.....	.....
	K. R. Venkataramiah and Co. Press.	B. Ramaswami Mudaliar.	.....	.....
Erode	Erode Central Press ...	A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.	.....	.....
Nilgiris. Ootacamund ...	South of India Observer Press.	Mr. T. G. Davis ...	South of India Observer (weekly).	.....
	Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.	Government Directors:— 1. The Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras. 2. H. B. Grigg, Esq., Director of Public Instruction. 3. Major-Genl. McLeod, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance.	.....	1. The General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief (weekly). 2. Nilgiri District Gazette (monthly). 3. Do.—Mid-monthly sheet (monthly). 4. Army Distribution List (monthly). 5. Nilgiri District Magazine (monthly).
Salem	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Patriot Press	Sheik Mohideen Sahib *alias* Kurthen Sahib	.....	The Salem Patriot (bi-monthly).
	Chintamani Press ...	T. V. Ponnuswami Pillai	.....	.....
	Central Press	Ramaswami Mudaliar.	.....	.....
	Chinnia Nadar's Press, Tirupatur.	C. Perumál Nadár ...	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1889-90—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
South Canara.				
Mangalore	Collectorate Press ... 3 Typographic Presses.	Government	.....	District Gazette.
	Basel Mission Press ...	Basel German Evangelical Missionary Society.	.....	1. "Sabhapatra" (a monthly periodical in Canarese). 2. "Keralopakari" (a monthly periodical in Malayalam). 3. "Almopakari" (a quarterly periodical in Malayalam). 4. Canarese Almanac (annually). 5. Malayalam Almanac (annually).
	Codialboil Press ...	Roman Catholic Mission.	.....	"A Few Pleasant Nights at Mr. Rau's," printed monthly when feasible.
	Dongarkiri Press ...	Mir Hussain Bin Mir Zahadally.	.....	.....
	Vidya Sudhakara Dharma Prakasha Typographic Press.	Udiyawar Narayana Charya.	.....	Two Almanacs for the Hindu year "Vikrathi" in Canarese.
	Vidya Sudhakara Lithographic Press.	Narayana Charya ...	.....	.....
Udipi	Hindu Press	U. B. Rama Rau ...	.....	"Sudarshana," a monthly Magazine in Canarese.
Kasaragod	Nurulla Press	Kunhamade Beary ...	.....	.....
Malabar.				
Kottayam	Tayilkandi Paramba Press.	Arayalparath Kunhi Ahmed.	.....	.....
	Nayiyamvidu Parambil Press.	Nayiyamvittil Abdu ...	.....	.....
	Mangadankandi Paramba Press.	Kannambath Assan ...	.....	.....
	Kalluvalappu Press ...	Fakir Ahamedindagath Virankutti Musaliyar.	.....	.....
	Banglayile Valappu Paramba Press.	Therakadawath Pokkar	.....	.....
	Spectator Press (Branch).	P.C. Atchudan Brothers	.....	.....
Calicut	Karaparamba Press ...	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.	Fortnightly Market Report.	.....
	Vidya Velasam Press ...	S. A. Kalahastri Mudaliar and Muniappa Mudaliar, P. C. Pothan.	1. The Kerala Patrika (weekly), Malayalam. 2. Arya Sidhanda Chandrika (monthly), Malayalam.	.....
	Spectator Press ...	P. C. Achuthan Brothers.	1. Malabar and Travancore Spectator (weekly). 2. The Kerala Sanchari (weekly), Malayalam.	.....
	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly in English and Vernacular).
Palghat	Union Press ...	Charles Mandodi ...	.....	.....
	Bharatamukha Vilasam Press.	M. Govinda Pisharodi and 2 others.	.....	.....
	Menguanavilakkam Press.	K. Subramania Pillai.	.....	.....
	Kuran Press	V. Parameswara Iyen...	.....	.....
	Vidhia Kalpataru ...	V. Venkitachala Sastri.	.....	.....
Cochin	Western Star	Mrs. H. M. Walker ...	The Western Star (weekly).	.....
	Cochin Argus	Mr. Pereira	The Cochin Argus (weekly).	.....
	Kerala Mitram	Devaji Bheemaji ...	Kerala Mitram (trimonthly, in Malayalam).	.....
	St. Thomas' Press ...	Kakkunni	Kerala Kokil (monthly, in Mahratta).	.....

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(84)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1889-90.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.				
					Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	105,756	26,384	224	1,370	2,61,218 0 0	
Church of Scotland ...	343	1,651	* 8	6	23,890 0 0	
Church of Rome ...	881,842	23,319	872	2,255	25,140 0 0	
Protestant Dissenters ...	179,554	2,615	449	1,977	5,229 0 0	

* Four of the ministers engaged in Missionary work amongst the natives are supported by the church, the other four are in the service of the Government.

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENTS I AND II.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a rupee in the ending 1886,

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of ten years...	18·2	17·9	17·9	17·7	17·6	17·6	17·3	16·8	16·3	17·3	17·2	17·1	17·4	27·7	30·5	29·7	29·9	27·1
1887	17·3	17·9	18·1	19·6	18·4	19·0	18·8	18·8	18·8	18·9	18·5	18·6	18·5	26·4	30·5	32·3	30·1	29·0
1888	19·0	18·0	19·7	18·7	18·0	18·5	17·8	16·2	14·5	11·3	12·6	12·4	16·4	30·5	32·8	32·9	31·3	31·2
1889	11·6	11·3	11·2	12·0	11·1	10·3	10·4	10·5	11·2	11·9	11·5	15·3	11·5	20·0	19·5	19·6	19·9	18·7
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of ten years...	15·3	15·5	14·3	15·0	15·0	14·8	14·8	14·6	14·4	14·2	14·3	14·5	14·7	27·5	27·7	26·9	26·6	26·1
1887	14·8	15·8	16·5	16·4	15·9	15·5	15·0	15·0	15·2	14·9	15·4	15·8	15·5	30·2	29·6	28·7	28·9	27·5
1888	15·7	16·2	16·5	16·7	16·8	16·6	16·1	14·3	12·8	11·3	12·0	12·3	14·8	28·3	28·4	28·7	28·6	27·4
1889	12·3	12·3	12·3	11·9	11·6	11·2	11·3	11·7	11·9	12·3	12·8	13·3	12·1	22·9	22·5	22·3	22·8	20·4
GODAVARI.																		
Average of ten years...	15·3	14·5	14·4	15·0	15·0	14·4	14·6	14·3	14·1	14·2	14·6	15·1	14·6	28·7	29·1	29·5	29·4	29·2
1887	16·0	16·0	16·4	16·0	15·5	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·9	15·2	15·5	15·3	26·4	27·2	27·3	27·4	26·4
1888	16·0	16·1	17·1	17·6	17·8	17·4	17·3	17·1	16·0	13·5	14·2	15·5	16·3	25·6	26·4	29·7	30·0	29·4
1889	15·6	15·7	15·2	14·8	14·4	14·2	14·4	14·5	14·9	15·6	15·9	15·5	15·1	26·4	26·2	27·1	26·8	26·3
KISTNA.																		
Average of ten years...	12·9	14·3	14·2	14·3	14·0	13·7	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·2	12·7	12·6	13·5	24·2	24·2	24·6	24·9	23·1
1887	14·6	15·5	15·3	16·2	16·2	17·2	17·0	16·7	16·7	16·5	16·0	16·5	16·2	23·6	24·3	24·4	23·7	23·1
1888	16·2	16·2	16·6	16·6	16·5	16·1	16·3	16·5	15·6	13·4	14·0	15·1	15·8	24·3	24·7	24·2	23·8	24·0
1889	15·3	15·2	15·0	14·4	14·2	13·9	13·8	13·7	13·8	14·5	14·4	14·5	14·4	23·5	22·0	23·5	22·2	21·5
NELLORE.																		
Average of ten years...	13·9	14·1	14·1	14·1	14·3	14·3	14·3	14·3	14·2	13·9	13·6	14·5	14·0	23·6	23·9	24·1	24·7	23·8
1887	14·9	15·0	15·0	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·4	15·6	15·4	15·5	15·5	15·6	15·3	25·9	27·1	26·9	27·1	27·2
1888	15·5	15·7	15·7	15·8	15·6	15·8	16·1	15·9	15·9	14·3	14·3	14·9	15·5	25·7	24·9	24·8	25·3	24·6
1889	15·0	13·9	13·8	14·5	14·4	14·4	14·3	14·3	14·0	14·2	14·3	13·0	14·2	23·2	20·9	20·9	23·0	22·8
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of ten years...	13·8	13·9	13·9	14·1	14·2	14·3	14·1	13·8	12·9	13·6	13·5	13·7	13·8	26·1	25·4	24·9	25·8	26·2
1887	16·0	16·1	18·1	16·0	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·2	16·0	16·0	16·1	16·2	16·3	30·8	30·6	29·6	28·9	29·8
1888	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·4	16·7	16·0	16·9	16·8	17·2	14·9	14·6	15·3	16·2	30·3	32·3	32·3	32·0	31·6
1889	15·4	15·2	14·9	14·6	14·5	14·7	14·6	14·4	14·3	14·5	14·7	13·9	14·6	29·4	29·2	28·8	28·4	30·3
ANANTAPUR.																		
Average of ten years...	Information not available.													Information				
1887	16·7	15·7	16·8	16·8	17·1	17·2	17·2	17·2	17·3	17·3	17·2	17·4	16·9	32·4	31·4	31·1	31·5	33·3
1888	17·1	17·1	17·3	17·6	17·5	17·3	16·9	16·8	16·3	14·4	14·7	15·5	16·5	36·1	35·1	35·2	35·2	34·8
1889	15·5	15·3	15·2	15·3	14·9	14·4	14·6	14·6	14·9	15·2	15·3	15·5	15·1	31·3	30·7	30·4	31·3	31·1
BELLARY.																		
Average of ten years...	13·5	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·3	13·4	13·1	13·2	13·1	12·8	12·8	13·0	13·2	26·9	26·4	26·4	26·7	26·4
1887	13·8	14·1	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·5	13·5	13·6	13·7	13·6	13·7	14·1	13·7	32·4	33·4	32·7	32·8	30·7
1888	14·1	13·9	14·4	14·0	13·9	13·9	13·9	13·9	13·7	12·8	12·2	13·2	14·2	36·4	35·9	30·1	34·6	34·6
1889	12·8	13·1	13·3	13·0	12·9	12·6	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·6	12·6	12·9	12·8	31·8	30·1	29·4	29·0	28·0
KURNOOL.																		
Average of ten years...	12·6	11·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·4	12·3	12·3	12·3	13·8	11·9	12·0	12·4	27·6	27·5	26·9	26·5	26·2
1887	13·8	14·0	14·1	13·9	14·0	14·4	14·1	14·1	14·0	14·6	14·8	14·8	14·2	27·9	28·7	29·9	30·2	23·9
1888	15·1	14·6	14·9	14·9	15·0	14·5	14·1	14·0	13·6	11·9	12·3	12·9	14·0	32·5	33·8	33·3	33·2	32·0
1889	12·7	12·7	12·4	12·4	12·2	12·0	12·0	11·8	12·0	12·1	12·0	12·2	12·2	24·5	24·9	25·5	26·1	25·7
MADRAS.																		
Average of ten years...	12·6	13·0	13·1	13·3	13·3	13·0	12·7	13·1	12·8	12·6	12·3	12·4	12·8	18·9	18·9	19·0	18·7	18·3
1887	14·5	14·3	13·9	14·0	13·7	13·4	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·5	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0
1888	12·8	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	12·9	12·9	13·3	13·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0
1889	13·4	13·4	13·4	13·4	13·3	13·0	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·5	11·9	10·8	12·8	...	...	...	...	...
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of ten years...	14·5	15·1	14·1	15·1	15·1	14·6	14·1	13·9	14·0	13·7	13·9	14·0	14·3	19·6	19·4	18·5	18·1	18·9
1887	17·2	17·0	17·0	18·0	18·1	17·8	16·9	16·4	16·4	16·2	16·1	16·3	16·9	19·9	19·9	...	...	...
1888	16·2	18·1	18·4	19·0	18·4	17·9	17·3	17·0	17·0	16·2	15·9	16·3	17·3	...	...	...	...	...
1889	16·3	17·3	17·3	17·1	16·6	15·9	15·2	14·8	14·3	14·2	13·0	11·8	15·3	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·0	15·2	15·1	15·3	15·5	14·9	14·7	14·6	14·6	14·5	14·6	14·8	14·9	23·9	23·9	23·9	24·1	23·9
1887	17·7	17·3	17·2	17·2	17·4	16·9	16·4	16·8	16·7	16·7	16·7	16·7	16·9	30·1	28·9	29·7	30·7	30·6
1888	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·3	18·1	16·8	16·8	16·7	16·4	15·9	15·8	16·2	17·1	30·3	26·2	29·2	29·9	29·7
1889	16·2	16·3	16·1	15·7	15·6	15·5	15·1	15·0	14·7	14·6	14·0	12·7	15·1	28·0	27·2	25·9	25·1	24·8
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·9	16·1	15·8	15·8	14·9	15·3	14·7	14·4	14·6	13·5	14·5	15·7	15·0	29·5	31·0	29·5	26·6	28·6
1887	17·4	16·8	16·7	16·8	16·9	17·0	16·9	16·6	16·9	16·8	16·6	16·7	16·8	38·6	33·3	34·6	31·7	34·4
1888	17·1	17·0	17·5	17·1	16·7	16·4	16·2	16·2	16·0	15·7	15·7	16·1	16·5	34·6	35·8	32·2	...	...
1889	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·1	15·9	15·5	14·9	14·9	15·1	15·0	13·9	12·1	15·2	26·9	32·8	32·8	23·5	32·8
TANJORE.																		
Average of ten years...	14·9	15·5	15·7	15·7	15·3	14·8	14·2	14·0	14·1	14·5	15·0	14·6	14·9	25·6	26·6	26·6	26·5	26·4
1887	16·1	15·9	16·4	16·6	17·0	17·0	16·5	15·6	15·5	16·3	16·7	15·5	16·3	25·4	29·4	29·3	30·6	31·5
1888	17·0	17·9	18·3	17·9	17·4	16·8	16·1	15·7	15·7	16·0	15·5	14·8	16·6	27·3	26·8	26·5	27·6	27·5
1889	15·0	15·9	16·3	15·5	14·8	14·1	13·7	13·9	13·9	14·2	14·4	12·1	14·5	...	...	...	...	...
TRICHINOPOLY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·2	14·5	14·6	14·6	14·5	14·0	13·4	13·2	13·3	12·6	13·7	13·5	13·8	38·2	41·9	41·3	44·5	44·3
1887	15·0	14·4	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·1	15·0	14·9	14·8	14·6	14·5	14·4	14·8	43·1	41·9	42·8	41·9	43·4
1888	14·6	16·1	16·8	16·3	16·0	15·6	14·8	14·4	14·2	14·1	14·1	14·1	15·1	37·5	37·3	35·7	37·6	35·7
1889	14·4	14·6	14·8	14·5	14·0	13·8	13·3	13·3	13·4	13·7	13·7	10·9	13·7	29·4	30·0	32·1	31·4	31·3

I.

Madras Presidency during 1887, 1888 *and* 1889, *compared with the average of the previous ten years exclusive of* 1877.

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
26·5	25·9	22·4	23·4	25·5	24·5	25·9	25·7	31·5	30·3	30·6	30·6	30·5	29·9	29·4	28·8	30·9	33·7	32·8	31·4	30·9
30·4	29·5	24·7	24·0	24·4	24·4	29·1	27·9	34·3	34·4	34·4	33·9	32·5	31·3	31·2	28·5	30·9	31·5	31·2	31·7	32·1
29·5	27·3	27·3	23·5	18·3	16·5	18·3	26·6	31·4	21·2	31·5	31·1	31·0	29·0	26·0	24·1	24·2	21·5	22·8	22·1	26·3
16·7	15·4	15·7	17·2	16·5	17·0	20·0	18·0	19·2	18·0	18·8	18·8	17·4	15·9	15·9	18·3	24·7	30·5	27·5	27·1	21·0
25·2	24·2	24·4	25·3	24·7	24·4	26·1	25·8	27·7	27·2	27·2	27·4	27·1	26·4	26·1	27·5	28·9	28·0	27·8	27·5	27·4
24·4	23·3	23·4	22·9	22·7	23·5	26·5	25·9	29·9	28·8	28·3	27·9	27·9	26·2	24·6	25·4	25·9	25·5	26·5	26·7	26·9
26·5	26·3	23·4	21·0	18·7	20·8	24·2	25·2	27·8	27·8	27·8	27·4	27·1	25·7	25·5	24·7	25·1	20·7	22·9	22·9	25·5
18·1	18·6	19·7	21·7	24·4	23·2	27·7	22·0	22·4	22·1	22·0	22·1	20·5	19·5	19·6	23·0	25·8	27·7	28·9	28·7	23·3
29·0	28·0	27·4	27·3	26·4	24·6	25·6	27·8	29·9	29·9	30·1	30·0	30·1	30·6	30·0	28·8	29·3	27·9	26·7	28·2	29·3
24·6	23·9	22·5	22·1	22·6	22·7	24·9	24·8	30·9	30·9	30·2	30·2	29·3	27·6	27·1	26·6	26·6	25·2	25·8	28·0	28·2
28·9	28·2	28·4	28·0	23·0	23·6	25·6	27·2	29·1	28·5	29·9	29·5	27·3	29·1	28·8	28·1	26·9	22·6	23·9	24·9	27·4
25·7	25·8	26·4	28·4	28·7	28·4	28·1	27·0	26·2	25·4	25·5	24·8	24·6	24·8	24·5	25·2	26·5	28·1	28·1	27·6	25·9
22·1	22·0	24·4	22·7	22·3	22·1	22·5	23·3	28·4	29·1	29·4	29·3	29·0	28·7	27·6	27·7	27·8	27·1	26·4	26·7	28·1
25·7	23·7	24·3	24·8	24·0	24·9	25·9	24·4	31·2	31·4	32·3	30·0	31·5	35·7	33·3	33·3	33·9	32·2	33·5	32·1	32·5
23·2	23·6	23·7	22·6	19·3	20·5	23·0	23·1	30·4	30·5	30·8	31·4	31·0	31·6	30·8	30·6	28·9	24·8	22·7	24·6	29·0
21·1	20·9	21·6	21·7	22·4	22·6	22·0	22·1	25·4	26·4	25·4	25·5	25·4	25·5	25·6	26·6	27·1	27·9	28·2	29·1	25·8
24·8	24·3	23·9	23·6	23·3	22·8	23·0	23·8	26·3	26·2	26·3	27·5	27·8	27·6	27·6	27·0	26·8	26·3	25·3	25·5	26·7
27·0	26·4	25·6	25·8	26·0	25·9	25·8	26·4	29·2	29·0	29·7	30·3	30·8	30·9	31·2	31·0	30·5	30·6	30·7	30·8	30·4
25·5	25·7	23·9	23·4	22·1	22·5	22·7	24·3	30·7	30·9	30·6	30·7	30·6	30·4	30·2	29·9	28·8	25·6	25·4	26·4	29·1
22·4	22·6	23·1	22·9	23·7	23·8	22·0	22·6	26·2	23·7	25·0	26·5	26·9	26·9	26·9	27·4	27·5	27·6	27·6	25·2	26·5
25·3	25·1	23·8	27·9	25·1	25·4	26·1	25·6	28·6	28·6	28·7	29·3	28·6	29·2	29·3	27·7	27·4	27·6	28·2	28·6	28·5
30·0	29·4	28·9	29·1	30·6	30·6	31·9	30·0	32·9	32·6	32·7	33·8	34·9	34·3	34·4	33·8	34·6	34·3	35·3	35·8	34·1
30·8	30·6	31·0	30·1	27·4	26·3	28·1	30·2	36·1	35·9	36·3	36·3	36·2	35·6	35·1	33·9	33·2	32·5	31·7	32·6	34·6
30·0	29·0	29·1	30·1	31·2	31·8	30·7	29·8	32·9	32·6	32·7	33·0	33·9	33·3	33·1	33·2	33·7	34·8	34·6	32·6	33·4
not available.								Information not available.												
33·4	33·8	34·0	36·0	35·9	35·9	35·9	33·7	35·8	35·4	36·2	37·0	38·3	38·1	37·5	37·2	39·9	34·1	40·9	40·8	38·2
34·4	31·7	32·0	32·0	29·4	30·4	31·5	33·1	39·2	37·7	37·6	37·5	37·6	37·2	36·4	35·3	36·3	33·8	35·1	36·6	36·7
30·3	31·2	31·2	31·8	33·7	34·3	34·6	31·8	36·8	36·3	35·3	34·3	34·7	34·5	34·4	34·9	36·2	38·6	37·7	38·0	36·0
25·7	25·6	25·5	25·6	26·2	27·0	27·3	26·3	29·7	29·4	29·4	29·9	29·2	28·3	27·8	27·5	28·0	28·8	30·2	30·4	29·0
29·5	30·9	31·3	33·8	35·1	35·5	35·3	32·8	37·7	38·9	39·6	40·2	39·4	37·6	36·7	37·1	59·4	41·1	42·0	42·4	39·3
32·8	29·0	33·0	32·7	28·6	29·6	31·6	32·4	43·1	42·7	42·0	42·0	42·5	41·0	41·5	41·6	41·9	36·8	36·8	40·8	41·1
27·5	28·1	28·7	29·4	29·9	29·9	29·5	29·3	41·0	40·1	38·8	38·3	37·4	36·9	38·0	37·3	36·9	38·4	38·6	36·5	38·2
25·1	25·0	25·2	25·2	25·7	27·1	26·8	26·2	27·5	28·2	25·4	26·2	27·8	27·5	26·9	25·7	25·7	25·4	26·5	26·9	26·6
30·2	29·8	31·0	31·9	32·6	33·1	33·4	30·2	29·3	30·6	29·5	27·8	25·6	31·1	30·8	31·9	32·1	33·0	33·1	30·6	30·4
30·1	29·4	28·9	27·0	22·4	25·2	25·5	29·4	32·1	29·9	33·7	31·0	30·2	31·4	30·4	30·7	27·9	24·8	25·2	27·3	29·5
25·5	26·6	26·7	27·1	28·1	28·2	28·0	26·4	27·0	27·6	27·2	26·8	26·2	27·1	28·5	28·1	27·7	27·9	28·6	28·9	27·6
18·7	18·8	18·9	19·1	19·4	18·1	19·0	18·8	23·8	23·7	23·4	23·3	23·5	23·4	22·0	23·3	23·3	23·6	23·6	23·8	23·4
23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	27·0	27·4	26·0	26·6	27·2	27·8	27·6	28·0	28·1	28·3	28·4	28·4	27·6
23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	...	...	...	23·0	28·7	28·8	28·8	28·7	29·0	28·7	28·4	27·4	27·4	26·5	25·9	26·3	27·9
...	...	16·4	18·1	20·1	21·2	21·1	19·4	26·0	26·4	27·7	27·9	28·1	27·6	25·7	26·4	26·0	27·2	26·2	23·8	26·6
19·4	18·8	20·6	19·8	19·7	19·6	19·2	19·3	23·9	23·4	23·0	23·5	23·6	23·0	22·4	22·6	22·3	24·3	24·4	24·0	23·4
...	28·5	28·5	...	...	...	...	24·2	26·5	26·2	25·9	28·1	29·2	27·6	27·6	27·7	28·3	29·4	30·3	29·6	28·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	29·2	29·1	29·0	29·0	28·4	28·0	28·1	27·8	28·3	29·0	28·8	28·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	19·2	28·7	28·3	28·5	28·5	28·4	28·0	27·3	27·4	27·1	28·0	27·2	24·4	27·6
23·7	34·8	26·1	26·2	25·6	25·1	25·2	24·7	26·7	26·4	26·2	26·7	27·5	26·7	28·4	26·3	26·4	27·4	27·7	27·5	26·9
29·4	30·5	29·1	22·9	29·4	29·1	28·9	29·1	31·8	31·5	31·7	32·1	33·3	32·9	32·6	32·3	32·7	33·9	34·6	34·1	32·8
28·6	29·3	30·0	30·2	26·8	27·1	27·2	28·7	34·8	34·9	34·4	34·6	34·2	33·2	32·9	33·0	32·8	32·7	32·6	32·8	33·6
25·6	24·8	25·0	27·3	30·3	28·9	24·1	26·4	32·6	32·4	32·7	32·3	32·9	32·3	31·2	31·3	32·2	32·7	32·3	27·8	31·9
27·5	25·8	25·0	25·4	25·9	25·1	27·4	27·3	27·6	28·5	27·0	26·3	26·4	25·9	24·9	25·5	27·3	29·3	29·3	29·0	27·2
33·5	30·9	30·9	29·4	32·0	31·3	32·8	32·8	32·7	30·4	27·9	28·2	28·4	28·3	28·1	28·3	29·4	31·3	31·8	31·5	29·7
25·2	25·2	25·2	27·3	25·9	23·6	23·6	27·9	30·8	30·6	29·7	28·2	26·7	26·5	25·8	25·8	26·4	29·4	30·3	30·1	28·4
20·3	20·3	22·4	24·8	25·2	25·2	20·8	25·6	29·9	29·2	28·5	27·1	26·5	26·1	25·5	26·4	27·2	28·1	26·2	22·9	27·0
24·7	24·3	22·8	23·6	25·4	26·5	24·4	25·3	28·4	29·0	28·9	27·9	27·3	26·4	25·8	25·4	26·4	28·6	28·2	27·5	27·5
30·5	29·2	27·0	27·5	28·2	26·8	26·4	28·6	28·5	29·3	27·1	29·7	30·9	29·7	28·3	26·9	27·9	28·1	28·5	29·2	28·7
26·7	25·0	...	...	...	...	...	26·8	29·9	31·5	30·1	28·7	27·4	27·0	26·3	25·1	27·0	26·8	27·5	28·7	28·0
...	...	...	...	20·7	20·7	19·9	20·4	28·8	30·0	29·3	29·1	27·2	27·0	26·0	26·8	28·2	28·6	27·1	22·7	27·6
38·6	36·3	33·5	32·0	32·6	32·6	33·5	37·4	28·6	29·1	28·4	28·5	27·5	27·0	26·3	29·2	26·5	28·4	27·6	28·2	27·9
36·1	36·9	28·0	28·0	28·4	28·5	30·3	35·8	30·1	27·7	26·9	27·4	26·5	26·8	26·6	26·3	26·7	28·6	28·3	30·0	27·7
32·8	32·1	32·9	32·2	33·8	26·8	39·2	34·5	31·0	32·3	31·8	30·5	29·4	29·2	28·6	26·9	31·7	28·1	27·5	27·8	29·6
32·5	30·8	31·8	30·1	29·4	30·2	28·3	30·6	27·5	28·5	27·8	28·5	28·1	27·0	26·7	26·8	27·7	30·7	29·3	22·4	27·6

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a rupee in the ending* 1886, *exclusive*

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
MADURA.																		
Average of ten years...	13·9	14·5	14·6	14·5	14·7	14·2	13·5	13·3	13·2	13·1	13·1	13·2	13·9	35·5	33·4	32·3	31·6	32·4
1887	14·5	14·6	15·0	15·3	15·0	15·1	14·6	14·2	13·8	13·4	13·7	13·6	14·4	34·8	32·6	31·8	32·6	33·1
1888	13·9	15·0	15·9	15·7	15·1	14·8	14·4	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·3	13·1	14·3	28·7	29·9	35·7	38·9	38·9
1889	13·5	13·6	14·3	14·7	14·4	14·1	13·9	13·6	13·2	13·2	13·1	10·8	13·5	25·0	26·7	27·5	30·3	32·4
TINNEVELLY.																		
Average of ten years...	13·5	13·9	13·9	14·0	14·0	12·9	12·5	12·5	12·7	13·2	13·3	13·3	13·3	24·5	24·9	23·9	25·3	25·3
1887	13·9	13·2	13·6	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·3	12·9	12·8	12·8	13·3	13·2	13·4	26·1	22·8	21·1	21·1	25·5
1888	13·0	13·7	14·5	14·6	14·1	13·6	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·3	13·2	12·8	13·6	20·0	20·8	27·1	27·7	26·0
1889	13·2	13·6	14·0	14·1	13·7	13·2	12·6	12·4	12·3	12·6	12·3	10·5	12·9	23·7	23·9	24·2	24·8	24·0
COIMBATORE.																		
Average of ten years...	13·7	13·7	13·9	13·9	13·7	13·2	13·0	11·5	11·7	13·0	13·6	13·6	13·2	22·8	23·0	23·4	23·7	23·1
1887	15·2	15·1	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·6	15·2	15·2	14·9	15·3	15·6	15·4	15·3	23·3	22·5	22·7	23·6	24·3
1888	15·6	15·5	15·5	15·6	15·2	15·0	14·5	14·2	13·9	14·0	13·9	13·5	14·7	23·7	23·7	23·7	24·6	24·5
1889	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·7	13·5	13·3	13·2	12·8	12·6	12·8	12·9	12·0	13·2	21·7	21·4	22·1	21·9	22·3
NILGIRIS.																		
Average of ten years...	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·7	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·3	10·2	10·5	9·9	10·3	10·3	18·0	18·0	17·7	17·4	17·1
1887	13·2	13·4	13·6	13·1	13·1	13·0	13·0	12·1	12·8	13·0	12·4	12·7	12·9	24·9	24·7	26·4	25·5	26·6
1888	12·7	13·2	13·4	13·4	13·0	12·4	12·9	12·9	12·9	12·3	11·7	12·0	12·7	25·9	25·5	25·0	24·6	23·3
1889	10·9	13·1	13·3	12·8	13·0	12·9	12·1	12·2	12·2	10·5	10·5	9·8	11·9	19·4	23·9	24·7	23·6	24·5
SALEM.																		
Average of ten years...	11·6	11·6	11·1	11·2	11·4	10·8	10·3	10·2	10·2	10·5	10·9	9·3	10·7	22·5	23·0	22·8	23·5	23·7
1887	17·4	17·0	16·9	16·8	16·9	16·7	16·5	16·3	16·0	15·6	16·2	16·3	16·6	29·4	22·7	28·1	27·8	28·4
1888	16·3	16·2	16·1	16·0	16·1	15·9	15·5	15·3	14·8	15·0	14·9	14·9	15·6	29·1	28·9	30·4	29·4	29·5
1889	14·9	14·9	14·7	14·5	14·4	14·2	13·8	13·9	14·1	14·4	14·5	13·2	14·3	23·7	24·6	24·1	24·7	25·8
SOUTH CANARA.																		
Average of ten years...	14·2	14·5	14·1	13·9	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·0	13·3	13·3	13·2	13·8	13·6	...	...	...	...	...
1887	15·4	15·7	15·8	15·8	16·0	15·5	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·4	15·2	15·3	15·5	...	...	...	...	...
1888	15·7	15·5	15·7	15·8	15·8	15·6	15·4	15·2	15·1	14·7	14·2	14·7	15·3	...	...	...	...	...
1889	14·8	14·3	14·2	13·8	12·9	12·7	12·1	12·0	11·2	11·3	13·1	14·1	13·0	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.																		
Average of ten years...	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·2	13·2	12·6	12·4	12·6	13·0	13·4	13·3	12·7	13·0	...	...	...	...	...
1887	15·5	15·5	14·9	15·1	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·5	15·1	14·9	15·0	15·2	...	...	...	...	...
1888	15·1	15·1	15·3	15·0	14·4	14·5	14·4	14·5	14·4	14·0	13·9	14·4	14·6	...	...	...	...	...
1889	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·0	13·0	12·6	12·1	12·1	12·2	12·6	12·3	11·8	12·7	...	...	...	...	...

I—*continued.*

Madras Presidency during 1887, 1888 *and* 1889, *compared with the average of the previous ten years of* 1877—continued.

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
31·1	30·0	29·1	22·7	27·9	28·3	31·6	30·5	30·2	30·0	28·7	29·1	28·4	27·6	30·6	27·4	27·3	27·6	27·5	20·1	28·2
34·3	32·3	30·8	28·7	26·2	26·7	27·4	30·9	29·8	28·7	28·2	29·5	31·0	31·1	29·2	28·2	27·9	26·1	26·2	27·7	28·6
31·9	29·0	27·8	27·6	27·0	26·5	28·0	30·8	30·2	31·0	28·8	28·7	28·2	27·5	26·5	25·5	25·9	25·8	26·1	26·8	27·6
25·7	24·6	23·7	23·8	23·1	25·3	21·0	25·8	28·6	29·0	27·8	28·0	28·1	27·8	27·0	26·5	27·5	28·8	28·1	22·7	27·5
23·4	23·0	22·7	23·7	24·3	23·8	24·0	24·1	28·8	27·3	26·2	25·2	25·9	24·4	23·5	23·2	24·5	25·4	25·6	26·6	25·5
25·2	24·6	24·0	23·6	21·0	21·5	19·8	23·0	25·9	25·6	25·7	25·4	25·7	25·1	24·3	23·4	23·5	23·0	23·3	23·5	24·5
25·0	25·3	25·8	24·7	24·5	23·9	24·1	24·6	27·6	27·5	27·9	26·2	25·1	25·0	24·5	24·8	24·5	26·5	25·9	26·8	26·0
26·1	24·8	24·6	25·7	25·2	23·1	17·0	23·9	28·4	27·9	27·1	26·8	26·2	25·5	24·5	23·7	24·7	24·7	25·2	21·1	25·6
22·5	22·0	20·1	20·4	21·1	22·8	23·1	22·3	27·5	27·4	27·2	29·1	27·7	26·7	25·8	23·4	24·5	25·6	28·7	28·8	26·8
24·2	23·4	23·0	22·9	22·7	23·2	23·0	23·2	29·3	28·5	29·9	30·7	31·1	30·7	30·3	30·0	28·7	29·1	30·5	31·1	29·9
24·5	22·2	22·0	22·1	21·9	22·5	21·9	23·1	31·6	31·2	31·4	30·6	30·4	29·3	28·2	27·6	26·7	28·6	28·4	28·7	29·4
22·3	22·0	21·9	23·0	23·2	24·8	22·3	22·4	28·6	28·2	27·9	28·5	28·8	29·1	28·9	28·7	29·9	30·5	30·2	27·8	28·9
17·3	17·9	17·8	17·8	19·9	18·2	18·5	17·9	18·6	18·5	18·5	18·8	18·7	18·3	17·8	17·9	18·2	18·4	18·5	18·9	18·4
25·2	24·4	22·6	25·4	25·2	24·8	26·4	25·2	24·2	25·2	26·2	26·0	25·7	25·1	25·7	23·6	25·8	26·0	25·4	25·8	25·4
23·4	23·4	23·6	23·8	23·4	25·2	24·0	24·1	25·9	25·8	26·1	25·8	24·5	23·7	24·0	24·4	23·7	23·5	23·2	23·9	24·5
24·9	24·1	25·9	24·8	21·4	22·0	22·2	23·3	20·7	24·5	26·4	25·5	26·3	25·9	25·7	26·3	26·1	22·3	22·8	22·5	24·7
23·9	23·5	22·7	24·2	25·4	25·4	24·5	23·7	36·1	25·5	25·8	27·2	27·3	26·3	25·3	25·5	25·9	27·4	27·3	27·5	27·3
31·2	32·0	31·2	31·6	31·1	30·7	30·2	30·1	32·6	31·9	32·8	32·6	33·3	34·2	33·9	33·6	33·9	34·3	34·3	34·7	33·5
27·7	26·7	26·2	25·9	24·4	24·0	24·0	27·2	34·2	34·3	34·3	34·6	34·3	32·2	31·8	31·4	30·5	30·0	30·2	31·1	32·4
25·7	24·9	26·2	27·2	28·5	29·3	25·3	25·8	31·3	31·3	31·5	31·6	31·8	31·3	30·9	31·5	32·5	33·4	33·8	30·0	31·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	18·4	17·9	17·7	17·7	17·4	16·9	16·7	16·5	17·3	17·8	18·5	17·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9	22·7	22·6	22·4	23·0	22·6	23·0	24·2	24·3	24·2	24·4	25·0	23·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	24·0	23·6	23·9	23·4	23·1	23·5	23·5	23·2	22·9	23·0	22·8	23·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·2	23·4	23·0	22·2	21·7	21·3	21·2	20·3	18·7	18·0	20·1	23·6	21·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	19·9	19·6	19·8	19·5	19·3	19·3	19·5	19·6	19·6	19·7	20·1	19·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	25·0	25·7	26·1	25·6	26·8	27·3	30·3	29·8	30·7	30·0	30·4	27·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	30·1	31·4	30·7	28·0	27·4	27·9	26·4	26·3	25·7	24·1	26·4	27·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	25·7	26·2	25·9	26·2	25·2	25·0	24·6	24·9	24·8	25·6	27·9	25·8

STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1887,

Districts.		Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
			Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Anantapur	Average of ten years	11	0·06	0·2	0·08	0·2	0·22	0·4	0·22	0·6	2·44	3·7
	1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·5	2·50	3·7
	1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	1·7	2·10	2·6
	1889		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	1·4	1·07	2·3
Bellary	Average of ten years	11	0·08	0·1	0·02	0·1	0·14	0·4	0·61	1·6	2·40	4·6
	1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	2·2	1·02	2·3
	1888		0·06	0·1	0·08	0·2	...	...	1·09	1·9	3·05	4·8
	1889		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	2·3	1·09	3·3
Canara	Average of ten years	9	0·12	0·3	...	...	0·05	0·2	0·80	2·3	6·53	8·5
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·06	0·6	1·62	4·1	2·09	4·7
	1888		0·04	0·2	...	...	...	...	1·98	4·0	5·97	10·5
	1889		0·14	0·3	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·8	5·20	9·3
Chingleput	Average of ten years	10	0·64	1·2	0·14	0·1	0·28	0·3	0·14	0·2	2·59	2·3
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·23	0·7	...	...	0·66	0·9
	1888		0·14	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·4	5·19	3·8
	1889		0·42	0·4	0·06	0·2	...	...	0·61	1·2	0·10	0·2
Coimbatore	Average of ten years	16	0·21	0·6	0·03	0·1	0·52	1·1	1·10	2·3	3·86	7·1
	1887		0·04	0·1	0·25	0·2	1·19	1·8	2·86	3·3	2·57	4·9
	1888		0·02	0·2	...	0·1	0·21	0·5	1·74	3·5	3·43	6·5
	1889		0·09	0·4	...	...	0·69	1·1	4·66	4·0	2·90	5·2
Cuddapah	Average of ten years	14	0·07	0·2	0·08	0·2	0·33	0·5	0·35	0·6	2·17	3·5
	1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·1	0·80	1·7
	1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·4	1·70	2·9
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·28	0·4	0·58	1·2	0·86	1·3
Ganjam	Average of ten years	19	0·16	0·4	0·53	1·0	0·76	1·7	0·83	2·0	3·29	5·3
	1887		0·04	0·3	...	...	0·89	2·2	0·50	1·3	1·82	3·6
	1888		0·29	1·2	0·67	1·9	0·12	0·4	0·25	1·0	0·37	1·5
	1889		...	...	0·02	0·1	0·06	0·6	0·18	0·8	1·69	5·6
Godávari	Average of ten years	21	0·17	0·2	0·18	0·4	0·36	0·6	0·27	0·4	2·09	3·7
	1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·8	0·95	1·7
	1888		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·02	0·1	0·22	0·8	2·82	4·0
	1889		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·0	1·13	2·6
Kistna	Average of ten years	13	0·15	0·3	0·11	0·2	0·64	0·9	0·17	0·4	2·23	3·3
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·01	0·1	0·07	0·2	0·35	1·4
	1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·7	2·89	3·2
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·14	0·2	0·08	0·2	0·67	2·2
Kurnool	Average of ten years	13	0·04	0·1	0·04	0·1	0·28	0·5	2·33	0·7	1·52	3·1
	1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·20	1·8
	1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·9	1·15	2·5
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·34	0·5	0·79	1·7	0·46	1·5
Madras	Average of ten years	1	0·77	2·4	0·54	0·3	0·27	1·1	0·30	0·6	3·93	3·3
	1887		1·01	1·0	...	...	0·30	2·0	...	...	0·06	2·0
	1888		0·72	4·0	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·0	3·17	2·0
	1889		0·05	2·0	...	...	...	...	2·05	3·0	0·01	1·0
Madura	Average of ten years	20	0·60	1·3	0·39	0·4	0·74	1·3	1·05	2·8	2·50	4·2
	1887		...	...	0·44	0·5	2·00	1·9	3·51	4·0	0·90	2·1
	1888		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·16	0·7	0·92	2·5	3·31	6·8
	1889		0·32	0·9	0·01	0·1	0·88	1·5	5·04	5·3	2·22	4·8
Malabar	Average of ten years	14	0·17	0·3	0·08	0·3	0·70	1·4	2·42	4·7	9·14	10·6
	1887		...	...	0·06	0·4	0·69	2·0	3·45	7·6	3·37	7·7
	1888		...	...	0·09	0·4	0·06	0·2	4·41	4·3	12·07	14·2
	1889		...	...	0·07	0·4	0·31	0·9	4·90	6·7	6·93	10·4
Nellore	Average of ten years	16	0·34	0·6	0·07	0·1	0·30	0·5	0·21	0·4	1·83	1·9
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·03	0·1	...	...	0·54	0·7
	1888		0·41	1·1	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·6	3·13	2·2
	1889		0·03	0·2	...	...	0·12	0·2	0·46	0·9	0·45	0·9
North Arcot	Average of ten years	19	0·34	0·6	0·10	0·1	0·34	0·5	0·40	0·8	2·78	4·2
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·12	0·3	0·04	0·1	1·71	2·6
	1888		0·03	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·3	5·31	4·2
	1889		0·32	0·4	...	...	0·17	0·3	1·12	1·6	0·69	1·3
Nilgiris	Average of ten years	11	0·67	1·6	0·39	1·0	2·07	3·7	2·87	5·6	6·09	11·6
	1887		0·03	0·3	0·61	1·2	2·47	4·0	3·92	11·1	3·48	9·3
	1888		0·61	2·2	0·01	0·1	0·35	1·3	3·84	6·6	7·63	17·3
	1889		0·31	1·2	0·08	0·5	2·17	3·8	4·51	8·3	4·60	9·8
Salem	Average of ten years	18	0·30	0·3	0·10	0·1	0·74	0·9	0·99	0·7	4·15	7·0
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·42	0·9	1·25	2·2	4·14	6·6
	1888		0·03	0·1	0·08	0·2	0·15	0·5	0·91	2·7	3·61	6·4
	1889		0·10	0·4	...	...	0·46	0·9	2·74	3·8	2·82	4·9
South Arcot	Average of ten years	17	0·55	0·8	0·04	0·1	0·26	0·5	0·32	0·5	2·93	3·5
	1887		...	0·1	...	...	1·14	1·4	0·17	0·5	2·14	2·7
	1888		0·11	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·8	6·53	5·3
	1889		0·33	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·91	1·5	1·07	2·2
Tanjore	Average of ten years	17	1·22	2·2	0·27	0·4	0·32	0·5	0·27	0·6	2·11	2·9
	1887		0·01	0·1	0·29	0·3	2·03	1·4	1·24	1·8	1·30	1·6
	1888		0·11	0·8	...	...	0·08	0·1	0·72	1·2	6·88	7·5
	1889		0·34	1·1	...	...	0·16	0·5	1·62	3·2	2·51	3·1
Tinnevelly	Average of ten years	11	0·84	1·7	0·62	1·0	1·41	2·2	1·37	2·5	2·19	3·7
	1887		0·03	0·1	0·63	1·3	1·20	2·1	4·45	7·5	0·49	1·5
	1888		0·05	0·3	...	...	1·21	1·4	1·70	2·7	2·65	5·7
	1889		0·17	0·7	...	...	2·70	3·7	2·83	4·6	2·84	6·5
Trichinopoly	Average of ten years	11	0·50	0·9	0·02	0·0	0·31	0·7	0·94	1·3	3·77	5·2
	1887		...	...	...	...	1·62	1·9	1·47	1·7	1·80	2·8
	1888		0·06	0·4	...	...	0·22	0·1	1·33	1·7	4·49	7·3
	1889		0·27	0·7	...	...	0·06	0·2	2·87	3·5	2·59	3·9
Vizagapatam	Average of ten years	25	0·24	0·6	0·36	0·8	0·84	1·4	0·79	1·6	4·01	5·4
	1887		...	...	...	...	0·94	1·2	0·66	1·4	2·07	3·3
	1888		0·05	0·2	0·20	0·4	0·26	0·9	0·64	1·3	2·40	3·4
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·47	0·8	0·41	1·3	2·04	5·0
Total	Average of ten years	317	0·37	0·8	0·19	0·3	0·54	1·0	0·85	1·5	3·39	4·9
	1887		0·07	0·1	0·10	0·2	0·70	1·1	1·22	2·3	1·63	3·3
	1888		0·13	0·6	0·05	0·1	0·13	0·3	1·12	2·0	4·08	5·7
	1889		0·13	0·4	0·01	0·1	0·41	0·7	1·77	2·6	2·00	4·0

II.

1888 *and* 1889, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1886, *exclusive of* 1876.

June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
2·29	4·5	2·54	5·3	3·95	7·0	3·60	6·2	5·29	7·9	2·09	3·8	0·28	0·8	23·06	40·6
1·55	4·5	1·16	4·0	7·76	9·3	6·87	7·2	2·79	5·8	3·04	4·9	0·48	1·6	26·23	41·5
1·12	1·6	1·74	4·8	1·33	3·9	5·98	8·6	1·43	2·0	5·12	5·1	0·03	0·1	20·24	30·4
2·61	5·9	3·36	7·5	2·25	6·3	12·02	12·9	10·09	9·2	0·81	2·5	0·11	1·0	32·69	49·0
2·51	5·9	2·77	7·7	3·92	8·5	4·45	8·0	5·46	8·5	1·45	2·6	0·26	0·6	24·07	48·6
3·45	7·0	1·40	6·6	5·88	9·3	4·31	8·5	3·13	6·3	2·16	4·1	0·17	0·8	22·30	47·1
1·26	3·9	1·83	8·3	2·42	5·9	5·49	9·9	0·81	2·5	4·02	6·4	...	...	20·11	43·9
3·51	7·5	3·97	9·6	2·36	5·9	10·76	13·7	6·40	8·7	0·58	2·0	...	...	29·89	53·0
34·99	26·9	36·70	28·9	28·05	26·8	13·28	21·2	8·79	14·9	2·89	5·4	0·60	1·4	132·80	136·8
51·89	27·3	40·14	28·5	16·15	23·8	12·35	15·8	18·61	14·4	5·58	9·3	0·04	0·4	148·53	130·9
55·33	28·2	36·24	30·1	32·68	30·6	4·77	12·8	4·81	9·9	5·32	8·0	0·12	0·7	147·26	135·0
61·21	29·4	40·67	30·4	29·64	29·1	14·80	18·9	13·86	14·8	0·64	2·9	1·69	2·1	168·90	139·0
2·64	5·0	3·51	6·8	4·01	9·2	4·69	6·9	8·23	9·9	13·10	11·2	4·45	4·8	44·42	57·9
3·34	6·1	1·88	5·3	4·84	8·3	7·08	8·2	20·75	11·8	12·54	14·1	8·89	9·4	60·21	64·8
2·04	3·8	2·85	6·7	7·81	10·0	3·50	5·9	12·26	13·0	14·47	12·4	6·00	4·5	54·39	61·0
2·87	5·2	4·66	8·5	4·26	9·3	5·03	7·0	8·20	6·3	3·89	3·9	8·80	4·9	38·90	47·1
2·31	4·5	1·77	5·3	2·58	5·9	3·43	5·6	6·80	10·4	4·55	8·0	2·38	5·6	29·54	56·5
1·40	4·6	0·60	2·5	2·43	3·9	1·48	3·1	7·25	11·6	4·12	8·3	3·08	6·1	27·27	50·4
0·95	3·1	0·49	2·1	0·47	1·8	3·99	6·8	3·90	7·3	4·03	8·6	0·62	2·1	19·85	42·6
1·44	3·9	2·23	5·5	1·86	5·2	5·01	9·0	4·81	7·4	1·76	2·9	1·24	3·1	26·69	47·7
2·73	5·2	2·82	4·9	4·25	7·5	4·57	6·9	6·12	8·2	5·07	5·9	1·17	1·5	29·73	45·1
3·16	5·7	1·21	3·2	6·26	8·9	5·89	6·6	8·01	10·8	7·07	11·5	2·42	4·6	34·88	53·1
0·85	2·9	2·66	6·6	3·44	5·6	5·66	8·1	4·69	6·1	6·80	7·5	0·68	1·3	27·23	42·4
1·75	4·6	5·87	10·8	5·32	9·3	5·97	8·6	7·18	8·4	0·94	2·4	1·78	3·1	30·53	50·1
4·94	7·7	6·88	11·9	7·80	12·3	7·53	11·5	7·32	8·6	4·81	4·5	2·77	2·0	47·62	68·9
6·00	8·3	8·65	13·4	9·42	14·3	5·22	9·2	7·01	8·3	7·01	8·3	...	...	46·56	69·2
2·33	6·0	3·28	6·9	7·42	11·2	4·48	8·0	1·96	3·2	5·83	8·3	0·09	0·3	27·09	49·9
6·17	10·9	10·34	15·6	7·61	16·0	6·39	9·5	14·34	14·2	12·27	6·7	0·35	1·7	59·42	81·7
4·44	5·8	5·51	8·4	5·15	7·6	6·57	7·1	6·83	7·6	4·18	3·5	0·89	0·8	36·64	46·1
6·03	5·0	7·63	9·3	7·21	10·9	4·57	6·5	5·39	7·6	5·32	4·6	...	...	37·56	46·4
2·57	5·0	6·09	8·2	4·12	8·2	6·06	6·4	2·35	2·8	7·18	6·5	...	...	31·46	42·1
7·22	9·2	6·59	10·5	8·49	12·6	9·08	9·4	11·88	9·9	1·45	2·6	0·76	1·0	46·44	57·8
4·14	7·0	4·67	9·0	6·29	10·1	5·72	9·2	6·34	8·9	4·65	4·5	0·78	1·2	35·89	55·0
5·42	6·2	3·80	8·7	7·32	11·7	5·85	7·6	5·56	9·5	4·02	6·5	0·03	0·2	32·43	52·1
2·74	5·2	6·82	9·2	1·62	5·0	2·60	5·5	1·55	3·5	7·22	8·9	...	...	25·93	41·2
5·68	8·3	6·12	11·7	5·86	12·5	7·23	10·9	10·15	9·7	0·78	1·5	0·09	0·3	36·80	57·5
3·08	6·1	3·51	8·5	4·77	9·7	4·67	8·6	5·34	8·2	2·22	3·8	0·46	0·8	28·26	50·2
4·62	7·2	3·97	9·0	9·32	12·2	7·80	9·8	2·56	5·9	1·77	5·3	0·26	0·6	31·68	52·5
1·88	4·5	4·07	10·2	2·59	5·3	4·40	6·4	1·85	2·9	3·37	6·9	0·01	0·2	20·37	40·8
3·29	7·5	8·93	12·5	4·07	8·7	8·41	9·7	8·25	8·3	1·07	2·1	0·15	0·3	35·76	52·8
2·48	10·0	3·16	12·5	3·78	14·5	4·16	11·3	10·43	14·7	17·53	15·2	5·15	8·8	52·50	94·7
0·63	9·0	2·99	11·0	8·67	10·0	7·70	13·0	24·36	18·0	13·57	19·0	11·95	15·0	70·24	100·0
1·93	8·0	4·63	18·0	8·09	16·0	2·31	12·0	24·27	17·0	9·53	21·0	7·69	7·0	62·47	106·0
1·09	11·0	5·57	16·0	4·36	18·0	5·86	10·0	7·47	8·0	5·08	8·0	11·85	7·0	43·39	84·0
1·05	2·6	1·33	2·8	2·33	4·7	2·70	4·9	6·71	9·8	7·15	10·1	4·46	6·0	31·01	50·9
1·99	3·6	0·51	1·7	3·29	6·2	1·24	3·5	8·32	13·6	5·81	9·4	7·47	10·8	35·48	57·3
0·45	2·0	0·64	1·8	1·29	3·3	2·47	5·9	7·70	9·8	7·24	11·6	5·71	6·6	29·91	51·2
1·18	2·6	2·59	4·9	2·36	5·2	4·23	7·2	4·47	6·6	2·89	4·3	2·03	3·8	28·22	47·2
29·17	25·1	27·40	26·0	18·79	21·8	9·58	16·2	10·47	15·6	5·36	9·0	1·25	2·9	114·53	133·9
39·48	26·5	26·35	26·4	5·76	14·8	5·94	12·7	11·79	16·0	7·28	11·2	1·33	3·1	105·50	128·4
46·79	28·3	29·27	29·6	20·18	27·9	4·61	10·0	4·39	9·6	6·95	9·1	0·12	0·4	128·94	134·0
36·26	27·6	20·85	28·4	22·00	27·6	17·91	18·9	12·49	12·9	2·39	4·4	1·42	2·3	125·53	140·5
1·63	3·7	2·06	5·0	2·81	5·5	3·27	5·9	9·64	9·1	11·01	8·1	2·74	3·1	35·91	43·9
1·92	3·5	2·04	4·6	2·81	4·9	4·31	6·8	17·60	13·1	13·65	14·1	3·98	4·7	46·88	52·5
1·01	3·0	2·54	6·2	2·24	4·7	1·99	4·1	6·76	8·2	9·28	11·1	1·70	2·6	29·47	43·8
2·07	4·1	3·36	7·8	3·06	6·9	3·93	6·6	9·19	7·0	1·89	3·6	4·51	3·6	29·07	41·8
2·80	4·9	2·97	5·6	5·74	8·5	5·15	7·1	7·19	8·9	8·53	8·3	3·12	3·2	39·46	52·7
4·52	6·4	0·97	2·3	4·82	7·9	5·10	6·9	12·79	10·8	10·12	13·0	6·78	6·7	46·97	57·0
2·00	3·3	2·04	4·3	4·70	7·3	6·00	6·5	6·71	7·9	9·39	8·4	1·73	2·6	37·99	45·0
3·68	6·1	4·31	7·2	5·11	8·1	8·16	9·3	8·97	9·1	1·82	3·0	5·44	5·1	39·79	51·5
8·14	14·6	9·57	17·6	8·09	16·5	5·97	13·8	10·56	17·6	8·59	14·0	4·15	6·9	67·16	124·5
13·60	20·0	11·19	18·7	4·58	16·8	6·52	12·7	11·91	19·7	8·08	15·5	5·52	10·2	71·91	139·5
9·79	17·5	8·50	16·2	7·47	16·2	7·01	13·4	5·65	11·1	6·89	14·5	2·43	5·1	60·18	121·5
7·37	17·4	15·73	22·9	12·75	21·3	11·09	21·5	12·62	15·5	3·12	6·7	3·05	5·3	77·40	134·2
2·33	4·6	3·31	5·8	6·10	8·2	5·22	7·5	7·16	9·6	5·17	7·4	1·61	2·6	37·18	54·7
3·12	6·5	0·76	2·4	3·61	5·2	2·58	4·6	8·38	11·8	6·00	10·7	2·52	5·7	32·78	56·6
2·76	4·5	1·59	3·3	2·44	6·4	7·05	10·6	4·47	8·1	5·92	9·7	0·67	2·2	29·68	54·7
2·55	5·8	5·62	8·6	4·99	10·4	7·13	9·9	7·18	10·8	0·70	1·8	1·83	3·8	36·12	61·1
1·86	4·2	2·66	5·5	5·58	8·5	5·72	7·9	7·60	9·6	10·35	10·0	5·29	6·0	43·16	57·1
3·01	6·1	1·97	4·1	7·98	9·9	4·93	6·6	18·79	14·1	12·85	14·1	9·69	8·4	62·67	68·1
1·01	2·4	2·81	4·1	5·74	9·4	4·44	6·7	10·31	11·0	8·61	12·1	7·98	6·0	47·92	58·2
2·95	5·6	6·76	8·0	4·72	8·2	4·32	6·5	4·73	6·8	2·54	3·8	4·86	4·8	33·19	48·0
1·96	3·4	1·97	3·8	4·73	7·0	4·47	7·1	8·44	10·1	12·48	11·9	9·09	9·3	47·33	59·2
3·50	5·4	0·50	2·1	5·73	9·4	2·83	5·0	14·52	17·4	13·26	14·1	14·09	13·5	59·30	72·1
0·84	2·0	1·88	4·1	1·81	5·0	3·26	5·7	10·25	11·7	10·57	15·6	10·34	8·4	46·74	62·1
1·15	2·8	5·56	7·6	4·73	7·8	4·33	5·1	6·08	7·1	4·04	3·7	5·66	4·4	36·18	46·4
1·27	2·6	0·95	2·5	1·05	2·8	1·97	2·6	5·47	8·5	8·26	11·0	5·02	6·2	30·42	47·3
0·46	2·5	0·52	1·6	0·64	2·1	0·31	1·1	10·10	14·3	8·37	12·1	7·36	11·5	34·56	57·7
0·96	3·6	0·23	0·7	0·23	1·2	1·31	3·9	13·26	13·6	7·60	12·3	6·44	7·0	35·64	52·4
0·32	1·4	0·98	3·0	0·58	1·5	2·83	6·8	3·39	6·7	3·62	9·0	2·60	3·4	22·86	47·3
1·24	2·3	1·77	2·9	3·85	5·9	4·43	6·8	7·04	10·5	6·65	9·5	3·30	5·6	33·82	51·6
2·44	4·3	0·67	1·6	6·20	8·7	2·47	4·6	8·88	16·5	7·64	12·5	6·54	11·2	39·73	65·8
0·63	1·6	1·06	2·1	2·39	5·2	4·37	7·4	5·91	9·9	4·35	12·3	3·81	7·6	28·62	55·6
0·60	1·4	4·95	5·9	3·31	6·6	4·94	8·3	7·82	10·2	1·25	2·6	4·45	3·6	33·11	46·9
4·52	6·5	6·36	10·6	7·38	11·8	7·25	11·3	6·92	8·1	1·06	4·3	2·67	1·6	42·40	64·0
9·60	9·2	12·50	14·4	9·66	12·8	6·20	8·8	5·51	6·9	2·08	3·7	...	...	49·22	61·7
4·36	7·2	5·57	12·3	6·54	11·4	5·54	8·1	2·16	3·8	7·01	8·3	0·03	0·2	34·94	57·5
6·56	11·0	11·53	16·9	9·41	15·0	11·26	10·5	8·17	12·0	3·00	4·8	0·69	1·8	53·56	79·1
5·57	7·4	6·10	9·0	6·41	10·0	5·38	8·8	7·46	10·2	6·69	7·8	2·81	3·7	45·76	65·4
7·77	8·4	5·97	8·2	6·38	10·1	5·07	7·6	10·64	12·0	7·33	10·3	4·21	5·7	51·04	69·3
6·53	6·7	5·77	8·9	5·77	9·2	4·42	7·8	6·25	7·9	1·12	10·2	2·55	2·9	43·92	62·3
7·34	8·6	8·21	11·8	6·78	11·4	7·76	10·5	8·52	9·5	2·57	3·9	2·88	3·0	48·38	66·5

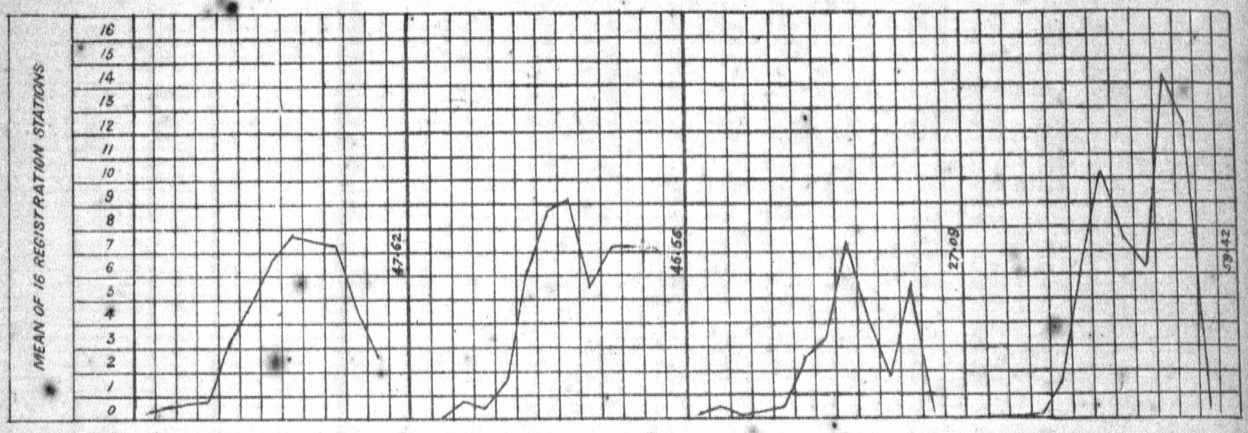
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GANJAM AND VIZAGAPATAM

FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1889 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

GANJAM

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.											1887												1888												1889											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

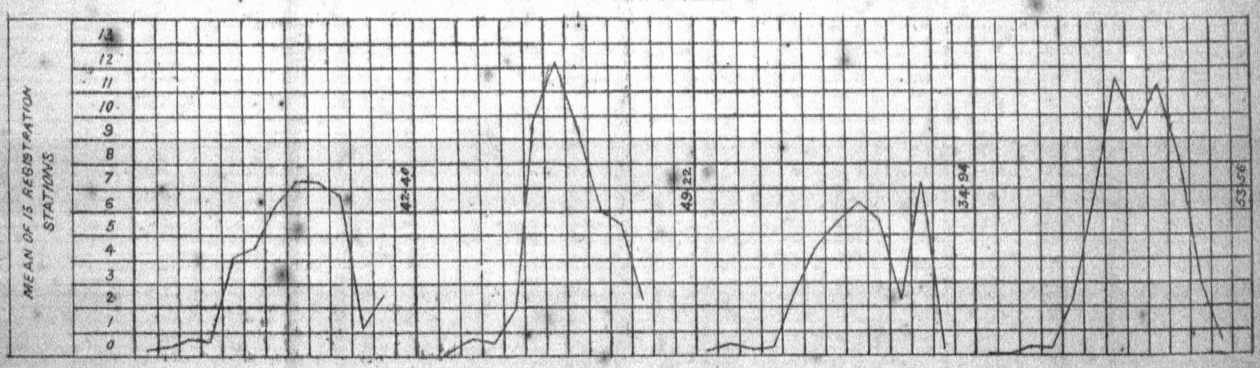
RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

VIZAGAPATAM

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

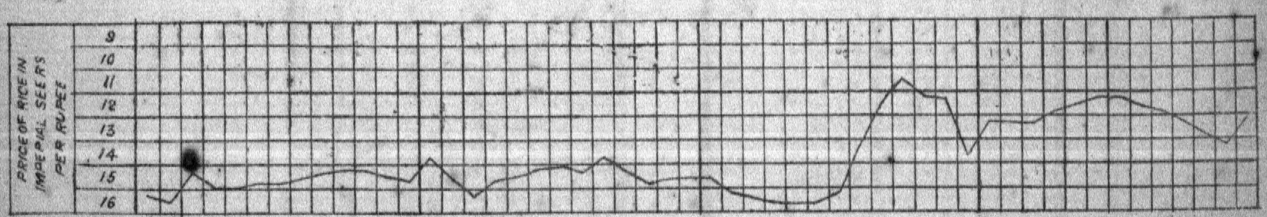


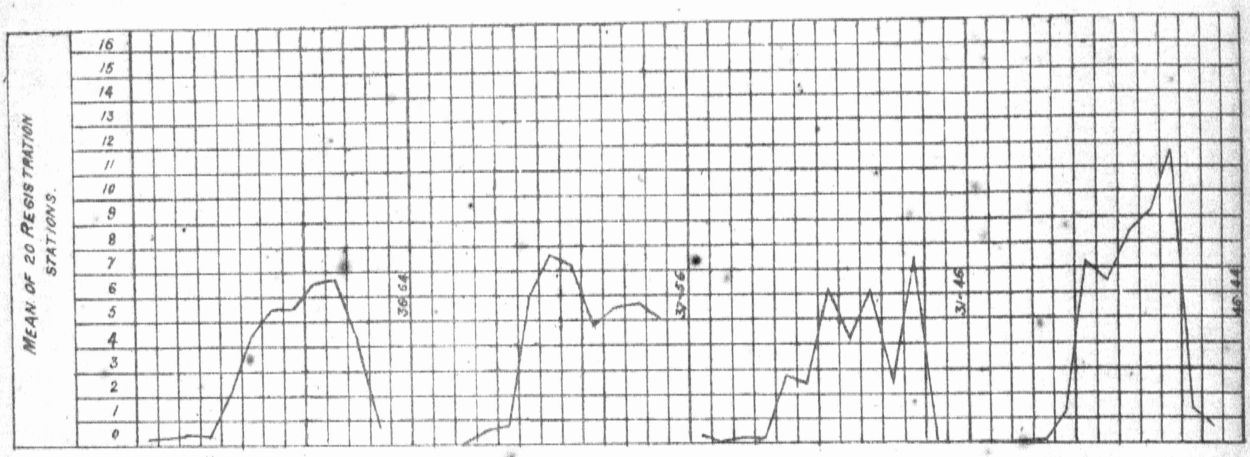
Photo Zincographed in Central Survey Office Madras

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GODAVARI & KISTNA FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1889 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

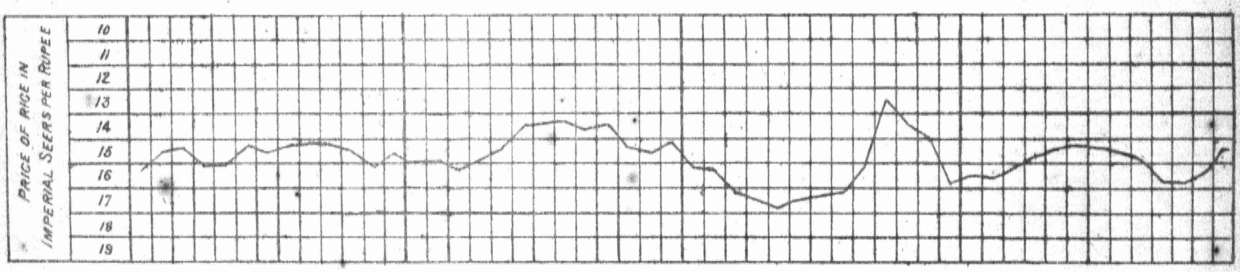
GODAVARI

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS											1887												1888												1889											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB	MAR	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP	OCT	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

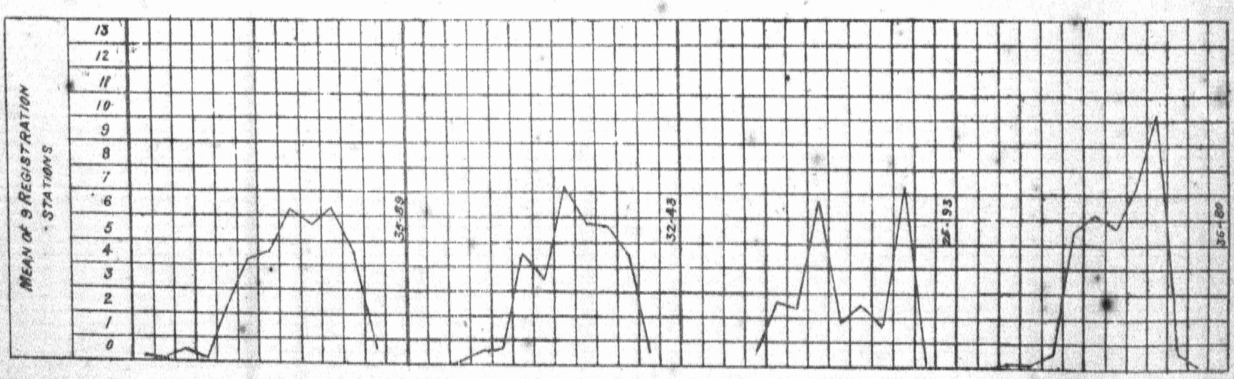


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



KISTNA

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

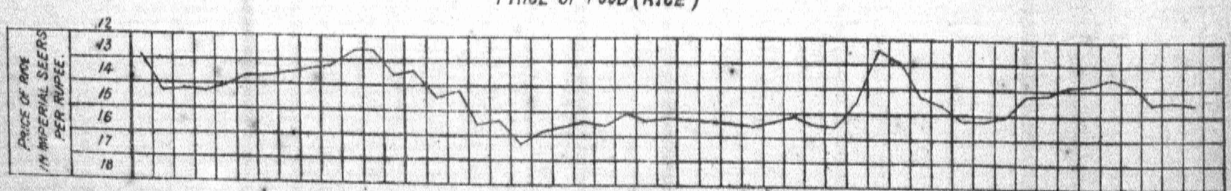


Photo Zincographed in Central Survey Office Madras

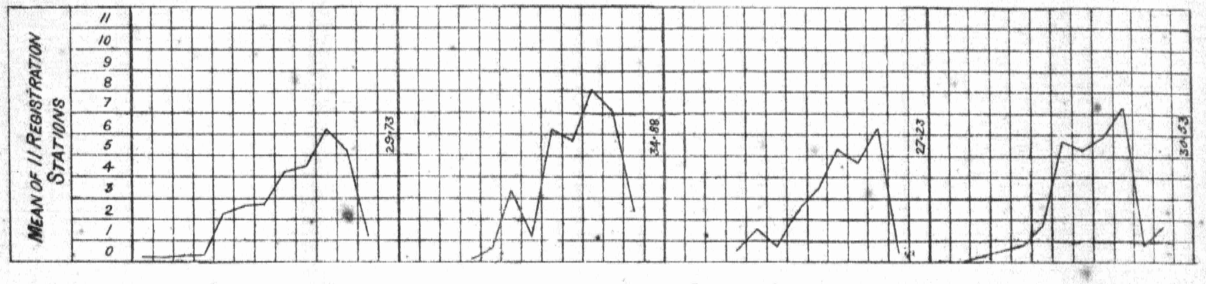
1890

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CUDDAPAH & ANANTAPUR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1889 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

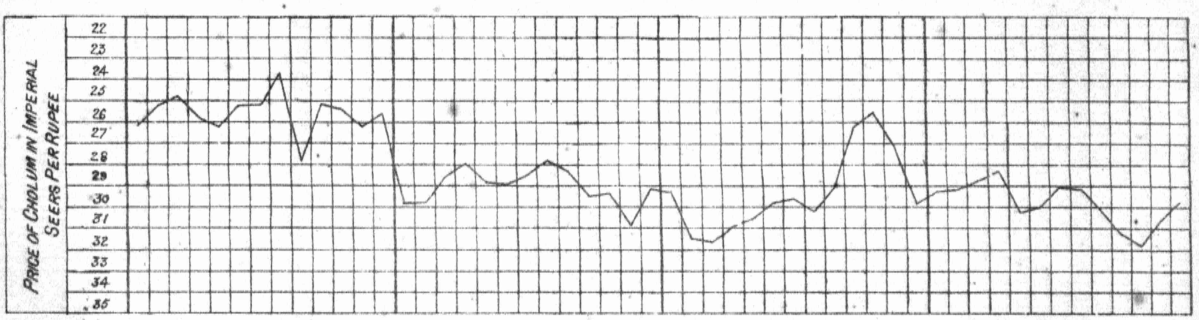
CUDDAPAH

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1887												1888												1889											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP	OCT.	NOV	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

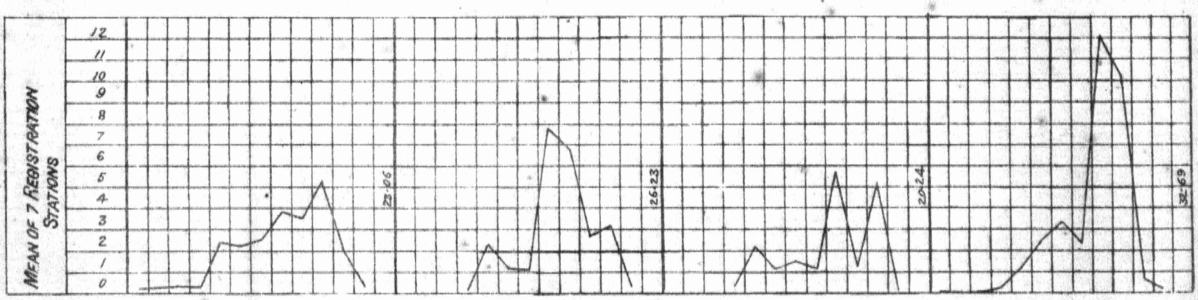


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



ANANTAPUR

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM).

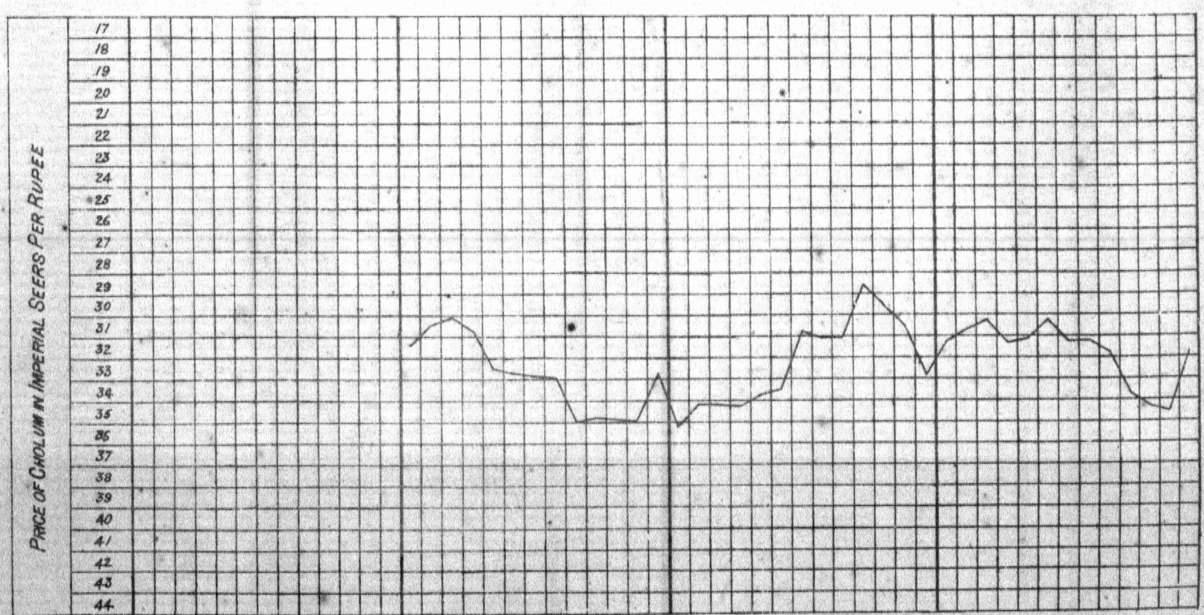


Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office Madras.
1890

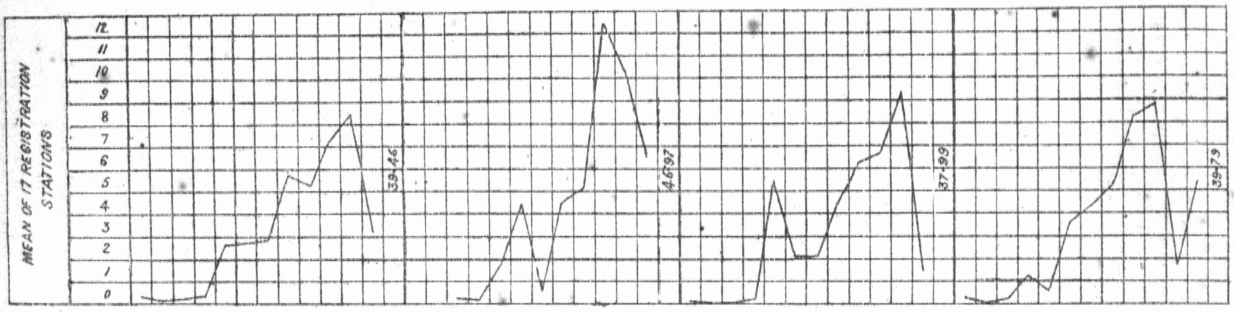
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICTS OF NORTH ARCOT & NELLORE

FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1889 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

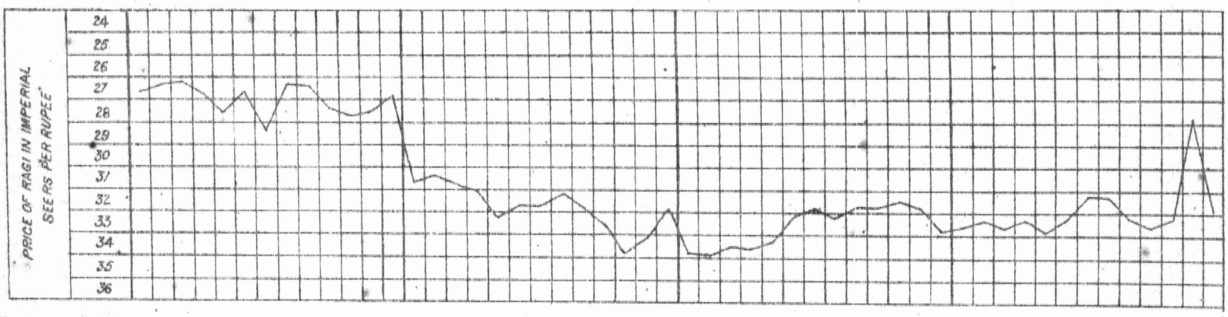
NORTH ARCOT

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS											1887												1888												1889											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEF	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

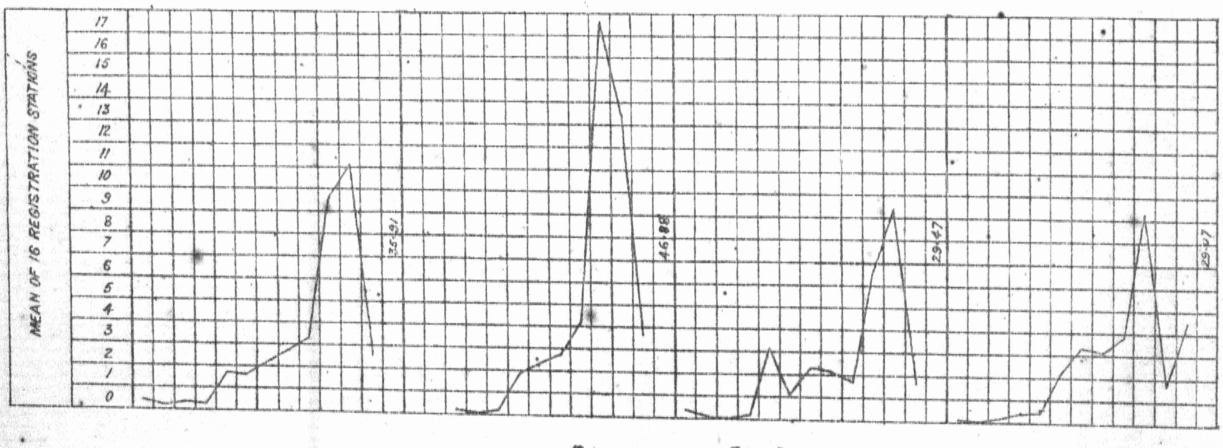


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



NELLORE

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)

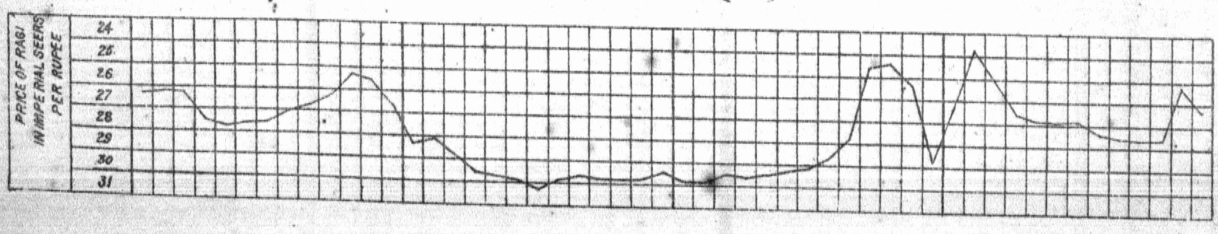


Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office Madras

1890.

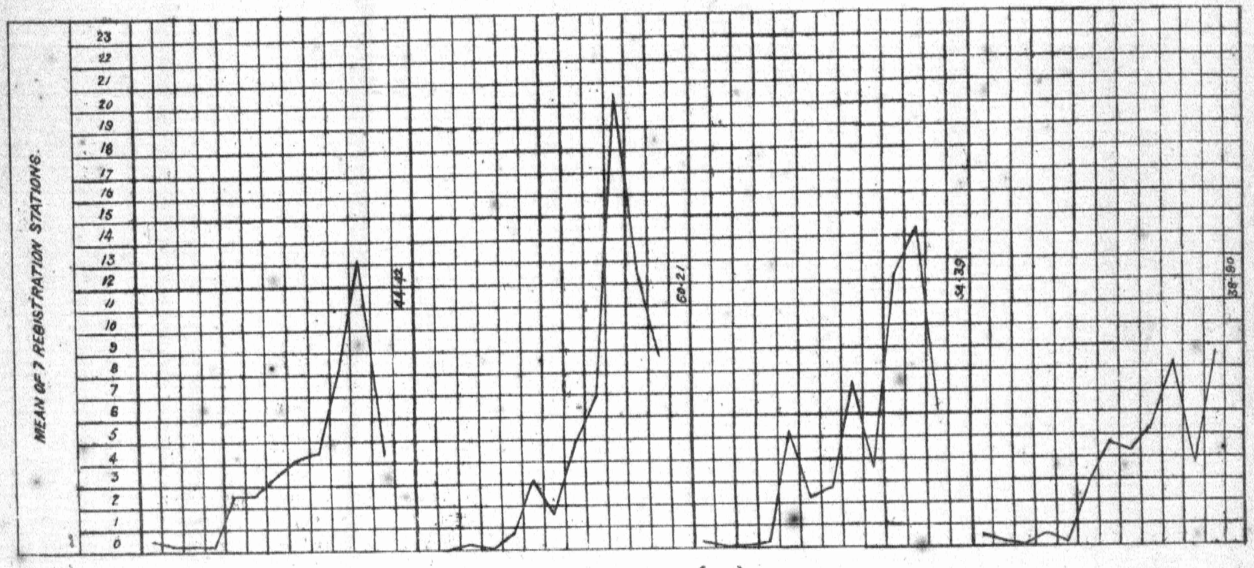
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CHINGLEPUT & MADRAS

FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1889 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

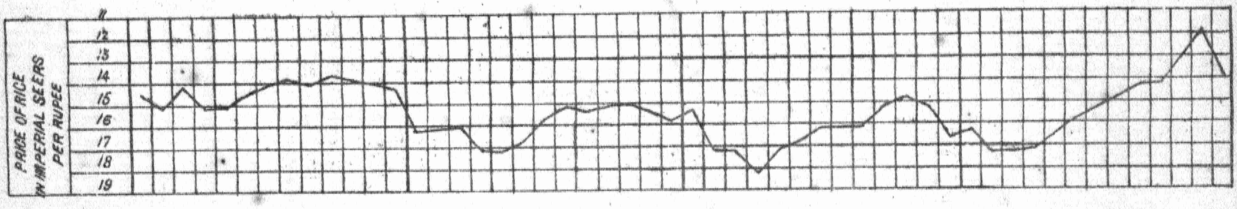
CHINGLEPUT

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1887												1888												1889											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

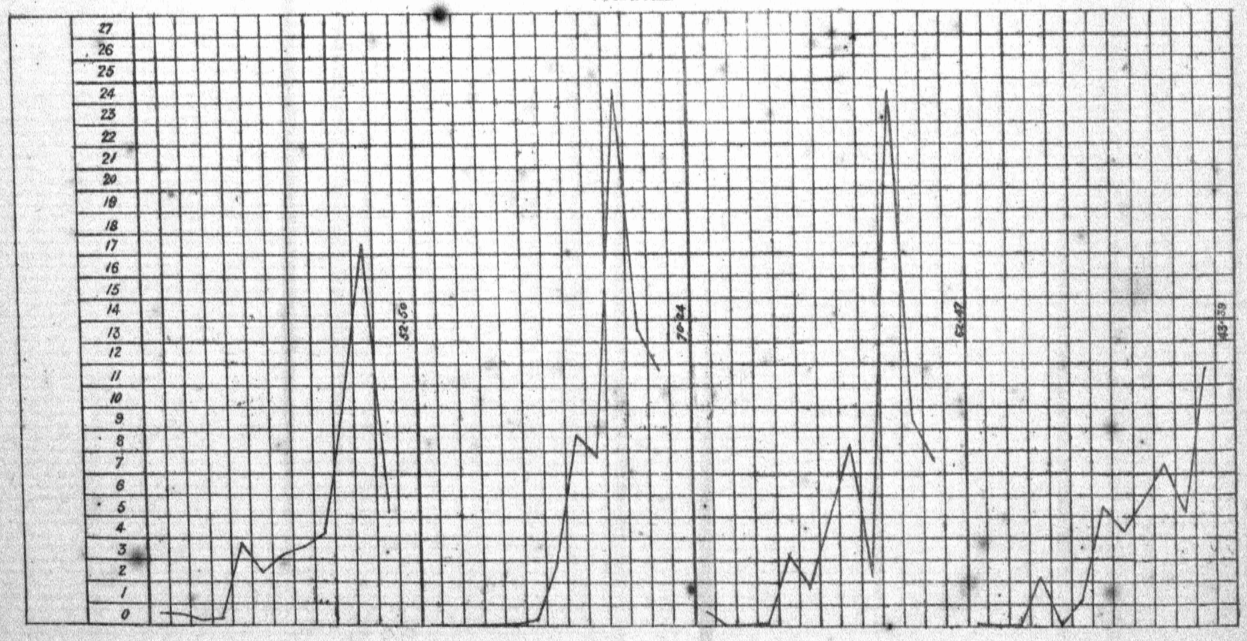


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



MADRAS

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

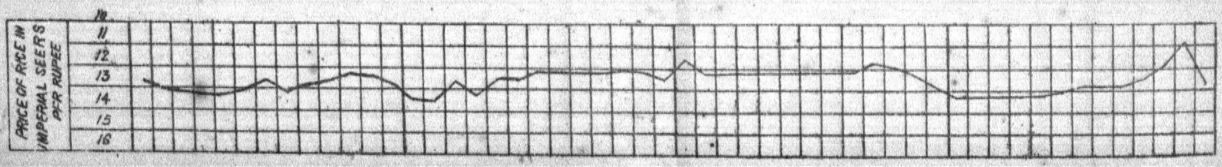
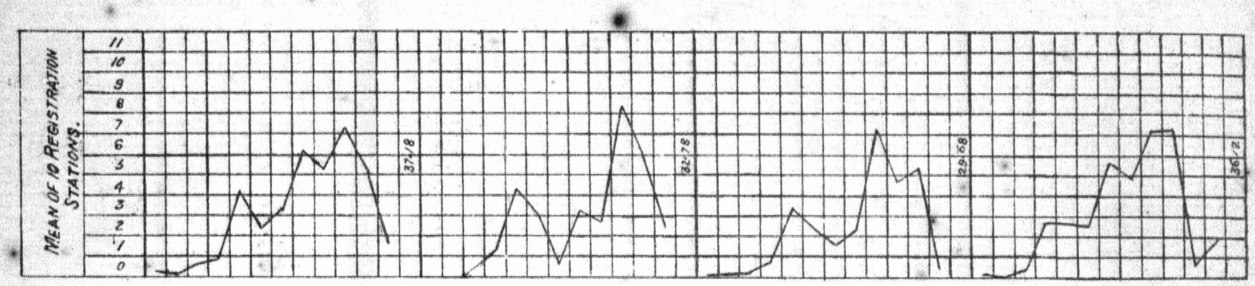


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF SALEM & CUMBU IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT. 3 YEARS ENDING 1889. COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

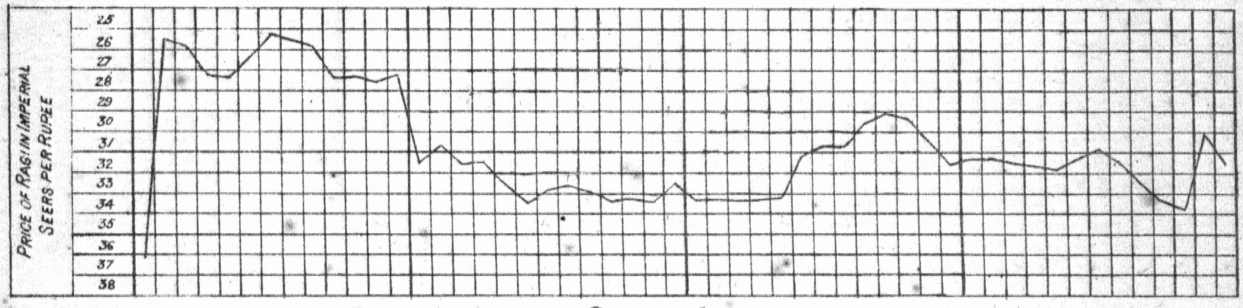
SALEM

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1887												1888												1889											
	MONTHS	JAN	FEB	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

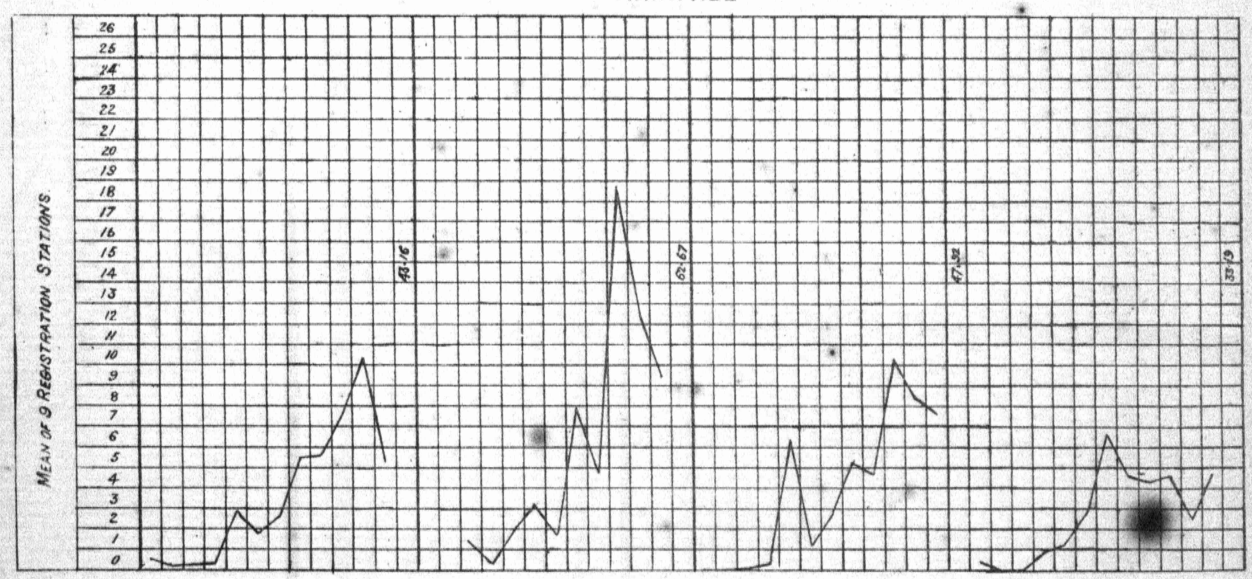


PRICE OF FOOD (RABI)



SOUTH ARCOT

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

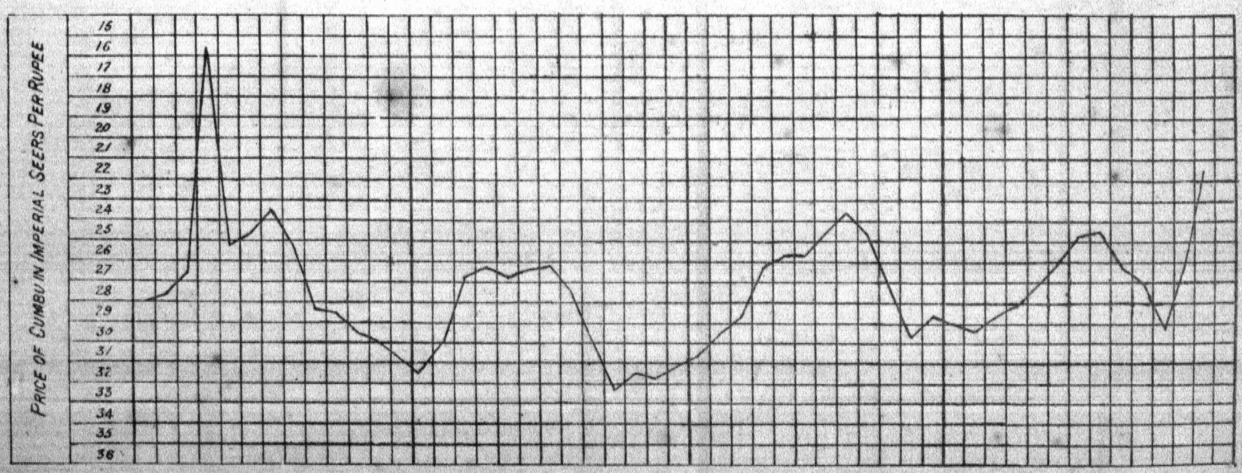
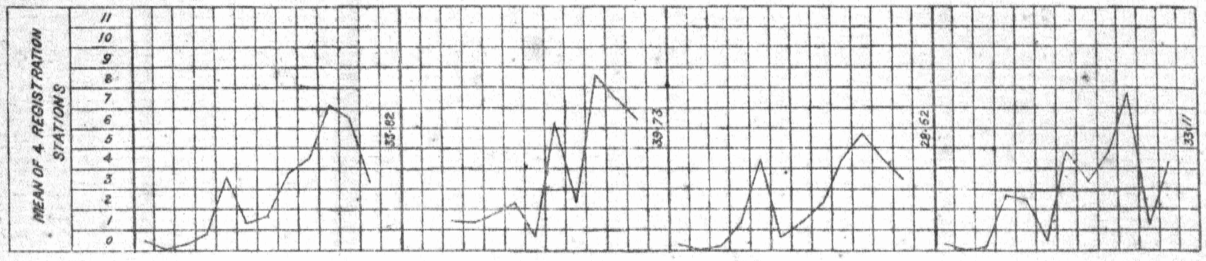


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICTS OF TRICHINOPOLY AND (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF TANJORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1889 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

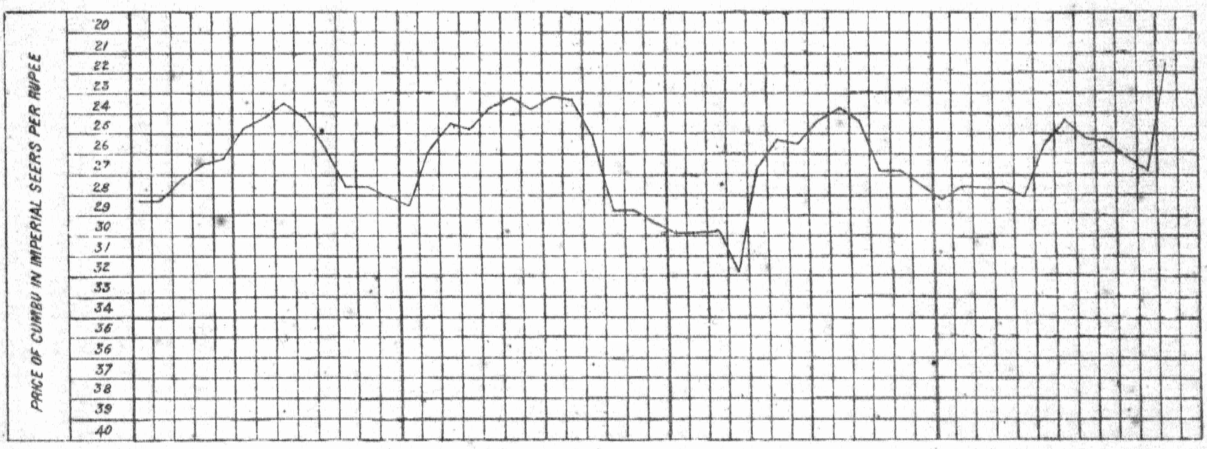
TRICHINOPOLY

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1887												1888												1889											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

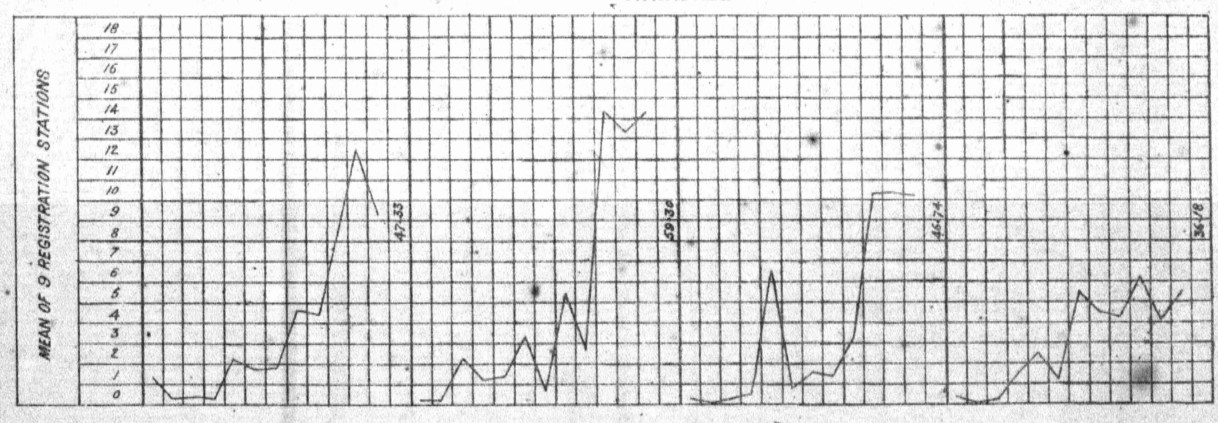
RAINFALL



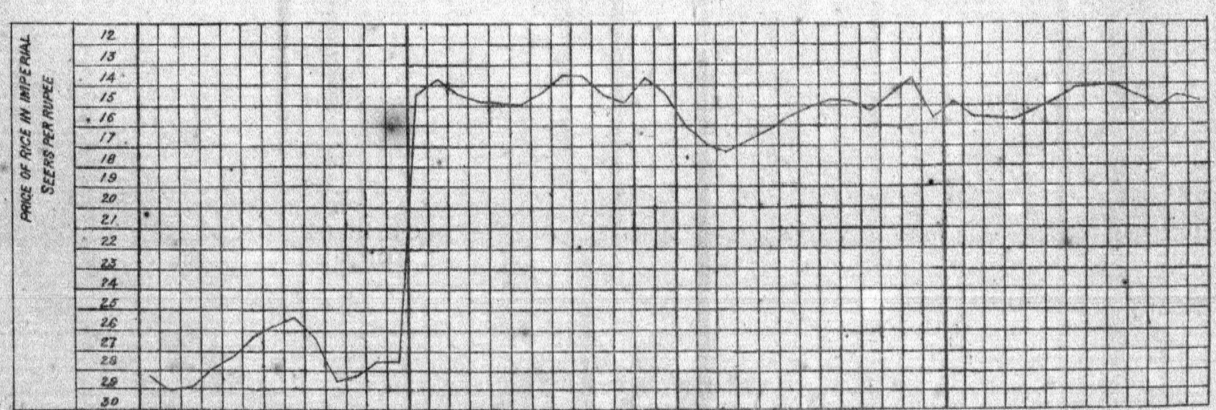
PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



TANJORE RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



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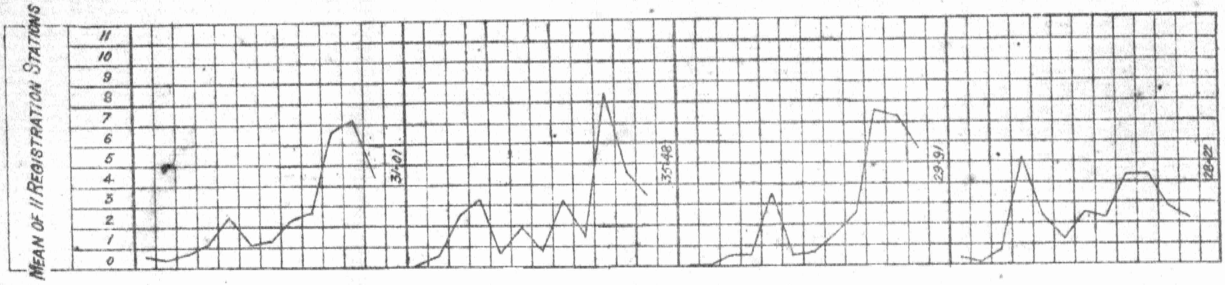
1890

DIABRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF MADURA & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TINNEVELLY 3 YEARS ENDING 1889, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

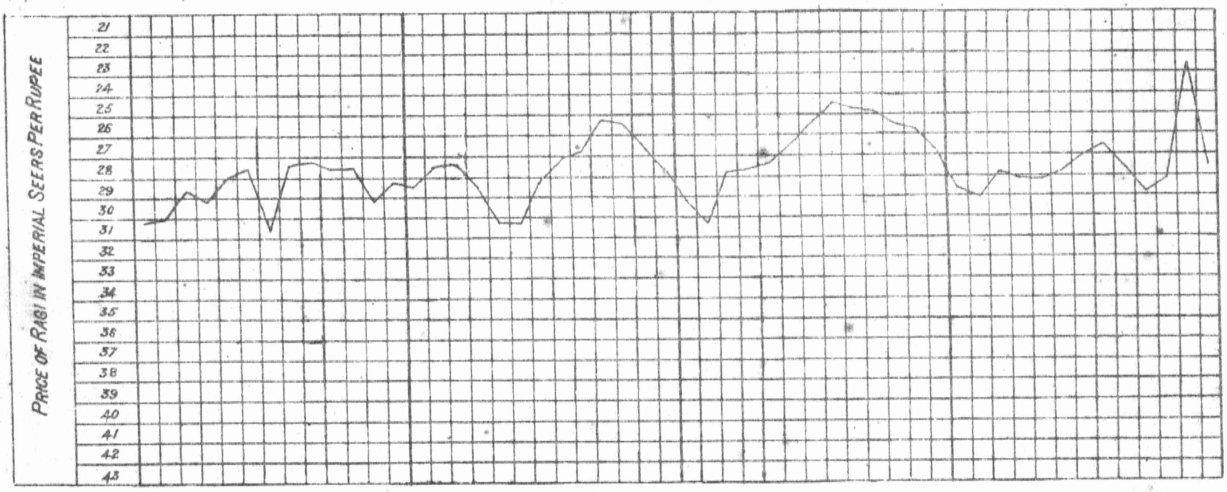
MADURA

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.											1887												1888												1889											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

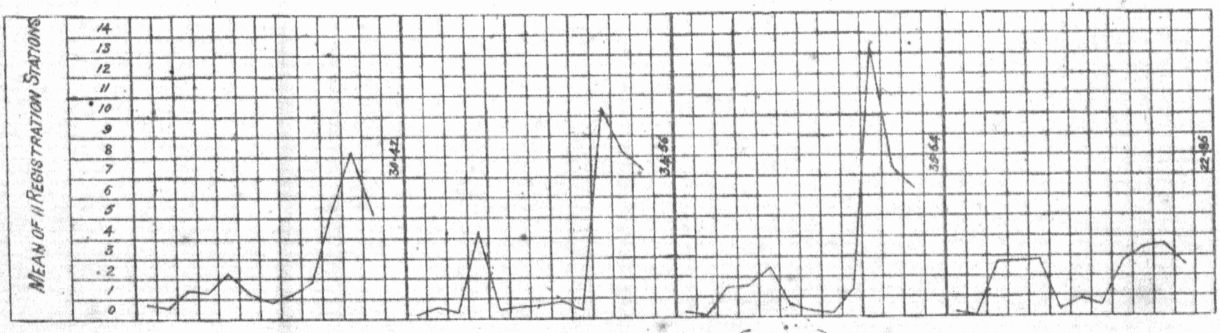


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



TINNEVELLY

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

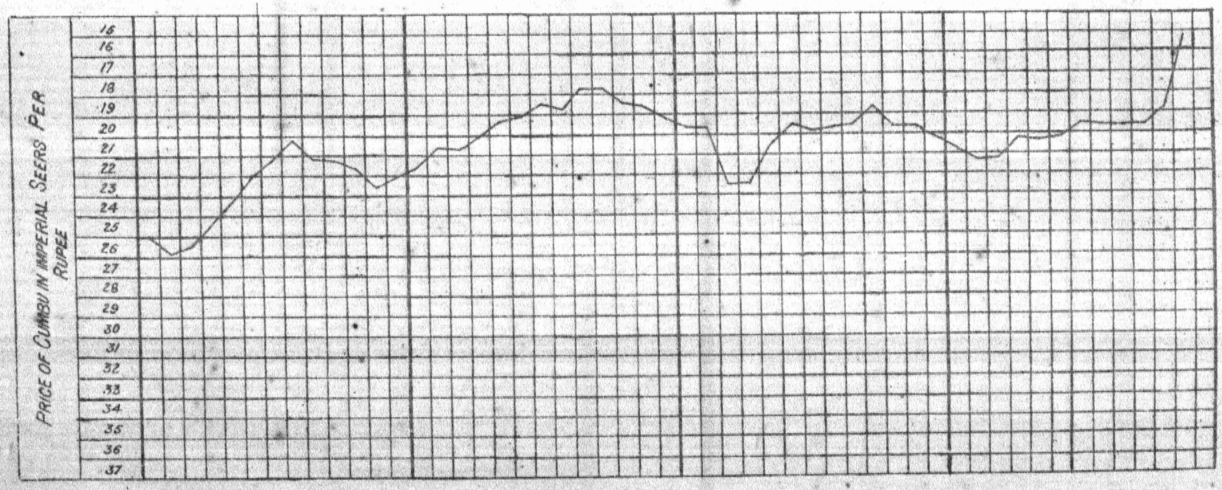


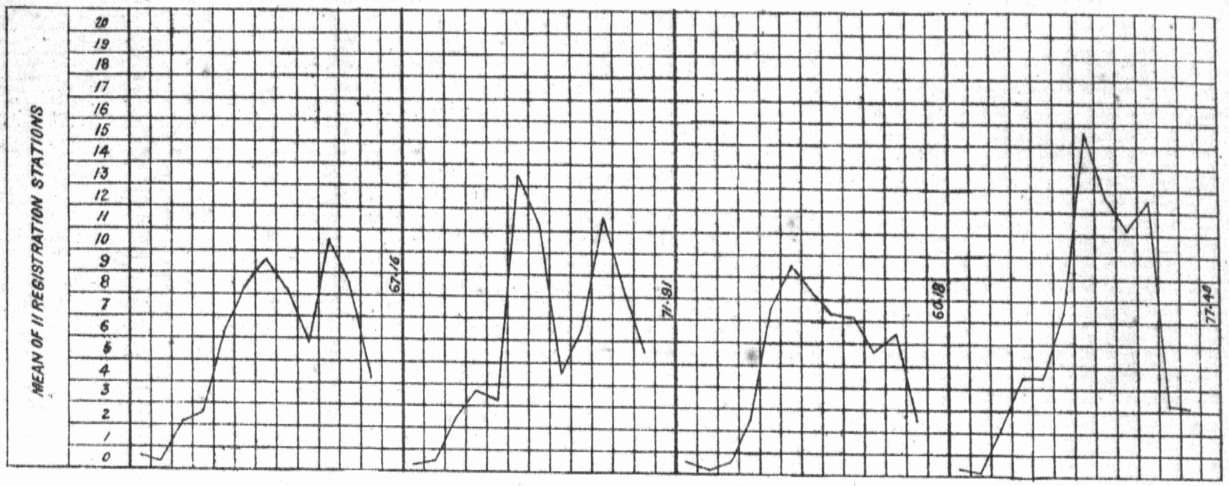
Photo Zincographed in Central Survey Office Madras.
1890

Diagram Showing the Rainfall & Price of Food (Rice) in the District of Nilgiris & (Cumbu) in the District of Coimbatore for 3 years ending 1889. Compared with Average of 10 years

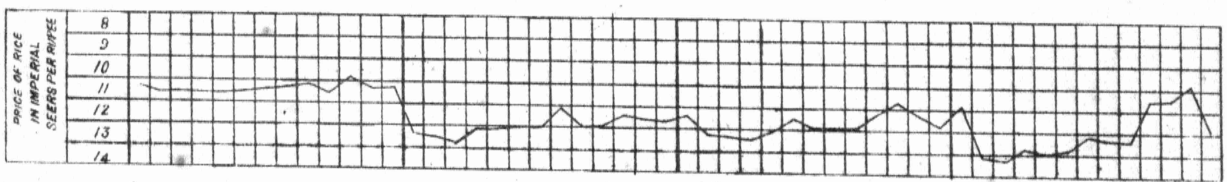
NILGIRIS

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS											1887												1888												1889											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

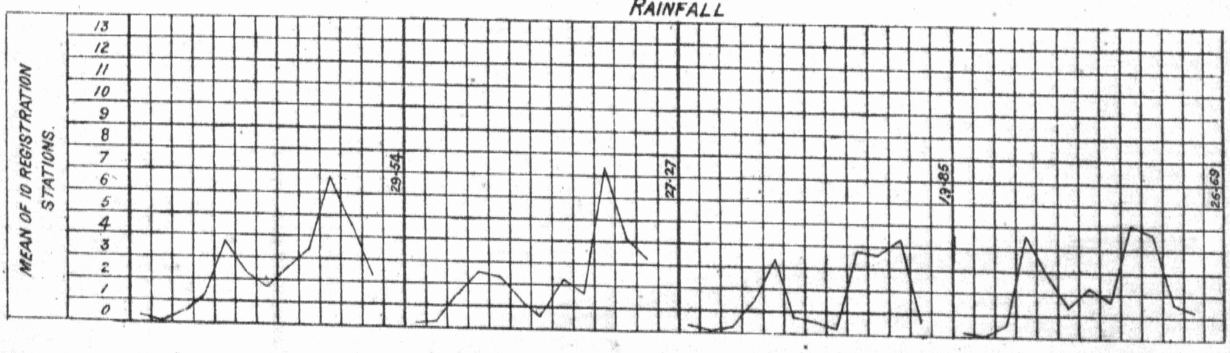


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



COIMBATORE

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

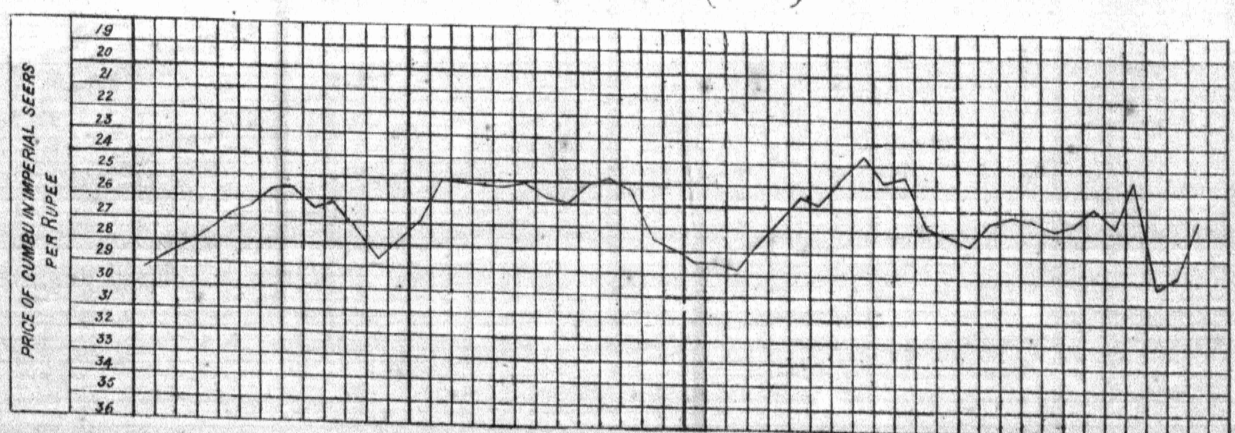


Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office Madras
1890